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PAPERS

RELATING TO

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

IN

PENNSYLVANIA,

1682-1750.

PAPERS RELATING TO PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

WILLIAM PENN TO CAPT. BROCLES AND JO. WEST.

PHILADELPHIA, *3d 5th mo., 1683.*

WORTHY FRIEND: I doe much desire ye good news of ye Arrival of ye Governor, by whose . . . . . & prudence I expect & hope an happy Settlement will Attend New York and her dependants. I hear my neighbour, ye Lord Baltimore, has desired to know of his arrivall, yt he might show him ye kindness of an old acquaintance. I would pray yr ye express stay to give me ye newes, yt I may express my duty to ye Duke & my Esteem for a Person of so fair & honourable a character. I have now to recommend ye bearer, and with hime a Gentleman of ye towne, in a busyness yt relaits to myselfe & ye Improvement of this his majesty's Province, they, James Graham & Wm; and ye busyness I intrust yem with is to treete with ye Sackem of ye Mawkawkes & Senecers & there Allies about some sasquehanash land on ye back of us, and whare I intend a Collony, forth with, a place soe out of ye way yt a small thing could not carry some people to it, all tending to enlarge ye English Empire. I doubt not thy continuance in favours to ye Commissioners of Albany, but I thought it decent to mention it, and doe assure ye yt I shall at all times embrace ye oppertunity by which I may manifest how sincerely

I am
Thy Affectionate &
Cordiall friend,
Wm PENN.

WILLIAM PENN TO COL. PHILSON LLOYD.

Ye 24th 11th mo., 1683.

MY MOST ESTEEMED FRIEND: It is proverbial wth our nation, yt it is an Illwind yt blowse no body good. Jno. Edmonson's Entanglemts gave me ye satisfaction of a Lettr from thee, wch was increased by ye hand yt brought it, assuring me of thy perfect recovery, & I pray God continue it to those good & happy Ends, for which he givese long Life & length of days to ye Sons of Men. And, now, give me leave to say, yt this is ye first Letter I recd from thee since thy last great fitt of Illness, wch I mention to defend myself ye imputation of an unfriendly silence, for, (such I must have esteemed mine,) had I received a letter mention'd in this, wch, I perceive, thy kindness writes, but somebodies Carelessness or *Injustice* hath rob'd me of. In ye next place, while I was preparing myself to give thee a large acct of ye Discourse past in my presence, between John Edmonson, Jun., & Wm Pickering, about ye Bill of Exchange, return'd protested, news is brought me of ye Arrival of a Ship, at New Castle, & Joseph Growdon here, to see me, wch made me . . . . . . giving thee ye trouble of yt History. & after such congratulations, Inquiring of their Voyage & wellfare, I took occasion to discourse him about it. I find him weary, wth nineteen weeks' passage, & ye care of an intire ship & Cargo of his own, but very ready to embrace ye safe & speedie way to Justice. He tells me, yt Jno Edmundson was, therefore, bound for ye Bill, because yt was drawn by his Agent, to enable him to make good his Bargain of Tobacco, wch being, yet, short of performance, more yn ye contense of ye Bill come to, especially whl he reflects on ye great Damages, as well by ye goods being sold really at first cost, or no better Tobacco at such a Price, & ye Ship wanting freight by non-performance of Contract. He holds him self not strictly obliged to deliver Jno Edmonson from this . . . . . . till he hath first done him Justice about ye Contract. Nevertheless, he saith, yt if Jno. Edmonson will come hither, state accts, & give him reasonable security for Payment of ye Balance, he will immediately pay Coll. Lloyd ye Contense of ye Bill, here or in England. To wch, I will venture to add, yt his Ability, Understanding, Education, & Morals, will not suffer him to step aside from his word. It would, therefore, become Jno Edmonson to hasten hither, his present circumstances not permitting him to leave these parts yet a while. In ye mean time, I am much obliged to thy good opinion of our Justice, wch, it seems, is not singular; & I am glad yt any good can be thought to come out of our Nazareth. I hope, while I live, I shall endeavour to make Justice easy, cheap, & speedy. And, if ye worst of men shall find it, Coll. Lloyd can never want it where I have any power to show it, which . . . . . . Leave to return my hearty Acknowledgmts of thy Good wishes, for an Accommodation betwixt your Proprietors & me. And, now, suffer me to be more yn . . . . wn an occasion is given. I would not take, & can not civily loose. Want of his good neighbourhood is a thing I lament.

Want of his good Neighborhood is a thing I came wth, but yt unkindness is better born yn deserved, especially when ye purchase of his favour is costly. Yor wise Light knows no quality nor person, & it is better to be plain yn to dissemble resentmt. An Agreent upon a ballance were desirable, but wn ye terms of it are to cost a man's self, compliance were mean and wittless. Neither nature nor Grace imposeth yt Talk where neither Law nor Conviction governeth ye Case; but by many acts he hath precipitated ye business, & to make him amends I will stand ye Challenge, resolving rather to loose it fairly, & then easily deliver up ye point. Let it not be made a vice to wthstand so great a Man; he is here but a Proprietor, & so am I. I yield him priority; Superiority not—wch being said without offence, I still abide by my former expedients, & Magnus deit mihi Apollo, whose Justice and Wisdom shall produce a better. I offerd, at Newcastle, to debate ye Merits of ye Cause, wch was declined—I will not say evaded—and am still ready to imbrace ye occasion, be ye Auditory private or publick. And it looks strange yt things should come to this pitch before they had past a true and full discussion. Such a conference might have brought Light and Conviction wth it, and ye whole series of my Life will defend me from ye sin of standing out agt my Conscience & Judgmt. A Country so long seated & replenisht wth People as his, must needs have some men learned & wise. Let ye Statesman, ye Civilian, and Lawyer be ye Advocates of his Cause. We will hear ym, and yield to ym too, If their reasons are better; at least this will make ye Case clearer, and draw it to a point, if not finally issue it to or mutual Content, & either justifie or rebuke ye passions of those men of his Province yt show me mine no Mercy, who not only to ye friends of my Interest, but ye strangers that came to right us; inveighs agt my Title, threaten my possession, degrade my Province, & belye my Proceedings, whilest Maryland escapes us with almost a total silence; but even these Partialities and repeated affronts have no power to hold me from ye means of peace. God, ye omniscient one, is ye great and incorruptible witness of my sincerity for an Accommodation; & yet I can hardly hope for ye sight of my wife & children. ye dearest Comforts of my Life, wth more Affection & Integrity yn I went for Maryland to agree and ratifie a lasting Amitie wth ye Proprietor. And ye Issue of this Difference, fail, as it will, it will never cost me below yt Content, wch, through ye Providence of my Life, will preserve me above fear & Murmuring to his wise Disposal, who will have ye last Judgmt of all ye Actions of our Lives. I leave this to thy still ingenious friend to conceal or divulge wt I have written, being in this without trick as I am without.

And 'tis admirable, wth all thinking men, yt he, having never attempted Dutch or Duke with lines & survey ords, after his assurances . . . . . . of courting all occasions by wch to shew him self a Frd to Pennsilvania, should call thus eagerly upon me & take my refusal in ye Ps light, as well as my owne, in so ill part.

& with singular affection & regard,
Thy very cordial Friend,
W. P.

P. S.—Excuse me, yt I use another hand. It is not State, but matter of necessity—being somewhat indisposed, by a cold, wch, in writing, especially, occasions troublesome difluctions of Rhume.

WILLIAM PENN TO WILLIAM CLARK.

[*1684*.]

W^{m} CLARK: Thyn I have; thy care in the good & prosperity of those parts will not prove thy disadvantage. The inclosed is a writt to chuse y^{r} Provincial Councel-men for y^{e} court of. I have also sent a printed coppy of y^{e} Charter of Libertys y^{t} thou mayst direct y^{e} sheriff, but apprehending y^{t} y^{e} number will not be two great & chargeable to y^{e} country. In case they chuse 4 of y^{e} 12 for y^{e} provincial counsel to sitt with me, & y^{e} remaining 8 for y^{e} assembly, whereby both will come to but 7, y^{e} number hereafter intended for y^{e} Provincial councel of y^{e} Province, it may do best as y^{e} case stands, & our infancy considered, otherwise 200 Representatives must be chosen, at 18^{ss} p^{r} diam yearly. Only this first time y^{t} y^{e} Freemen may come in Person. The reason of y^{e} Liberty was y^{e} freeness of y^{e} people & y^{e} apprehension we had in England y^{t} y^{e} people might meet to chuse in some one place, but considering y^{e} mighty distance they are at, & y^{e} season of y^{e} year, I am of opinion that 12 out of a county, 4 like our English Knights of Shires for y^{e} Provincial councel, & 8 for the assembly, will be a fitt company for our magnitude) for N. Claypole, I wave his unhandsome carriage to me if conscience were in y^{e} matter. I should for give him, but he y^{t} eats y^{e} bread of others might have held his tongue in my title to Sussex. But does he . . . . . . y^{t} this was possessed by Dutch before the L. B. had a Patent, y^{t} y^{e} right of others could not be given, that it was never claymed by y^{e} L^{d} B. father for 30 years successively, that American rights are so wilde, y^{t} y^{e} labourers is g.g. parts of y^{e} 100 of any such title, & finally, y^{t} y^{e} Dutch from y^{e} K. claimes by . . . . . . bought y^{e} natives right, w^{ch} y^{e} L. B. never did, & so has y^{e} savage & y^{e} chieftain right. Y^{e} L^{d} B. Patent gives him only y^{e} land of y^{e} savages, not of chieftains, & civil People of y^{e} Dutch were. Much I could say, but wave till I see y^{ee} y^{e} season my building & this . . . . . . forbid me to visit you yet, but remember me to y^{e} may . . . . . . & People, & tell you I am come here for their happy settlement, & if thou keepest me in y^{e} fear of God & right acts for my service & the country's, thou shall be accordingly regarded by

Thy true F^{d},

W. P.

WM. CLARK TO GOV. WILLIAM PENN.

[*1684.*]

ffor as much as I have bene Greatly Reflected upon, and falcely Accused in the faithfull discharging my duty, in obedience to A Comicon to my selfe and others directed, in a short speache, made to the peopl, At a Court, held at dover River, in the County of Kent, the 18th day of the Second Moneth, Anno Dm. 1684. In which Speach, I have bene Charged with telling of severall Lyes and untruths, Reflecting upon the Ld Baltimor and his Governmt. In defence whereof, I have this to say, for my selfe, that, when I was first appointed & authorized to that Great Sarvices, I was not without a due sence of the Great Trust that was Imposed in me, which Caused Me to be very Searous, Waighty, and Considerate, how I should p'form that Great Sarvices to the best and most Advantiag of my Master's Interest. ffor which, I did As Certainly Sceek the Lord for his Assistance, as ever I did for the In Joyment of his presence; and, although I have no Cause to boast, yet I have good Cause to be thankfull that God did soe far Assist me in the Accomplishment of that day's work, in which I had and have peace, and am well comforted; and because the Governr hath hard of the Reproaches that hath bene Cast upon me, as befor. It hath Layen upon me to Recollect my memrey, and, soe near as I can, to sett downe the words, exactly as I speake them to the peopl, to the end that he may be Judge thereof.

Wee, the Comiconers, Haveing taken our places, I Aquainted the peopl that, for as much that several Complaints had been made unto the Governr and Council of the disafection, sedition, and unfaithnes of sume of the Inhabitants of that County, Tending to Revolt from their fidelity and obedience to the Governr and Government. The Governr was pleased, by and with the Advice and Consent of the provincil Council, to Comiconate us to Com to this County to Inspect unto the State of Affairs here. Upon which, I delivered our Comicon to the Clark to read. Which, being read, after a short time sitting in sillance, I spoake as followeth:

ffriends and people:

It is our happynes that it pleased God to put into the hart of the King and his dearest Brother, James, Duke of York, To Invest the Proprietary & Governts of this Countrey in our Proprietary and Governr—A Person well known for piety, Justice, Wisdom, and Vertue; that very few, if any, doth excede him, if Partize him, in the Country from whence he Cam. It is well known to most of you here how that it was his great Care, sone after his first Arrivall in this Countrey, that he Immidatly sent his writs, directed to the Shriefes of the

Respective Countys, Requiring them to warne in the freemen of every County, to meet and Chose out of themselves 9 men, to Com and Advise with him, to make and Inact Laws for the Honnor of God, the Presarvacon of the King's Peace, and the Proprity and well Governing of all men within his Government. And, through his Great Wisdom and maingament, A great prograss, was, in a short time, made in these things, at the first Assimbly. There is another privlidge that wee doe In Joy, that doe exceed all our neighouring Countreys. And, that is, our Govern^r doe deney himselfe the Chosing of his own Council, and gives you the power of Chosing his Council for him, without whom he Cannot Act—A thing that would be vallowed at an un estiemable Rate in any Government but here. There hath bene many Laws for the well Governing of the peopl; but, not withstanding, if the minister of Justice doe not put these good and holsom Laws in execution, it is no mor then if there ware no Laws at all; And soe truth and Justice becom disregarded. I can truly say, that I doe not speak in this manner to A braid the person of any man; But, on the Contrary, Could be glad that all of you might be Clear from all those Crimes that sume of you are suspected to be guilty of. But this, I have to say, that it was A Low, Tracherous, and Cowardly, spirit in you, that are Magestrates, to suffer and premitt, if not Countinance, the Lord Baltimor's Emmisarie, James Murffey, to goe up and downe the County, to seduce the peopl from their obedience & fidelity to the Govern^r, whoe is the King's Leauitenent; and soe, Consequently, Reballion Against the King's Authority. I Cannot . . . . . . motives should Induce any of you from your obedience to our present Proprietary and Govern^r, whoe hath not bene Chargable to any of you; but have Live at his owne Charge, without any Assistance from the Publique, which I doe not know of any other Govern^r that have done the Like, which Cannot but be Charged upon you as ungratfullnes. Certainly, the pretence of the Lord Baltimor's better Termes is a great mistake Amonest you; for, take it for Grant that the rent, under our present Govern^r be four shillings for every hundred Acres of Land, yearly, And, under the Government of the L^d Baltimore but Two Shillings for a hundred Acres of Land, yearly Rent; yet, I doubt not but that I shall demonstrate to you that the Charg in this Government is much Less than the charge in that. As, for example, subpos that a man in this Government should hold three hundred Acres of Land, which pays Twelve Shillings; And, in that Government, three hundred Acres of Land, pays but six shillings. But, if upon this three hundred Acres of Land there is Twenty Hogsheads of Tobacco made, (which is very proubable,) that pays fortye Shillings, which, being Aded to the rent, makes six and forty shillings, instead of Twelve, which is a vast greater Charg. And, I dare undertake, in the behalfe of our Governʳ, And that not without Instroctions soe to doe, that, if the peopl will Consent to pay our Governʳ Two Shill ℔ hogshead, that he will take his rent at The same Rate as the Lord Baltimore doe; provided, that they that doe not make Tobacco, doe pay proporconably for the other Effects they doe and produce, bý which he would be a great gainer. But, this Cry Against the rent ought not, in the Least, to be thought Burdinsom; for it is not at all Raise, but is the same that all of you know you must pay when you took up your Land, under the Duke. And I Cannot Tell how to beleave that the Lord Baltimore should have any hand in Sending Capᵗ Murffey to Seduce the peopl from their fidelety to our Governʳ, but am Rather willing to think that it was a fordward thing in himselfe; for the Last year I had the Honnor to be one of the Comiconers that our Governʳ sent to demand satisfaccon of the Lord Baltimore for the Ingrey done him by his Setting out a proclaimacon, Inviting peopl to take up Land under him, at the whore Kills; which, when wee Cam to Charg him wᵗʰ, he did soe Lettle Concerne himselfe about it, That he did not Remember anything of it, but did deney it, and Calld Two of his Council to Clear him; that he never did any such thing. Soe fer was he from insisting upon it, that he stood to Justifie himselfe; that he never had disturbed or disquieted any of us; and that, as he never had, soe he did Resolve that he never would, untill the King and Council should determin the matter Betwene our Governʳ and him. And, he being a person of that worth and Honnor, as he is, I Cannot think that he will doe otherwise. But, how ever, it is our duty to be true and faithfull to our present proprietary & Governʳ. And, when the King and Council Shall soe Cause to Invest it in the Lord Baltimor, I shall, as being a Subiect under him, Look upon my selfe oblidged to be true & faithfull to him; which I am Apt to beleave they never will.

Ends.

Wᵐ CLARKE.

WILLIAM MARKHAM TO THE MAGISTRATES.

PHILAD., *yᵉ 4ᵗʰ of yᵉ 6ᵗʰ mo: 1687.*

ffriends J. C., R. S., W. S., J. G., B. W., D. P., J. C., I. S., all and every of one of yᵉ: I thought myself obliged to send you yᵉ Inclosed, wᶜʰ is a Copy of a Proclamation ffrom yᵉ Goverʳ, and Request not only yᵉ Reading it in yoʳ open Court, and to consult amongst yoʳselves some course for yᵉ accomplishing what therein is Required, but also that Each of you, when separated, may use that Authority, The Proprietary and Goverʳ hath invested you with, to ffurther and carry on his Will and pleasure, therein expressed, so far forth as you are concerned. In this I am ye more Ernest and Pressing, because I have observed a great backwardness in ye People in yielding obedience to his just and Lawfull Commands. So, not Doubting any one of yor Ready compliances herein,

I Remaine,
Yor ffaithful ffriend,
Wm MARKHAM.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Propty Deputy's.

Since ye Proprietary had no other thing in his Eye in ye Settlement of this Province next to ye advancement of virtue yn ye Comfortable situation of ye Inhabitants therein, & for yt End, with ye advice & consent of ye most Eminent of ye first purchasers, ordained yt every Township, consisting of Five Thousand acres, should have . . . . Families at ye least, to ye end yt ye Province might not live like a Wilderness, as some others yett doe, by vast vacant Tracts of Land, but be Regularly Improved, for ye benefitt of Socyety, in helpe, Trade, Education, Governmt; Also, Roads, Travell, Entertainment, &c., and finding that this single Constitution is yt wch Eminently prefers ye Province in ye esteem & Choyce of persons of great Judgment, Ability, and Quality, to Embargoe with us & second our beginnings, We do hereby publish & give notice that ye Commissers will Inspect wt tracts of Land, taken up, Lye vacant and unseated, &, if any of ye said Tracts, Lying vacant and unseated, shall not be seated according to ye Regulation aforesaid, within three months after ye Date hereoff provided, ye usual Time allowed for seating ye same be already Expired, The said Tract will be Disposed off to those that are able and Ready to seat ye same.

Dated at Philada, ye county, Sixth Day of ye fifth month, in ye Third year of ye Reigne of King James ye Second, & seventh of ye Proprietary Government, Anog. Dom. 1687.

Mm MARKHAM,
JOn GOODSON.

Two of these were Sett up in Philadelphia ye 27 of ye 5th, 1687. One was sent in Letter to ye Sheriff of Chester County, an other to James Harrison, of ye same date, both Letters bearing Date ye 28th 6 month, 1687.

WILLIAM PENN TO GOV. NANFAN.

18th 2 moth, 1700.

HON^{d} FFR^{d}: Eldridge, (who being taken in this Province, tho' committed to Burlington Goal by Col. Q., I call our Prisoner,) together with Bradenham & Evans and the money, I hope, by this time, are all arrived and safely deliv^{d} at N. York. I should take it as a particular favour, y^{e} King's service being concerned in it, to know whether the Newport ffrigat carries them directly to Engl^{d}, as has been whispered here, or if Admira^{l} Bembo be still expected at Boston. I rec^{d} yesterday, & for y^{t} reason y^{e} Prisoners to be sent thither by a vessel directly from Engl^{d}, a Packett for y^{e} Commander of y^{e} Newport, w^{ch} I send by the same hand wth this. She brings no Considerable News. All things seem quiet abroad & at home; the Parliament easier than was at first expected. The King designs, instead of going to Holl., to sitt at the Head of y^{e} Parliam^{t}, in Scotland, this next month, there being great p'paration already made for his Reception at Edinbrough.

I am, with Best wishes,
Thy assured fr^{d},
W^{m} PENN.

WILLIAM PENN TO HIS SON.

PHILADELPHIA, *2^{d} 11 m., 1700.*

Remember these points:

1. Y^{t} it was y^{e} Gover^{mt} w^{ch} engaged me & those y^{t} adventur^{d} wth me, for as to Land, it is the Natives', & I could have bought y^{t} of y^{m} on my own account, but y^{t} would not have engaged us to have gone above 3,000 miles of to convirt a meer Desert into an improved & faithful country. In Eng. all is ready to our hands, but here was nothing but meer Creation; & y^{t} there is a vast difference between improveing it from y^{t} condition & a place improved to one's hand. The Gover^{mt} was our greatest inducement, & upon y^{t} publick faith we have buried our blood & bones, as well as estates, to make it wh^{t} it is; for, being Dissenters, we therefore came y^{t} we might enjoye y^{t} so farr of w^{ch} would not be allowed us any share of at home, & w^{ch} we so much needed to our security and happiness abroad.

2. Whereas, they tell us they will not meddle with our Property, only y^{e} Gover^{mt}. I say y^{t} is y^{e} Property the Crown granted In all Mannours, Courts, Leets, or Barrows, in Eng.; especially in Courts

Paramounts, ye powers are as much ye Lord's Property as yr Land Rents or Royaltys thereof; but more especially in Palatines, or Seignorys, like unto ye title of Proprietary goverm's, this was our encouragement, & ye only reward we have from ye Crown for adding another Colony to it, & considerable a one, too. The Land was but as the shell or ring, & Govermt ye Kernell or Stone; ye ring may be worth 20 ℔s. & ye stone 100 ℔s. There can be no proportion; yet 'tis called a ring, as tother is Property; but still this, without powers, is as yt wthout ye Diamond—a name, and no more.

3. But next, there can be wisdom as well as no Justice in such a proceeding, since ye condition of Colonys, young ones, especially, calls for Encouragement; and where Improvements ar checkt, ye Crown looses. The more improvements, ye more trade, and so ye more Revenue to ye Crown, directly or by circulation, as Barbadous, &c, & so for Eng. Now, is it reasonable to think ye temporary & mercinary Govermt will feel ye same obligations so to improvement as one whose Estate it is, and yt for this age does little yt can turn to account, & so was in hope mostly? Certainly ye comparison gives it on our side. They come to squeeze; but proprietarys to Improve.

4. Nor is ye King so well secur'd, for where there is most to Lose there must be ye best security to ye crown for a just conduct, since Proprietarys have not onely Hereditary Govermt, but countrys, to make ye King satisfaction, & ye Govermts in those places equall care & pains wth K's Govermts, without salerys from ye King, and at their one charges, being bound to observe ye same laws of Trade & Navigation as his more Immediat Govermts.

5. Besides, ye Law of ye 7th & 8th of this King gives Him ye approbation of ye Deputy Governours of Proprietarys, wch is all but nameing ym, & if Proprietarys are answerable for them I think the King safe, & ye Proprietarys are therein under hardships enough. It seemed to me an expedient to preserve ye Proprietary Govermt, & secure ye Kings business together, wch is ye most yt could, in any pretence, be amed at whn yt Law was made. Why more?

6. If they say, But you will not fight? I answer, King Charles, King James, & King William knew yt we are a Quaker colony, it was so intended; how be it rather than Loose our Govermt for yt let the Govermt of New York be colonell of ye forces here; but let not us be persecuted in our country when our consiences are tender, yt came so far & have endured and spent so much yt we might enjoye ym with more ease than at home. In short, if it should press, get time that we may be sent to & our resolutions known, or I may have liberty to go home & answer for myself.

7. Who will pay me for settling, maintaining ye Govermt for 20 years? I have not got 500 ℔ of ye people yet, &, at this rate, must not expect it has cost me so much.

8. Y^{e} very name of a King's Governour will immediately sinck y^{e} intrincick value of Property, as they call it . . . . . . be more than cent p. ct. Pray, how shall this be repared? I was tould by an understanding person, and no friend to the sentiments of y^{e} New England people, y^{t} y^{e} King had spent 40,000 ℔ to make y^{t} colony 100,000 ℔s worse than it was. So false are those notions y^{t} it is y^{e} King's interest to suppress or change Proprietary Gover^{mts}. Had y^{e} King's Gover^{mts} improved in proportion to us, they had been as well improved as Irland by this time, or little short of it. Our is but 20 years old, & y^{e} King's 100. I may add New England & Rood Island, y^{e} last still a propriety, and as finely improved as any part of Sussex or Hamshire downs, sprinkled wth houses & cloathed wth sheep. But no more of this, only if should be sayd they too great friends to Pyrats. I offer to joyn Issue wth y^{m}, & give 5 to 3, & be in no danger of y^{e} success of y^{t} inquiry so uniust is y^{t} Imputation. Compare this w^{t} I have write C. Lawson, & y^{e} best of both will make a memorial for y^{e} Par^{l}, or Lords of Trade, or y^{e} King himself. The heads I wish in the hands of L^{d} Sunderland, L^{d} Godalphin, L^{d} Rochester, L^{d} Monmosh, Marques of Normandy, L^{d} Carbery, Lord Cholmly, D. of Devonshire, L^{d} Macklesfeild, S^{r} Ch. Mussg, S^{r} E^{d} Seimor, Sq^{r} Harley, Co^{ll} Grinnill, &c., not forgetting y^{e} more y^{e} Earl of Shastbury, & Bash, & one Amy, of y^{e} City, a sencible man (& often at y^{e} Carolina coffee house) to interest themselves warmly in this affaire, being Lords of Carolina; also, L^{d} Berley, whose wives sister, & widdow to his Brother, is married to y^{e} Earle of Portland. If they had each of y^{m} a memorial at larg, it would do well.

(Indorsed:)

A copy of my leter to my son, 2. 11m, 1700, by way of New York: to write againe.

GOV. WM. PENN TO GOV. NANFAN.

12th 12mo 1700.

HON^{b} ffr^{d}: By this post I recv'd to day a Lett^{r} from y^{e} E of Bellom^{t}, informing me that upon p'usal of his Ord^{rs}, he found y^{e} frigat at N. York was intended to stay till she was relieved by another from Engl^{d} & therefore, judges it convenient to have y^{e} Pirates in these Provinces transmittto to Boston by her to wait y^{e} arrival of Admiral Bembo to be transported by him. Gov^{r} Hamilton also advises me y^{t} he has requested y^{e} L^{d} Bellom^{t} to have a guard sent from N. York to receive them at Burlington because of these Provinces being unprovided with Soldiers w^{cp} you have there at hand and himself being scarce settled in y^e^ Governm^t^, it would be extreamly difficult for him to secure their passage and warrant their Conduct if y^r^fore any such directions from Boston arrive before y^e^ time those here with all their effects shall be sent up to Burlington on y^e^ 10^th^ of y^e^ next mo^th^, where they shall wait for y^e^ Guard before mentioned, if it comes; if not, we design they shall move leisurely forw^d^ to Ironis, from whence I hope a Sloop will be ready to conduct them safely to New York. A hint on this p'sent post and thy assistance as far as may be to make their passage easy & secure, will very much oblidge thy . . . . . .

And it would look extreamly hard upon this Governm^t^ to be obliged to conduct to them to Govermn^ts^ beyond our own.

WILLIAM PENN TO MAGISTRATES OF SUSSEX.

W. CLARK, S. WATSON, NEH. FIELD, & JON. BAILY . . . . . : W^m^ Orr & P. Lewis, yo^r^ Townsmen, are at last enlarged, upon their giving bond, w^ch^ I here inclose to you. The Condition of it I desire you to see punctually p'formed or otherwise putt y^e^ obligation in suit; that is, cause y^m^ to return into yo^r^ hands what remains unsold of the Goods mentioned in the Inventory Inclosed; and what is disposed of they must pay money for to y^e^ value they were sold at, or, if that cannot be made appear, then to be valued as near as is possible by y^e^ oy^rs^ that are left, either by yo^r^ selves or other prudent persons of y^e^ place. W^n^ they have done this, let them be restored to y^e^ enjoyment of what they had before, seeing they have already given bond to make their appearance, whenever call^d^ upon, w^th^in a year.

(Indorsed:)

Gov^r^ to y^e^ Magistrates of Sussex, about y^e^ Pirates returning from Philad^ia^.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO WILLIAM PENN.

NEWCASTLE, *22^d^ 9^mo^, 1704.*

HON^d^ GOV^r^: By thy son, in the Jersey, and John Guy, in the Brigantine, who sail'd from York, about 14 dayes agoe, I wrote several Lett^rs^, of which, 3 inclosed to Jn^o^ Askew, were designed more private than the rest, informing, as fully as I then could, of the state of our affairs; all which I hope will arrive save before this can come to hand. I cannot, without the deepest Regrett, consider how little satisfactory some of them, & especially their Bearer, on some acc^{t} may prove, but as I have had & still have my share of trouble at the thoughts of it, & can truly sympathize with those more nearly concerned. Yet, as I have endeavoured to acquitt myself with a good conscience, to the utmost of my Power; were even the whole unhappinesss to lie at my own door, this still would yield me the greater ease, and to that, I doubt, must thy chief recourse be, for comfort. I have undergone, I am sure, the deepest pangs of trouble, in my own soul, for several months past, but hope it will please the Lord to give a greater Dawn of consolation to those whose whole dependance is upon him.

The Return of thy son, and the Rep'sentations he brings, with the unhappy effects these have had upon him, accompanied at the same time with that unparalleled piece of baseness from D. K., will soon putt thee (I doubt not) upon measures for thy ease from such an accablem^{t} of troubles. The Gov^{t} has positively demanded a copy of that Remonstrance from the assembly, but that villain, under pretence of answering the Gov^{rs} Demands, in a proper Method, by the Basest Artiful, endeavoured to persuade the House that they ought first to make it by a Recognition or amendm^{ts}, as they should think fitt—the act of that house, and then they might properly send a copy; but this being too gross to pass (notwithstanding the great Influence he has over the Majority, composed of Knaves & fools, for of y^{e} lalter, they got as many chose as they could, that they might the easier be led by y^{e} Rattle of Rights & Privileges.) He, as I am credibly informed by some others of y^{e} members, owned it as his own proper Act, &, therefore, as such pleaded that it was not subject to the house, or any other Power. He pretended, indeed, to send for it again from York when it was to late; but, upon the whole, he denies a Copy, either to the Govern^{r} or the meeting of Philad^{ia}, w^{ch} has also sued for it.

We are now in such circumstances, that I can not, by the best lights I am master of, foresee any probability of being regularly brought into ord^{r} again till under the Crown. And it seems all owing to those unhappy Charter, which being designed as favours, are made use of by ill men as tools for mischief. There is a general Infatuation gott amongst us, as if we were preparing for Destruction. Every thing, however innocently & well designed, seems to close in an unhappy event, & the most unexpected Incidents daily arise to pplexies. We are too much in the same circumstances here as in Engl^{d}, in regard to publick affairs, and phaps 'tis as much the fate of the Nation as our particular sins, but I am too subject, phaps, to run upon such melancholy reflections. The Govern^{t} and assembly have clashed so far, notwithstanding all endeavours have been used on our side to keep matters easy, that there seems nothing or but very little to be expected from them. They will not allow him the Power of Dossolving, Proroguing, dismissing for a time, or adjourning them, but claim the Privilege of sitting at all times, as they shall see occasion, like the Parl^{t} in 1641, w^{ch} they nearly imitate. They are all for settling Constitutions & Privileges, without any Regard to the publick psent savety, or making any Provisions for the Governm^{t}. That ridiculous old man, W. Biles, frequently affirms they will never grant one penny on any acc^{t} till they have all their Privileges explained and confirmed, that is, till they have 5 times more granted than ever they claimed before. Witness the City Charter Bill, and then 'tis alledged the Gov^{r} knows the terms how he may have money, & if y^{e} Publick suffer for want of it, it will lie at his door.

We are now come hither to hold a distinct assembly for the Terr^{s}, designed only to keep them in some ord^{r}, and to shew they are regarded, but each county, being represented only by four members, little will be done this time. Some endeavour to keep in upon the foot of the charter, not through any great liking to it, but that the whole might continue more like one Governm^{t}. But Judge Guest, with the designing men of this place, seem to endeavour an utter separation, and that this alone may be made the mart for all y^{e} people below. The consequence of this thou wilt easily see, and how inconvenient a distinct assembly will be when taken notice of, & how injurious to thy Interest; but what is done now could not be avoided, unless we would wholly lose the obedience of these counties. It depends, therefore, the more upon thee, (on whom the burthen always too heavily lights.) to hasten a suitable Provision. I wish publick affairs at home may be in a condition to afford thee an opportunity. The Prov. & Terr^{s} can scarce ever agree together, but assunder they will never doe any thing; and, therefore, should be joyned on equal Privileges, and all charters destroyed, for our fr^{ds} are unfit for Governm^{t} by themselves, and not much better with others. We are generally, in these parts, too full of our selves and empty of sence to manage affairs of Importance, and therefore require the greatest authority to bend us. If thou surrender the Gov^{mt}, & keep the Propriety, as I doubt thou must the latter, of necessity, the naming of the Council, as well as the Gov^{r}, will be worth thy consideration. And then, of most I knew, I doubt there is scarce any man of sence more unfit, or less a fr^{d} to thy Property, than that weather cock I guest. A desire to be somebody, and an unjust method of craving & getting, seems to be the Rule of his Life. He has often been of great service, which should of itself be acknowledged, but 'tis owing to little good in his temper. It was generally his failings that were laid hold on to lead him to it, &, upon the whole, I must give it as my opinion that he is scarce to be trusted. He is remarkable in one unhappy talent, of abusing every past Governmt, & seems fixed to no man. Poor old Capt Hinney, too, is grown somewhat dotish, & very weak. I asp: Yeats has as much honr, tho' he has been an enemy as any I know. But thy son will be very capable of giving thee the later accot of men. Besides Capt Roche, who is but a weak man, tho' generous, & a west Indian in his life, there is one Rd Sleigh, come lately from Jamacia, a very sober, good Ch: man, and Coll Cressy, from Virgia, and Antiqua, men of note & substance, & more are expected. But the first talks of returning, & the last meddles with no kind of business, nor seems altogether fitted for it. The other is a Mercht, as Roche is. But our Corporation gives many strangers great offence, & will make us odious. Ja: Coutts is a good man, and thy frd, Rd Halliwell, if psented by others, need not now, I believe, be much feared, and would prove as good, perhaps, as R. French. W. Rodeny holds with Ja: Coutts against all men. Jno Hill is honest, but weak, & sometimes silly. Jos: Growdon very much mended, & directly opposite to David in the house. As I told thee in my last, I used some freedoms in some of my Lettrs, especially the private ones, wch, I hope, will not be taken amiss. They are the Result, in a great measure, of my closest thought, and when thou art pleased to consider what I wrote concerning thy Propriety, and the State of thy family, thou wilt find it, I doubt, but too well grounded. It will be no grateful doctrine, I believe, to Mr Wn, but, I must be of opinion, it would best answer thy circumstances, & phaps not prove to his Disadvantage; for should thou goe off the stage, I know not what would become of it. I have had some difficulty to carry, even between my Duty to thee & my Regards to him, but hope I have not quite miscarried in either. Lettr me take the freedom to request thee to be very tender towards him in thy Resentmts, lest those he has already conceived, from the abuses putt upon him, should, by any addition, precipitate him into Ruine. He has much good nature, wants not very good sence, but is unhappy chiefly by Indiscretion. 'Tis a pity his wife came not with him. There is scarce any thing has a worse effect upon his mind than the Belief thou hast a greater Regard to thy second children than thy first, and an emulation between his own & thy younger seems too much to rivet him in it, wch, where it obviated by the best method, it might be of service, for he is & must be thy son, and thou either happy or unhappy in him. The Tie is indissoluble. What I write will, I hope, be taken as designed, and as the result only of an affectionate concern, knowing I write only to thy self.

25th The assembly, as tis called, here have past two acts only, & intend no more. The first is for the confirmation of all the laws, & the other, for increasing the number of Repsentatives, from 4 to 6 for each County. The Govr is very earnest for an act to establish the militia, but they are resolved not to touch with it till next meeting, with advanced numbers. I shall not have time now to send thee any Copies. They have made provisions in the latter act, to come in next time upon the Charter, but for no other reason than to keep more like one Govm^t. We have had no acct^s fore some months from Europe, we fear 'tis owing to some great Embargoe upon the acct^s of Portugal. Pray excuse me for repeating the same things in several Letters, they are either such as have great place in my own thought, or that I would crave leave to desire; might have some in thine. I am, with Love and Duty,

Thy faithful & obd^t Serv^t,

JAMES LOGAN.

P. S.—I have found the Catalogue of thy books, thrown in amongst the Jersey Deeds, & have examined them. There is wanting of the folio, S^r W. Rawleigh's Hist & Purchase Pilgrims, & by the black lead marks made in the margin of y^e Catal. when examined at their being brought home from Co l. Markham's they seem never to have been there since thy last arrival; if they were, I shall recover them or others in their stead. I think there are no other folios missing but old Braithwait's Engl. Gentlemen, w^{ch} with the rest, shall be made good. He is a great villain that plaid that abominable trick, yet never was discovered nor suspected till the day after he left me, by a remarkable Providence, that the Innocent might be cleared. His father made me promise to be privileged in it, engaging to make full satisfaction, & hoping it would be the last, but I fear he is mistaken. I request thee to take no notice of it there, If thou imagine who the pson is, w^{ch} is not difficult. We cannot by any Deeds left here, make out the Title to thy Properties in the Jersey & S. Jenny Says, the Council of Prop^y will admit of none, to take up Lands without producing their Deeds, or authentick copies of them. The Deeds here relate only to Salem, & they want explanation, for there seems something yet wanting to clear that matter fully. This will require a speedy answer, w^{ch} I intreat thee be pleased to send us at once.

JAMES LOGAN.

I hope this following Spring to clear off W^m Aubry's Interest, but as I have largely wrote before; we must have a new Power, & should have one likewise, for the 15500 acres in Newc. County. The Pat^t for it, from the to her, is dated 23^d 8mo, 1701. The quitrent^s to thee one Beaver skin; but I wish thou couldst have that in thy own hands, yet now there is an absolute Patent for it upon record.

JAMES LOGAN TO WILLIAM PENN.

PHILLA^{ia}, *17th 3mo, 1705.*

HONOURED GOVERN^{r}: Thy four Lett^{rs}, by Edw^{d} Lane and Sam^{l} Hollister, came safe to hand, as I have already acknowledged, 5th 2mo last, by way or Barbad, in a long Lett^{r}, of w^{ch} shall not send Copies, only except such parts as may be of most importance. Since that I have rec'vd thy other, by Burman, dated in the 11th & 12th mo^{ths}, with those to fr^{ds} and Jn. Mompesson. The expressions of thy trouble is what, with too much reason, I expected, but I hope the author of all strength will give thee sufficient to bear it. Both the Gov^{r} & my self are much at a stand what to think of y^{e} surrender, but are inclinable to believe 'tis resolved. However, the Assembly being to meet the very day the Lett^{rs} arrived, the Gov^{r} made them a speech, as proper for y^{e} occasion as could be thought of, with these two designs in view: First, that if y^{e} Govm^{t} were surrendered, the persons that were the causes of it might be more plainly pointed out, and the just blame thrown upon them that they deserved; &, 2^{dly}, that if not, that they might either effectually be pressed to doe business or be exposed to the Countrey, w^{ch} is already much incensed agst them. A copy of this, with their answer and another sharp message to them, is sent inclosed. Fr^{ds} are so extreamly dissatisfyed with their Proceedings that we have very good assurances, in case they have another opportunity of an election on the same foot, there will be a choice according to thy own heart in Chester County, & mostly in this, but Bucks is a weak and unsanctified place, through W. Biles' means chiefly, and y^{e} Town will always, I doubt, yield us two Enemies, but the honest of other places fear not overpowering them. There is also a design to send thee an address, from y^{e} principal fr^{ds} of the place, lamenting these unhappy proceedings, and purging themselves from them, with a condemnation of that base Lett^{r} from D. K., w^{ch}, whether y^{e} surrender be made or not, will, I know, be of very good service, especially in case any Copies of the Lett^{r} should be published; but if an acct. should arrive, before 'tis done, that thou hast parted with all, it will afterw^{ds} be impracticable. Those troublesome members have been so fully exposed that great part of the Countrey will now be as careful to those men that will give money and support Govm^{t} as at other times they would avoid it. I wish their wiser repentance may not come too late. I am sorry y^{e} Law of Property is reported blank, for on that only our Resurveys were grounded, & wthout the allowance of 10 in. y^{e} C it will be impossible, I fear, to recover any overplus wthout suits of Law, nor doe I know how we can that way it self goe well about it. The People will, at length, I believe, (if their p'sent disposition hold,) be willing to settle a Revenue, as desired, but, at the same time, they must, by as firm a Law, be settled in all things that are their due, both in Privileges and Property. This, I mean, after another Election, for from the p'sent nothing is to be expected. They talk, indeed, of taking it into consideration immediately, but, we have reason to believe, that as they are now composed they will doe more hurt than good, and that the best service, at present, is to expose them to the Countrey. There are, however, six or seven as good members as could be wished for, but y^{e} rest, being made up of J. L. & fools, the latter, as is usual, are made tools to y^{e} former. Thy unfortunate Losses by Sea yield so melancholy a prospect that it utterly disheartens me; but it is not thy Lott alone. W. Trent & H. N., y^{e} chief traders in the place, have lost this last year, I fear ⅓^{d} of their estates, for scarce anything returns that has been sent out. But, upon advice that at Barbad the Countrey has fitted out 2 or 3 good vessels to defend their Coasts, (seeing y^{e} men of war seem resolved to take no care of them,) I shipt, on board Cap^{t} Robinson, 2 Tun of flower more on thy acc^{t} before the receipt of thy last Lett^{r}, but shall hold my hand that way till further Ord^{rs}, unless it be in such quantities as I find a necessity to receive in flower. We have not yet found any effects from the Queen's Ord^{r} for allowing Trade with the Span^{ds}, they refusing mostly to trade with us. Trade to Maderia is likewise this summer very discouraging, wheat being faln there ⅓ in the price, & wine advanced as much on the other hand.

I am very much troubled that thou was not pleased before, to lett me understand thy Design with a Rent roll and the Bonds; the first I shall dispatch as soon as possible in the best manner I can to answer the end, but tis a very tedious work, being so very difficult to gett the people to meet me, but I cannot promise to finish it before next winter, and then if it please God, I live, and we have peace, thou may, I hope depend upon it. I have been very busy last winter in Settling Books & acc^{ts}, & y^{e} Spring I have mostly spent in carrying on the Roll, & so shall continue; but it had been much more forward, if last summer had not found me so many diversions, not from what thou mentions, my Am'rs, for y^{e} trouble I mett with that way was so sudden, & y^{e} person I mentioned in mine of 8^{br}, so irretrievably gone, all at once, that prudence would advise me to business, at that time more than ever, and I assure thee nothing of the kind could pass more easily over, for the treatmen^{t} carried its own cure with it. The Diversions I mean were the most perplexing thoughts as well as business arising from thy Concerns here at that time. Some small business of my own I had, 'tis true, but y^{t} soon came to an end by y^{e} fortune of Trade and War, of which thy self hast been so deep a partaker.

I here send thee a List of the Bonds in my possession wth an acc^{t}

of what is due upon them without reckoning Interest, but few of them will be fitt to be assigned there, because the paym^{ts} cannot well be refused when tendred. But now I know thy Intention, I shall make it my business this summer with other things to take obligations for as much as I can; especially for such Debts as may be likely to continue out longer, in which I have been more remiss, hitherto having the Lands always for security, which is much better than personal, and there is no disputing the Interest, for as we draw our warr^{ts} now upon new sales their not complying with the terms forfeits their Tenure, a method that it had been happy if it alwayes had been practised. But sales of Lands are now mostly over, the greatest part that we bargained for, being within the first year after thy Departure, since which money being so scarce, & wheat low, there is no encouragem^{t} to buy, and but very few look after their *overplus*, an account of which all the art I can use cannot yet bring to any perfection, notwithstanding 'tis now near 18 mo^{ths} since the Resurveys were over. But the Surveyors plead so many difficulties that I cannot have the Returns finished, but this year if we live will end it all.

I doe assure thee I had never the least notion of thy Mortgaging y^{e} Quittrents or assigning Bonds here, till the Receipt of thy last, a few dayes agoe, otherwise should have endeavoured to be in a better readiness, and had the less reason to suspect the former, by thy son's discourse to me, on whom I understood they were settled, but that being none of my business, I shall obey ord^{rs}, as for y^{e} Bonds, I know not what to think of the method, for whatever Bonds thou assigns, I must afterw^{ds} forbear to receive any pay on them, notwithstanding, many are such as one would be well enough pleased to receive at any rate. But one of the best funds now of Land is the new Welch Settlem^{ts}, in Newc. County, could y^{e} business between Maryland and us be settled, there is 3000^{lbs} due them, of w^{ch} we shall not gett 500, I fear, except from one family, till that business of the Line be adjusted, the people demanding positive Warranties, before they pay the money, and the Claims made by those of Maryland, are so many that it puzzles us extreamly. If that whole businesss be not issued in thy life time, I doubt thy heirs will reap no great benefitt from a large part of these Counties, they grow more bold now than ever, & extend their claims upon old surveys up to, & some beyond our old Settlem^{ts}, I must alwayes press this in every Lett^{r}, as of the greatest necessity. I admire, I hear nothing by this last opportunity of new Powers for Lætitia's Lotts & Land. I have urged it much, & sent over all that is necessary, but rec'd nothing besides two angry Lett^{rs} from herself & husband, he threatning to send over some person to look after it, at thy Charge, &c. I would by no means disoblige Læt^{ia}, having a hearty respect for her and all her Concerns, but 'tis impossible to doe more than the Circumstances of the thing will allow of; there is 400^{lbs} out in good hands on Interest, w^{ch} I cannot receive, & 400 more in thy business, w^{ch} shall be the first thing I raise except y^{e} Interest, since the arrival of the Powers, now 15no^{ths} agoe, I have bargained for 725^{lbs} more, but none care to take titles or pay money upon these we have, nor had we all the money in hand, can I find out any way to remitt it. One half of the Maryl^{d} Bills are protested, which has made the generality of them of no manner of value. I have p^{d} R^{d} Hill for him 225^{lbs} in money, this winter & spring, & hope this summer to clear off all the Interest, so that he shall have no reason to complain on that head, nor is there quite so much as he believes would he please to consider, that I never had any orders about it, till y^{e} 12th moth, 170¾, & y^{e} Lett^{rs} that disturbed him so much, were wrote in y^{e} 8th moth following, a space too short, especially at that time, if he knew our circumstances, to doe what was expected. I have no reason to be fond of the business, and were it not upon thy acc^{t} & L's, would never upon any terms meddle with it. I have hitherto sold every thing, not only to the utmost value, but outdone the expectations of all men in prices, except in 2 small Lotts, where I was a little overseen. What I have of theirs in hand in thy business shall be honestly paid, with y^{e} Interest & y^{e} bargains made, & what else is due, shall be very readily given up into any other better hands, that they shall please to appoint, for 'tis now impossible to avoid censure, or to make remittances as desired.

We cannot coin Bills. If the Marylanders have not credit in Engl^{d} 'tis in vain to expect good Bills from them, & this our Merch^{ts} have found this last year by dear experience. I wish thou couldst prevail wth Will^{m} to take his money here, tho' with a better exchange than usual, it would be much more for thy Interest, because it would take off that heavy Clog of Use, and he might direct the Returns to be made as he thought fitt, by his own agents; for by Bills of Exch., till trade mend, 'tis almost, if not altogether, impossible. I request, if there be any hopes of prevailing, that this may be heartily laboured; for this is the only way thou can be cleared, without tedious delays and great uneasiness, unless thou wilt give ord^{rs} to send some vessels into Virg^{ia} and Maryl^{d} wth Goods to purchase Bills there, w^{ch}, when obtained, p'haps may be good for very litle. I again earnestly beseech thee not to lett a thing of this importance, & such others as y^{e} business of y^{e} lower Counties, &^{c}, lye unanswered and unregarded, when thy own Interest is so deeply concerned in them.

From the bad success thou hast had in Returns, I am very sensible my Reputation among some sorts of people will be in much danger; for I well know that the active part of the world is too much composed of such, as having no other scope of Life but self Interest to themselves, make success in others the measure of their understanding. I shall be very willing, therefore, if thou intends not shortly to come over thyself, to make it my sole business for the future to settle all thy affairs in the Prov. and bring them to a head; to make perfect Draughts & Rolls of all the Lands surveyed, wth an acc^{t} of all overplus and vacancies, and whatever else thou hast any claim on, and to settle all manner of acc^{ts} with every person I have had to doe with, and then bring all over to Engl^{d} with me, to give an acc^{t} of my Stewardship, and there receive a discharge or otherwise, as there shall be occasion. This I hope to be able to doe against next ffall come 12 mo^{ths}, and in the meantime, please to give me thy Sentim^{ts}; but 'tis now much my Inclination, for I would not willingly suffer my acc^{ts} to lie too long unadjusted, nor my Reputation to be martyr'd on both sides—here for too much rigour, and there for its opposite. I cannot understand that Paragraph in thy Lett^{r} relating to T. S. & myself. Thou art pleased to say our Discord has done no more good there than here. I know not who carried the acc^{t} of it, for I wrote to none that I know of but thyself in 7^{ber}, 1703, and I am no more to be blamed than any man is for being assaulted on the highway. He has a great privilege above me, 'tis true, from the profession he makes; but 'tis too far extended, if one must be beat a 2^{d} time for his having a mind to doe it y^{e} first. Before that we had lived 18 mo^{ths} very good friends, without any manner of provocation, only that I had about 3 or 4 mo^{ths} before spoke something to Ed. Sk. relating to myself (for w^{ch} Tho. or his business whatever is represented I never meddled,) but at length, in the middle of a pleasant, familliar discourse, he broke out into such a Thunder as if he carried y^{e} whole magazine of anathemas in his breast, and so for 5 mo^{ths} continued following his blow at the meetings, 'till at length he was obliged to desist, how much to his credit, 'tis fitter for others here to judge; but he managed at such a rate that some fr^{ds} of the Ministry consulted about denying him a Certificate to N. Engl. However, he has sett all fully to rights again by a very good way of preaching he has fal^{n} into of late. I have never endeavoured to expose him; I have generally defended him w^{n} attacked by any of our Enemies, & thy son's resentm^{ts} agst him I always endeavour'd to quell, & to create a better understanding between them, tho' 'tis most certain I had great cause to be very angry, for there is scarce one man, E. S. excepted, that fully knew y^{e} business but will acknowledge I had very hard measure intended me, had not y^{e} meeting (w^{ch} was intended to be made use of agst me) interposed & turned rather against himself. But the profession that Tho. now makes is among some sufficient to carry anything. I am sorry I have spent so much paper on it, & therefore shall close y^{e} subject when I have added that I wish he had at least some more Hon^{r} to season his Religion, it would keep much y^{e} sweeter; but y^{e} pr'sent Composition best suits y^{e} ends, p'haps, he drives at. Pray bear with this, for I have some reason to resent when I see what I have been so unactive in on my side has spread so far, & it seems to my disadvantage, too. The beginning was very hard, when for nothing but my respect to a person, whom he thought (for want of success elsewhere) he should have occasion some time after to love. I was rendered as one of the vilest wretches upon earth, and all under hand, without any manner of provocation, only that I might be p'vented 'till such time as he should be ready. I can appeal to thy Daughter for the truth of this; but I keep not my word; now, however, I have done. That of its being insinuated that I complain for my own Interest at thy Damage, is what neither my head nor heart can reach the meaning of. As for my Conduct, 'tis honest, I believe, and just to thee, and such an one cannot fully please here. Reb. Shippen, the 3^d day after her son's marriage with J. Growdon's daughter, was seized in a mom^t with a dead Palsey, which deprived her of her sight & speech immediately, and so she continued till the 6^th day after, & then expired about 3 weeks agoe. I found in a bag, in the Scrittore, a Lease for one year from R^d Baynam to thee for 300 acres on Ramocus Creek, part of 1,600 acres to be laid out there, dat. 19^th May, 1685, but no Release. 'Tis indorsed in my hand, and was done, I believe, at Worminghurst, where I suppose the Release might be left, for it is not here. In the same place I found also thy Title for one Propriety in West Jersey, purchased from Dan Wayle, but there is no appearance of any other. I never searched there before for any, believing all thy Jersey Deeds had been left in the hair trunk together. I Wrote Immediately to Sa. Jenn^t about that of Baynam, as well as the other, requesting his answer forthw^th, that I might send thee it, but have not rec^vd it. The L^d Cornb talks very big about the Islands, &, as it is affirmed, has offered them to sale, tho' I cannot yet prove it, but he certainly threatens to come himself next mowing time & fight us all for those over ag^st the town, of w^ch thy son can very fully inform thee.

The meeting of this town has applied to y^e Commission^rs for a Confirmation of y^e ground where the great house stands, first, purchased of W. Markham, w^ch we granted immediately, in thy name, declaring it was thy will that the Town should have a Meeting house on Ground of thy Gift, (for, to that purpose, I have heard thee speak,) but would take no manner of Notice of Markham's Sale, as having no title to it. After this, y^e persons employed, complained they had forgott part of their business, and were to request, also, a title for y^e ground Lion^l Brittain's house stands on, being the front of that y^e Schoolhouse is built on, purchased 3 or 4 years agoe, for the use of the School; but this I would not agree to, tho' my broth^r, Sh. & Owen, were willing. T. S. is absent, but I insisted on it, that we knew thy mind about the other, but not in this. As we were to make it thy free and absolute Grant, so it was fitt we should know it was truly design'd so by thy self, and, tho' y^{e} matter, as it was alledged, was not very great; yet, as there was no part of it ours, it did not belong to us to make gratuitous Grants of what no way belong'd to us. We might sell, but not give, &c. They press for a title, however, &, if it cannot be obtained otherwise, offer a Bond to pay thee what thou demands for it; but I shall not willingly agree to that method, either, if it can be well avoided, being desirous, rather, that it may be all thy own act, tho' we confirm it, for all our Patents run intirely in thy name & Stile, & we sign only as witnesses—a method, I thought, that would be more honourable to thee than what had formally been practised. The Ground they desire is about 30 foot on y^{e} 2^{d} Street & 40 or 50 f^{t} back, with a good house upon it, bought at y^{e} full value, & y^{e} money paid, they not questioning the Title till lately; but we allowed them, at our board, to have none at all, & will not have y^{e} Pat^{s} to be a Confirmation, but a Gift. Thou knowest, I suppose, 'tis part of y^{e} great Lott that W. M. & Jno. Goodson only granted to W. M. I request to know thy pleasure about it. The Lott designed for thy youngest Son is one half of that joining on Ed. Shippen's dwelling house, which was accounted Jno. Beller's, in right of March. I found 200 foot there, intead of 100, & cannot find he has a right to above y^{e} usual dimensions. We have, therefore, made bold to cutt it off, & lett him shew his right, if he can. The front of it comes down to the Dock, & faces y^{e} Bridge it self, with a point opposite to y^{e} very entry into the Dock, w^{ch} makes it, by far, y^{e} most convenient of any there. My former Request of a small bitt there, and all others of the kind, relating to my self, I doe absolutely retract. Thou sometimes mentioned that some of the last Bills, indorsed by J. Regnier, were protested. By Ed. Shippen, I rec'vd one in a blank cover, to me, of fferck Linthicum, for 32$^{lb.}$, but no more mention made of that or any others, particularly. This is all I heard of, & I have y^{e} Indorser's note to renew it, but have not y^{e} recvd it. I shall no more psume to request y^{e} favour of a Lett^{r} from Sam^{l} Vaul, only beg to know of him, by thy self, whether he recvd on thy acc^{t} a full moiety of the Effects of the Brigantine Hopewell, B. Burnam, Mast^{r}. W. Trent assures me, that, by advice from his correspondent, T. Coutts, he did. If so, there is $\frac{1}{8}$ to be answered for to y^{e} oy^{r} Ownn, for thou hadst only $\frac{3}{8}^{lbs}$ in her, and I am hard pressed, & threatened to be sued for that other part, belonging to one in Barbadoes. I suppose it is not worth Samuel's notice, but T. Coutts, I believe, fully understands the matter, therefore, I earnestly begg of thee to inform what was done in it. If Sam^{l} recvd $\frac{1}{2}$, as afores^{d}, I must here pay y^{e} nett proceeds of that $\frac{1}{8}$; but y^{e} Unhappiness is, that never having rec'vd one Syllable about that or any thing else, I know not what it amounts to, or whether I am answerable for it or not, tho' I have been frequently threatened to be sued for it by y^{e} Owners' Attorney, of Barbadoes.

Schuylkill Mill, I wrote long agoe, by Jno. Marsh's deserting it, is gone to utter ruine, being accounted by all men a most egregious *ffolly*. This spring has been very ruinous to many dams, & among the rest to ours near y^e^ town. The great soaking raines undermined all the works at y^e^ Storebay of y^e^ Mill, w^ch^ cost 30 ^lbs^ in repairing, & had almost carried all before it. This being repaired, a mighty fresh soon after carried away great part of the Dam, w^ch^ cost near 20 ^lbs^ more. The same ffresh made Sam^l^ Carp^r^ a sufferer in above 150 ^lbs^, his whole great dam at Bristol being intirely carried off & ruined. This & thy Circumstances has putt me by all thoughts of being concerned in that at Toholohonek. The Tract there on y^e^ great Spring is only five hundr^d^ acres. I once more make bold to press the about Lætitias Deeds, for this reason, viz: If we cannot raise and clear off y^e^ principal so soon as desired, yet could we make titles, we should gett security for enough to pay y^e^ whole Interest in a little time without any burthen to thee, thou paying only 6 ℔ C^t^ while we receive 8, so that y^e^ Interest of 2250 ^lbs^ here will pay for 2000 ^lbs^ Sterl., or 3000 ^lbs^ this money at Engl. Interest. The Qu Troch is not yet observed at York or here about y^e^ money. I wish thou hadst never stirr'd in it, for, should that be the established rate of money by Ord^r^ from England, some troublesome fellows might make it difficult to thee to recover any other for Quitt-rents upon y^e^ old Deeds signed in Engl^d^, where a shilling only is mentioned. Yesterday arrived an acc^t^ of a new large Sloop, belonging to W. Trent. If not & T. Masters y^e^ best in the River being taken. R^d^ Gove & one John Estes, 2 travelling fr^ds^, going hence in the fall to Barbados in a new, large, and very fine sloop, were taken & sett a shoar on Antigua, from whence, going again to Barb., they were taken a 2^d^ time. Mary Bannister, (in company w^th^ Mary Ellerton,) from Lond., gives her hearty Love to thee, w^ch^ she seems very truly to bear to thee. She has recv'd y^e^ acc^t^ of her Loss in her husband, & carries it tolerably well. She is this day sett out for Long Island Meeting, & 2 dayes hence her companion, M. Ell, goes for Barbados. A. Mor. is much more weak & pragmatical than malicious. He seems now intirely devoted to the Ministry. I designed but one sheet when I began this, & 'tis time now to close, being obliged to write a Duplicate in my own hand. Pray at y^e^ time of thy Resentm^ts^, be pleased to consider the many Burthens I have upon me, & be assured that while concerned in thy affaires I shall alwayes be Thy very faithful

& Obed^t^ Serv^t^,

JAMES LOGAN.

Post &c.

I designed this tomorrow by way of Barbados, but I. Norris going just now down to Maryland informs me he hears of a good vessel going from thence, by w^ch^ I rather choose to send it with what papers are ready transcribed. But that of y^{e} Bond not being finished w^{ch} I cannot nor my Lett^{r} to Tho Call & W^{m} Aubrey. By a vessel however bound to ffiall this week shall send a Duplicate of this, now ready, and the other mentioned. If any good opportunity offer, I shall draw up a scheme of all my acc^{ts}, since thy Departure, after some rough manner, to give thee a more just Idea of them & thy affairs here, But must refer y^{e} exact making them up till my coming over, unless thou designs hither in 18 mo^{ths} time at farthest. I am laying all T. Call's Claims on overplus Lands of w^{ch} shall acquaint him, there is 15,000 acres taken up for the last year in the place T. ff. mentioned, environed with Rocks, called the great Swamp. I have not yet sold one foot of Land in Lætitia's Mann^{r}. My hearty sincere Love & Respects to the family.

ut Supra
J. L.

THE TRUSTEES TO JAMES LOGAN.

LONDON, *y^{e} 30th 9mo, 1711.*

JAMES LOGAN, *Esteemed Friend:* Having, in our minds, as p'son of Great fedility, as well as Ability, to perform a Trust of so great an Importance, we have Impower'd thee in a Double Capacity: First, as a Commissioner, wth some others, to sell Lands, &c., in every place or place in the province or Territories of Pennsilvania that are undisposed off; and, also, invested thee, together wth our worthy friend Isaac Norris, to Recieve all the Quit Rents & other Debts & effects belonging to Governor Penn, w^{ch}, by an Instrum^{t} now sent wth thee, are made over to us, in trust wth some others, for the payment of money Due upon Mortgauge that the province & the Governor's Effects there are Securitie for. In which Trusts we Intreat thy Utmost care & skill to manage, in order that we may be enabled spedily to pay off the Incumbrance, Principal & Interest, by Remiting over to us, by all sutable means, as opertunities presents, either by way of Lisbon, Jamaica, Barbados, or any other probbable places, that the produce of your Country may be thought proper for a Markett, or by Good bills of Exchange; but avoid small bills, from 3, 4, or 5 pounds, the Charge of protests being so high they will not answer Returning, but if you could sell lands, these to be paid here, it would be a likely way, provided you are sure of the persons ability on both sides.

We question not but thou are, at least, Eaqually Concerned for the Reputation of the Governor wth our selves, & having so long served him, thou knows his Difficulties, & how much the Clearing of this Incumbrance will Relieve him, that to use arguments to Impress thee wth Dilligence we hope is unnecessary. Shall, therefore, only add that we depend upon thy care & faithfulness; & thou, being now upon thy Departure, we heartily desire thou may have a prosperous Voyage, and we do request, upon thy arrival, thou will write & Give us, as soon as thou canst, some account of this affair, and upon all occations give us timely advices, Especially when Effects are sent, y^{t} we may be able to insure. We take our leave in Cordiall Friendship.

JOSHUA GEE,
HEN^{y} GOULDNEY,
SILVAN. GROVE,
JN^{o} WOODS,
JOHN FEILD.

JAMES LOGAN TO GOULDNEY AND GROVE.

SPITTHEAD, *19th 10^{br}, 1711.*

Henry Gouldney & Silvanus Grove.

MY ESTEEMED FR^{ds}: I needed not (as it happens) to have made so much haste from Lond., but I was obliged when I left it to act as matters appear'd at the time. We are now Confin'd here to wait not only for a fair wind, but for the Ships to join us from the Downes w^{ch} are to Convoy us through the Channel. This gives me an opportunity of laying before you what I should have done before I left that place had time sufficiently favoured me.

You will excuse my freedom I hope in applying to you, two particularly in behalf, not only of our Province & y^{e} Interest of fr^{ds} in it in general, but also in putting you in mind of our Gov^{rs} affairs as well in relation to the Province, as to his own private Circumstances, both which seem to call for y^{e} favourable assistance of such friends as you have prov'd your selves, to which if you at any time think fit to add y^{e} Concurrence of such others as Sam^{l} Waldenfield, &c., it will not I suppose prove unadviseable.

You cannot but be sensible that the effects of Decaying nature, through advancing years, begin to appear in y^{e} Govern^{r}, & tho p'haps 'tis no pleasure to him to hear of it, yet 'tis visible that the usual strength & brightness of his great Genius by his Vast Troubles and Disappointm^{ts}, as well as from the causes I have mention'd begin to be impair'd. To observe this is sufficient with those who wish so well to him to putt them upon taking all opportunities of making inquires into his affairs, & of pressing him to settle them in y^{e} first place by a good substantial Will, such as may be seen to the hon^{r} of his name after he is gone w^{ch} is not yet done.

'Twould be well also I believe, if he effectually settled y^{e} business of his Daughters Portion with W. Aubry, who, notwithstanding y^{e} fierceness of his temper, it must be allow'd has been rather a sufferer in his Estate by his marriage, having recvd but very litle hitherto to compensate his augmented expenses & is never to have anything very considerable should it all come to his hands.

As to his Son there is so litle hopes of matters going right there that 'tis to litle purpose, I doubt to say anything in relation to him.

But as the settlem^{t} of the Province is the principal business of Importance, I beg leave to be most particular upon that head.

All who consider the whole Circumstances of it aright, the Difficulties that attend friends in executing y^{e} powers of Governm^{t}, & y^{e} litle Probability that appears of his leaving a successor on whom fr^{ds} will have any cause to value themselves, cannot but allow that 'twill be much more to the Peoples' advantage to see a Change in his own time, while he is capable of making Conditions for them & himself, than to be left open & exposed after his Decease to all y^{e} attempts that may be made upon them when they have lost their Defender.

This will certainly be for the advantage of y^{e} Prov., &, therefore, ought, I believe, to be pursued were nothing else to be considered, but when 'tis further remembered that the Gov$^{r's}$ p'sent Circumstances so indispensably require such a timely aid as is hoped for from that Treaty, 'twill appear that his utmost endeavours ought to be bent upon it. He very frequently has y^{e} L^{d} Treasurer's ear, who has professed a great friendship for him, but whether he falls into y^{e} happiest methods of using those opportunities is, (you very well know,) what has been doubted.

I hope, therefore, that y^{r} hearty Inclinations to promote his real Interest & guard his Hon^{r} will lead you to urge this matter with such friendly expostulations with him as may most effectually operate to bring it to a period. I need not putt you in mind that when the surrender comes to be treated of in earnest, 'tis of absolute necessity, as well for his own Hon^{r} as the safety & welfare of fr^{ds} in Pensilv^{ia}, that good terms be secured for those who, through a sincere Love to & Confidence in Him, ventured their Lives & fortunes thither; and this to be on such a foundation as shall not be oversett by any future attempt from y^{e} Crown or Caprices of its Govern^{rs}, for without some such terms I cannot think any surrender could be justified.

What these People will want you are more sensible of yo^{r} selves than I am capable of setting before you. But it may be comprehended, I believe, in a full Liberty of Conscience, in y^{e} practice of

Worship, an Exemption from Oaths, from Priests' maintenance, & from bearing Arms, and that they may be capable to serve on Juries & bear Offices, both Judicial & Legislative. Not that I think these last ought to be so much desired by friends on acco^{t} of the things themselves as that the execution of such persons who, in all respects, are the most substantial in the place, would prove highly to the Disadvantage of the whole Countrey in general, & please only a few such of other professions as are acted by malice or avarice, & have the most sinister Designs in view.

Without a Provision of this kind, I should think nothing could proev more dishon^{ble} to the Gov^{r} himself than a surrender, besides the other unhappy Consequences that would attend it. And I am sure yo^{r} regard to the Interest of fr^{ds} every where will keep yo^{r} thoughts sufficiently awake on a point of such Importance.

This is the substance of what, at p'sent, occurs to my thoughts, and have delv'd them in such a broken Ord^{r} as the Stormy Billows we now ride on will suffer me, which, for some time, have been too violent to allow us to goe on shoar.

I shall not, I hope, be wanting, when it pleases God to bring me to y^{e} other side, to use my utmost Endeavours for the Gov^{rs} Interest & yo^{r} satisfaction, but should our opportunities of making Returns prove no more favourable for the future than they have done formerly, I wish those endeavours may not, by some, be measured by the success w^{ch} is the misfortune that too frequently attends all humane Judgem^{ts} in such cases, but however it proves, I am sensible I have been not justly deficient to any in the allowance I have, in some measure, carried out to my self for my trouble, what in this Kingdom can scarsely be judged of. I hope the freedom I have taken will be interpreted in a very favourable sense, being p'suaded that your sentim^{ts} and mine are very much the same on most of the subjects I have touched on.

I heartily wish all manner of Prosperity may attend you and yours. I should be extreamly glad, at all times, to hear from you, &, requesting you to keep what I have wrote to yo^{r} selves, must, for this time, bid you adieu.

Your Sincerely affec^{t} fr^{d},

JAMES LOGAN.

P. S. I forgot to mention what ought not to be omitted, viz: that till the Gov^{r} can fully settle the Division Lines between him & y^{e} L^{d} Baltimore, w^{ch} cannot be effectually done, I doubt, till a surrender, he will be kept out of several thousands of Pounds that are justly due to him, (and are mentioned in my acco^{ts} that were laid before you,) which therefore ought to be very sedulously prest.

J. L.

JAMES LOGAN TO GOVERNOR WM. PENN.

Phila^{ia} 26th 12mo 171$\frac{2}{3}$.

Honoured Govern^{r}: After a great Cons'ernation we were putt into by repeated acco^{ts} of thy Decease we were at length revived by those the last Post gave us of thy Recovery, for not till then did we receive even these of Octob^{r} by the Harley from Bristol. By that Conveyance I was favoured with my Mistresses and thine of that month which I open'd with great Joy, but from thy late sentiments of me I must prepare (I see,) for a Mortification in all I am to Receive.

I am suprized at the acco^{t} thou gives me of the award in W. Lchfold's business, viz: that thou pays him 500^{lbs} more. I know not what I might have done in staying (as thou mentions) one week longer, but believe if I could have met you both together with the arbitrators but one night, which for some weeks before I left London I could not, it might have been ended somewhat differently. I perceive also that W^{m} Aubry had recv'd 500^{lbs} of thee, and cannot but think that so dutiful a Child as his wife deserves all the favours thou canst spare that way.

I know not what to doe as to thy orders about her Lands. The whole business is long agoe settled under hand and seal, and therefore can be settled no other way. I am sorry that from the Resurveys I have caused to be made of both her Mannors, since my Return, upon the more ample Powers I brought over, I can give thee no better acco^{t} of them. They were both confirmed to her by Patents from thy self before thy Departure, and, being done in a hurry, the surveyors, it seems, had no other thought than to please thee by returning Land enough, without regarding whose it was. For, in that on Skuylkill, above one third of the best of it belong'd to others. Thou was fully apprized of the Swedes Claim (viz: Rambo, Cocks, &c.) to about 1750 acres on y^{e} River, and left them thy ord^{rs}, in writing, that it should be confirmed to them. But that proves not all, for the survey took in other old purchased settlem^{ts}, to all which I was as utterly a stranger as she herself was, being no other way concerned in it than to expedite the Patent. And, of her other Tract on Brandywine, too much may be said to y^{e} same purpose, besides y^{e} great Barrenness of a considerable quantity of this as well as y^{e} other.

I am getting in and remitting her money as fast as possibly I can, but both that and Bills (to which alone we are confined in the writings) are exceedingly scarce with us, and the Country Produce is this year as bad as either, Many families that used to sell being likely before Harvest to want bread for their own sustenance, thro' the shortness of the last Crop.

I hope, as thou charges me, that I shall always remember I am to answer to God for all my Conduct, and in some measure also to good men, more then which I shall not at present say upon that head. I arrived here somewhat too late to doe much that spring in the business of Quittr^{ts}. The times of Harvest, w^{ch} are early here, will not admit of it in summer, and I was unhappily confined almost all the ffall, viz: from the middle of the 6th to the 9th moth, with a most afflicting sciatica and Rheumatism, of which last I am not yet wholly clear. But now, as the spring advances, am setting about it, and shall proceed (the Lord willing) with the utmost Diligence and application, but can never think it reasonable that I should be accountable for what is not in my power. I have mentioned it in almost every Letter, and have divers times used the most Pathetick Language I could think of to press thee to gett the Division Lines run between us and Maryland, for not only thousands of Pounds, due for Lands already sold and for Quittrents, are detained, but we cannot proceed to sell or grant more Lands any where near the bounds, because of the uncertainty, and yet there the greatest demand is, because not far from navigable water. In Maryland the L^{d} Baltimore Grants his Lands only for the Quittrent of 24 pounds of Tobacco ₱ hund^{d} acres, but they bring it up in the high ffees which are paid to his officers. We, on the other hand, sell thy Lands from 6 to 10 or 12 ℔s ₱ hund^{d}, to be paid at the first Purchase to thy use. If, after running the Lines, any of his Grants fall without his Bounds, the Damage is small to him. But, while we receive the Purchaser's money, if he cannot hold it by thy Grant that money must be made good to him by somebody. This is so dangerous a Point that the Commission^{rs} think themselves obliged to hold their hands in all those Lands that may prove disputable, and in the meantime those of Maryland, running no Risque by their Method, break in more & more upon us by their surveys.

Now (I suppose will be the time, if ever, to gett this matter fully settled, and if it can be done by Lumping, thou wilt have no cause, I believe, to repeat it. I know not what may be made of y^{e} two different Capes, Inlopen & Henlopen, but am of opinion if thou canst be gin at y^{e} mouth of the Indian River as a natural Boundary, it may be bore with, tho' the more can be had the better; but if you begin at what y^{e} Sailors understand by Cape Inlopen or Henlopen, (& nobody here has any notion of any other, tho' the old Dutch Map expresses it otherwise,) 'twill leave out even the Town of Lewis.

As to the Division Line between the Province and Maryland, if anything can be obtained by that interpretation of the Beginning of the 40th Degree, viz: that it must be where the 39th ends, thou wilt be a gainer; but if taken according to y^{e} common acceptation, I have more reason than I care to mention to suspect that y^{e} Line will fall much more to the Northw^{d} than has generally been apprehended.

This being of thee greatest importance to thee, not only to settle thy estate here in general, but also for getting in what is due, and raising more money, I would willingly hope that, however long neglected, it will now, at length, obtain, as it highly merits, thy care and application; for shouldst thou be removed before 'tis effected, none afterw^{ds} will be so capable of managing it. I wrote a long Lett^{r} on this & some other heads to H. Goldney, on the first perplexing Report we had of thy Decease, in which I stated the matter as clearly as I was capable.

In that Lett^{r} I mentioned a Replevin brought by one Berkly Codd, in Sussex, for wheat distrained on by Tho. ffisher, for Quittr^{ts}, by my Ord^{rs}. Codd was baffled at y^{e} Court by the Dexterity of our Lawyer's Managem^{t}, without bringing the matter to Trial; for, indeed, I was altogether unwilling to bring in the Deeds of ffeofm^{t} into Court, because of y^{e} Reservation of one half of the Rents to the Duke, & the Distress that is allow'd to be made in case of thy failing to pay them. This, however, will (we hope) be fully settled by y^{e} Surrender, but y^{e} People are so resolute in not paying till it be done, that we know not how to manage them.

Besides, what we shipt last summer, We have sent to Jam^{ca}, & Loaded on y^{e} Hope Gally to Carolina about 250^{lbs}, and now send to Hen. Goldney a very good Bill for 200^{lbs} Sterling, as effects can be gott in this spring, we shall hasten all that's possible.

I know not what to say further than I have done in former Lett^{rs} about y^{e} effects of Parks Vessels. I have not yet been able to gett any satisfactory acco^{t} of them, but am well assured that whoever claims them, no Great matter will be found, when compared with their first value. Jn^{o} ffrench takes it to be his Right to dispose of all that is left, which is only the ships sails, now almost rotten, & Indigoe that y^{e} Gov^{r} could not come at, being in John's own or his Cousin Roberts Cellars. He expects to have y^{e} Charges of his voyage & managem^{t} in Engl^{d} bore out of them, and, indeed, upon the whole, I am almost as much at a loss to understand his way of thinking about them as y^{e} Govern^{rs}. 'Tis certain, unless he can gett some Compensation, he must be a great Sufferers by his negotiation; and if I may say so much of Coll. Goodkin, without offence, I think his Conduct tow^{ds} John, since his Return, is surprizing. I hope whoever comes with y^{e} Queens Commission, he will bring full Powers & ord^{r} about them, & that none will be putt upon touching with them, till they are sufficiently warrented. I would wish, also, that he might come fully Instructed & Impower'd in relation to what thou mayst have to say to Coll. Goodkin. Some here affirm that he is consulting how to keep those effects of Parks to himself; but however that be, 'tis certain he is not unthoughtfull how to find his acco^{t} by coming over. He has lately taken some large fines that amounted to a hund^{d} p^{ds}, at least, into his own hands, for he is Gov^{r}, (w^{ch} is more than ever Coll. Evans did) & yet he complains he shall be a Loser.

Thou seems to admire at my silence about fr^{ds} here lending money to take off y^{e} Incumbrance on y^{e} Province. I know many would be willing to assist thee to their Power, but I had been here but a very little time when the Publick News Lett^{r} gave an acco^{t} that thou hadst surrendered y^{e} Gov^{mt}, for w^{ch} thou was to have 14,000^{lbs}, and common fame made it more. I could not venture to say this was false, but knew it was much too late to think of settling y^{e} Govm^{t}, as thou mentions in thy last, on a number of friends here, and when it was generally believ'd, being confirmed by many Lett^{rs} from England, that thou was to receive such a sum, on acco^{t} of this Govm^{t}, 'twas in vain to propose any thing further, every body believing that that would absolutely clear the whole.

There was a necessity for M. Philips or Newcomens going over, for unless her affairs were better settled she could not be supplied for y^{e} future with money. I thought there was some Risque in what I was obliged to at my arrival, for y^{e} preceding time, but seeing I sent thee what was sufficient to recover from her husband what was advanced, I hope there has been due care taken not to lett it be lost.

I have, since my arrival, followed but litle of my own business, having putt the few Goods I had into the hands of others to sell. and tho' some are of opinion that I have made myself Master of great quantities of Land, I made but two Purchases of unsurveyed Lands in this Province, the one from the Geerys, of one thous^{d} acres, the other for a larger quantity that was Hugh Lambs. Both these were, in a manner, forced upon me, and in what I have taken or shall take up, I have no other Privilege than what every man in the Province may, according to our established methods, claim, without the least partiality, for in this particular I would not be tax'd on any consideration.

I design, if it please God to spare me Life & health, to spend the ensuing year with the utmost application to thy business, in which time I hope to bring it into a pretty good ord^{r}, tho' it has formerly been in the utmost Confusion, and to use my best endeavours, with J. Norris, to remit what we can receive, after which, I doubt, from the treatment I meet with, I shall find it necessary to look out for some calmer kind of Life, in which I may be less accountable. I have now spent near fourteen of the best of my years in thy service, in w^{ch}, I can very safely say, I have generally had a much greater regard to thy Interest than my own, and yet it has pleased God, in his Divine Providence, to bless me beyond my own thoughts or Contrivance, tho' far short of what some will Imagine. I hope, through his assistance, my aim has been answered in this, that I have not acquitted myself with any Disrepute to thy affairs; and whatever happens, if there be any room left for it, I shall willingly give any reasonable assistance for the future, provided it may be on terms not unbecoming a freeman, which I would willingly still conceive myself to be.

Having been prevented last fall, by my Illness, to goe to Salem, I have now appointed to take 3 or 4 Dayes this next Month, to visit & call upon the Tenants there, but, from what I have hitherto mett with, doubt y^e^ success, as well as in the business of Quittr^ts^ at home here, thro' the hardness of the year.

I designed to have made up this Lett^r^ in it self, to save Postage, merchant-like, but must now putt it under a Cover. I am, with true Respect,

Thy faithful & obed^t^ Serv^t^,
J. LOGAN.

P. S. The trouble thy Unkindnesses gives me have forced me, in this Lett^r^, upon expressing my self in a manner that, I doubt, will scarce prove agreeable, but as I am far from intending any thing but what is handsome and honourable, I hope it will be construed in the softest sense. J. L.

JONAS GREENWOOD TO SECRETARY LOGAN.

DUCK CREEK, *April y^e^ 19^th^, 1712.*

HON^d^ AND LO: FRI^d^: I am heartily Glad of your safe Arrivall, although far short of the Time I could have wisht. If I had knowne where to directed any Intelligence, you should have heard Long agoe how affairs stood. I have used Much Indeavour to collect Quitt Rents, Though to Litle porpose. Only vexation to have and see the people's spight and mallice, which is as Great at this Time as ever, and to Mee as Much as possible. I have been often Tould to My face that they wondered at my Insolence to demand Quitt Rents, and had no Authority, and with Much Redicule (and, as I may saye,) hypocritticall Laughter. In short, I see no way to Recover any except some extremitys bee used with some people, which, If done, May be a Means to awaken or spurr to thy Rest. Some Certain persons, and not of the smallest accomp^ts^, hath Rendered mee as altogether Incapable of the surveyors place, as not knowing how to draw a True figure, or, w^ch^ Is Loss, to a straight Line, and I know of no Reason only Their Cankered Mallice, and because My True Instruments will not bee byassed to Run after their former

State Lines, which Report of Theirs hath Caused Many of the Ignorant & unintelegible people to adhere to Their oppinion. I have had Much Loss and Trouble with my Cattle, which Is not of hand yett, otherwise I think I should have sene you before this time; My desires Thereoff being very Great. I have severall Things of Moment to Communicate to you, which cannot bee done heare. I shall Indeavour to see you as soone as possible, and In y^e^ Mean Time wishing you health and prossperity In all your affairs, Is the hearty desire

off, Sir, yo^r^ hum^ble^ and Oblig'd Ser^t^,
JONAS GREENWOOD.

JAMES LOGAN TO GOVERNOR WILLIAM PENN.

PHILAD^ia^, *8^th^ 7^br^, 1713.*

HONOURED GOVERN^r^: Thy late severe visitation obliged me for some time to forbear applying to thee, but now, in hopes it may have pleas'd God to enable thee for business again, I shall adventure once more to direct to thee, as formerly, earnestly praying that this may find thee in a full state of vigour and strength to consider & putt a period to all thy depending affairs.

Parson Evans, the Bearer, being bound for Engl^d^, reckon'd he ought to have a Line to thee from my hand. We have alwayes had a good understanding with each other, but of late he complains that he has laboured under some greater Difficulties in respect to thy Interest than formerly, by means of Coll. Gookinrs shewing (according to his unhappy method that way) to Coll. Quasy & others what thou wrote to him in one of thine concerning the Parson, and what he had discoursed with thee in Engl^d^. This, it seems, was carried further, and Improv'd among the Clergy, & with Coll. Nicholson, much to his Disadvantage. I have been very free with him upon his joyning with the vestry here in their sharp addresses last year. He answers for that in the same manner, and that he was obliged to goe along with them. But I shall leave him to speak to it more fully, if occasion be, to thy self.

Thou recommended to friends here, and to me, particularly, one Matthias Bagger, a learned young Dane or Norwegian, who came over with J. ffrench. He drops first into I. Norris's, where, after he had continued several weeks without business, Isaac at length agreed with him to teach his Children at home, for w^ch^ he made him a handsome allowance, besides his Diet, &^c^. He was alwayes treated very respectfully, and indeed I thought they each of them very well suited the other's occasions.

But he had not been long there (tho' no man might have liv^{d} more easily) before some very old and disagreeable humours of his broke out. He took liberties at home of talking very loosely in matters of Religion to the Children, and abroad very idly and unjustly of the family, w^{ch} was so far resented by y^{e} women that he was obliged to change his Quarters. I hoped that much of this might be owing to Misunderstandings, and continued to have so much Compassion of him that I was willing, with many others, upon thy Recommendation, to assist him; but nothing being found for him, we contributed enough to pay his Passage back to Engl^{d}. At his going off he desired a Line from me to thee, but I gave him none; I wrote, however, with as handsome a Turn as I could give the matter to his and my friend, that worthy Young man, Josiah Martin, and am apt to believe if Josiah be not in Engl^{d} Matthias will shew thee, and perhaps others, that Lett^{r}, tho' 'tis certain there is not much in it that he can value himself upon.

But since his Departure I have had such acco^{ts} of him from some of known veracity that he was intimate with here, and have further been assured of some Discourses he has used in Maryland, whither he went for a Passage, w^{ch} shew him to be exceedingly base, almost beyond belief. The Liberties he has taken in defaming I. Norris & his family, which, altogether, is as free from blemish as any in the whole Country, is what none but the most wicked could be guilty of; and tho' I never shew'd him much Countenance here, suspecting from the very first his want of sincerity, yet I now heartily repent that I ever wrote one Line that could be construed in his favour.

I would request, therefore, if he comes to wait on thee or any of thy family, that he may be led to discourse of I. Norris and his, and if he drops anything to their Disadvantage, I should be glad that this were communicated to him; but first that he may be asked whether he has anything from me, and if he should produce the Lett^{r} I have mentioned, that it may be detained from him, for the reasons I have given. His Discourses in Maryland are too certain to be disputed, and lest he should proceed in the same wickedness there, should he not come to thee early enough, there might be a service in having proper measures taken to prevent the poison of his unjust and slanderous tongue.

They are proceeding in Jersey to a 4th Dividend for the Proprietors, (that is, another 5,000 acres to each Propriety,) In order to which they have now very lately made a very large Purchase of the Indians, w^{ch} will rise to about 6 shill^{s}, York money, p. hundred acres, for so much as is fitt for surveys, above one half being unfit to take up. In this Dividend thou wilt come in for this 4th on ffenwick's ten shares, which are no where to be had in the County of Salem. That 4th being 50 thous^d acres, I must pay for the Purchase near 150^{lbs}, besides the Charges of Survey, wh^{ch} will be considerable, and this will take up, I doubt, most of the money we shall be able to raise from Jersey, if not more; but 'twill, I hope, be very well laid out by securing so much more to thy Children.

I cannot resolve whether it will be safe to take up Haig's Propriety, w^{ch} is now 20 thous^d acres, because I know not how to gett the Equity of Redemption cutt off. The Original Deeds are, doubtless, there in Engl^d, but they are upon Record in Burlington from Copies, as I judge, sent over with I. Bass, about y^e year 1696. I am sure they are not to be found here.

Matters stand, generally, in the Province at the old rate. The business of Parks' vessels wait Coll. Nicholson's arrival. The Gov^r keeps himself at a great distance from me, as he does from all men whom he imagines to have so much as common ffriendship for Coll. Evans, and this is the only cause that I know of his unaccountable strangeness tow^{ds} me. Thou wilt have heard, by this time, of his opposing P. Evans's Commission, giving it out very freely that thou was not thy self when Granted it.

We are going on in making Remittances to the Trustees as fast as we are able. When an Opportunity offers of shipping the skins and ffurs we have now ready, we shall have sent off, by Bills and in Goods, since the first of last Spring, about a thousand pounds of this money, and might have done more were it not for the extraordinary failure of our Crops, which leaves the Countrey People, in a great measure, uncapable of paying. But, more particularly, the unsettled state of the Lower Counties disables us exceedingly, nothing now coming from thence, nor is it to be expected till they are more effectually settled. 'Tis now alledged that the Deeds to thee from the Duke of York were before the Patent from the King to Him, which, whether true or no, thou canst not but see the necessity of having that whole affair adjusted, as well as the Division Lines run, not only between those Counties, but between the Province it self and Maryland, the want of which layes us, as I have repeatedly mention'd, under very great Inconveniences.

Edw^d Shippen being dead, & Sam^l Carpenter removing to Bristol, in Bucks, to live, there will be but a bare Quorum of the Commission^{rs} left in town, viz: R. Hill, I. Norris, & my self, so that we shall be much weakened in carrying on of business. T. Story has been dangerously ill of a severe fever and is yet so very weak that there appears no great Certainty of his Recovery, which, should it please God to grant him this visitation, has made him so sensible of his Error in deferring his long intended voyage that as soon as enabled to it, he will, doubtless, hasten away, and then there will be no sufficient Power to any here to dispose of what may be fitt to sell in

Jersey that thou left, being directed to Sam^{l} Jennings, T. Story, & me, or any two of us, all w^{ch} should be timely considered and the Defects supplied.

Rob^{t} ffrench is this day carried from hence to be buried. He has been long ill, and died here last night. His Death will be a Loss to us, for tho' once he was very troublesome, yet, like W^{m} Rodney, before his Decease his heart seem'd turn'd, & he appear'd a cordial Wellwisher to thee & thy Interest.

We have but a very indifferent Crop again this year. The Summer has been wett, and the ffall comes on with more Rain than has generally been known. The season is unkindly for health, and if the Disposition of the Air alter not, worse may be fear'd. Great numbers of People are Crowded in upon us, but they are mostly Serv^{ts}, & very few of Estates.

I have rec'v'd from Brice Webb thy Power to call in thy son John's money, but a copy of the Will should be lodged here. I have not yet rec'v'd any thing. S. Carp^{r}, the Principal Debtor, cannot yet pay, but T. Tress is preparing to answer his this Winter, in Engl^{d}. As fast as I can recover any I shall send it. I know not what we must doe next year with Pensbury, I Sotcher being then to leave it. I am, with due Respect,

Thy faithful Obed^{t} Serv^{t},

JAMES LOGAN.

P. S. I shall find a method, I believe, to regain my Letter from Matthias on board the Ship before he arrives there.

J. L.

ISAAC TAYLOR TO SECRETARY LOGAN.

The 10th of 7^{ber}, 1713.

JAMES LOGAN:

LOVING FRIEND: At five of y^{e} Clock in the afternoon, yesterday, I received thy letter of y^{e} 5th of 7^{ber} Instant. I sent a letter to Jn^{o} Miller in half an hour, w^{ch}, I hope, he'l soon receive, wherein I desired it could not be had as to John Beller's Land. I know of now in our County, nor can I remember that I ever heard the name before. But there is 1500^{a} of Land in this Town of Thornburg that was surveyed in 1684, and, by Charles Ashcom's Draught, is Richard Marsh & John Bellows's, which, perhaps, may be the Land thou enquirest after. If it be so, thou maist see the location thereof by my Draught of our Town of Thornburg, w^{ch} thou or Jacob have. It is quite free from any other claim as I know or ever heard of.

As to the value of it, I cannot tell well what to say. About 500^a at the west end of the tract is as good Land as most Land in our parts. The other 1000^a is so extream hilly & stony that will not sell, I think, this age.

The 1st of last month I Received thy Letter of the 15: 4th month, by Isaac . . . . . , in the which thou Desired me to survey his land without Delay, which I can not well do till the weather is colder, because the place he designs for is very Bushey. In the close of the s^d Letter thou desirest me to look for a comodious & profitable Tract for thyself, which, in three Days after, I did, & view'd a good and valuable piece of Land on Pequea Creek, about 10 miles on this side of the Palatines. . . . . . . thereof (viz^t, of 1000^a) I designed to deliver thee when in Town last, but opportunity to discourse things of that nature was then wanting. I also, at the same time, view'd a Good Piece of Land in the fork of Brandywine, which I intended to acquaint thee off, but now, I think not to add any more on this head, but leave it till the 23^r Instant, at w^{ch} time I hope to discourse what is needfull with thee by word of mouth. I design to come to Town y^e 4th day of the yearly meeting, to take my leave of our worthy speaker & the Rest of our school fellows, & leave the Business of the Country to a sett of new hands, w^{ch}, we hope, will please the Gov^r and serve the Publick as well as we have done.

I have no more to add, but that I am thy Real Loving friend,

ISAAC TAYLOR.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO MRS. HANNAH PENN.

PHILAD^a, *14th 7^{br}, 1713.*

MY HONOURED MISTRESS: Parson Evans, designing for Engl^d, would need have a Lett^r from me to y^e Gov^r. I wrote a large one, having once begun, and heartily wish it may find Him so happily recovered that it may be fitt for his consideration; if otherwise, it will then fall under thine.

I know of nothing omitted in that, worthy of yo^r notice at p'sent, save that, in answer to what thou once hinted of W. Aubrey's Complaints, I should have mentioned that, besides Good Bills formerly sent to his & his Wife's Trustees for £169, I now send by this Oppertunity others for about £300 more on acco^t of y^e Principal that is to be paid for her Portion, and shall proceed as fast as money can be gott in & Bills be procured for it. I have wrote largely to himself, but doubt he will still be dissatisfied that the Interest is not remitted first. I have sent something tow^{ls} that, tho' not much, since my arrival, and he has further in his hands about 100^{lbs} sterl. of the money paid him by his bro^{r}, R. Thomas, which should discharge y^{e} Quittr^{es} of Whitpain's Lands, but may be discounted by answering the same out of his money here, & be these allow'd to William tow^{ds} the Interest due, so soon as he sends the Power & ord^{rs} that I have mentioned to him. Upon Receipt of these, he will also have another considerable sum, & I hope in a little time y^{e} whole will be discharged; but I ought to be advised on what acco^{t} he had that 500^{lbs} from the Gov^{t}, which he was pleased to mention to me a little before his Illness. This comes by one And^{r} Hamilton, once an acquaintance of his namesake, our former Govern^{r}, an Ingenious man, and, for a Lawyer, I believe, a very honest one, & of very considerable Practice in these parts. 'Twas he we imploy^{d} in the business of the Replevin brought last Winter upon a Distress made in the County of Sussex for Quitr^{ts}, and he baffled them, tho' he thought not fitt to suffer it to proceed to a Trial, for want of better Tackle on our side. He will readily be assistant, I believe, in any thing in his Power, but, designing a short stay, can doe little more than by Advice and Informations.

Thou hinted to me that my fr^{d}, J. C., is still single. I am told as much lately, very favourably, from her own hand; but while she has such Relations, I doubt litle is to be expected. I have ventured, however, to putt it now to a Trial, and shall at least, by that means, bring it to an end. I wish it could be according to both our desires would have it, but must take it as ordered for us. I hope I need not hint how absolutely unfitt this is for any other view. I am, with sincere respect,

Thy faithful fr^{d} & Serv^{t},

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOS. GREY, CONCERNING LORD BALTIMORE TAKING OBSERVATION TO FIX THE FORTIETH DEGREE.

PHILADELPHIA, *the 29th 3 mo., 1714.*

MY ffRIEND, T. GREY: About ten weeks agoe I sent thee (by a safe hand, via Maryland,) a Copy of a long Letter of mine to Cha. Carrol, in which I had largely Stated the Case between that Province and us in relation to our Boundaries.

I have, in some of my former Lett^{rs}, mentioned a Large Instrument, sent over 2 or 3 Years agoe by the L^{d} Baltimore, to make an exact observation of the Latitude in order to ffix those Bounds.

Pursuant to which Design, his agent, C. Carrol, invited one Green, an artist from Virginia, of reputation for his skill in the Mathematicks, with whom and a young man of his own family, in Romish orders, he came up the Bay in March Last to the highest Branch of Elk River, being nearly on a Western Line from Newcastle, and there, for three dayes successively, took the Meridian Altitude of the Sun, and by that, as they affirm, found the true Latitude of that place to be no more than 39 deg^{r} 29 min^{s}, from whence they concluded that their Province must extend above thirty miles further Northward. which would bring it above ten miles beyond this place, Newcastle not being quite 20 miles to the south of us on a Direct Meridian.

How much this has alarmed the Countrey may easily be imagined. It was given out that C. Carrol had invited me thither, but that I would not attend, which was not true; for, tho' about 2 months before he invited me to meet him at the head of the Bay in March, yet he named no particular time of the month, nor any place, and he came so privately that he was not only there but returned again before I heard one syllable of it, for which I was no way sorry, for, had I the directest notice they could have given, I should not have thought it proper to be there.

About a month agoe, however, having business at the same place where the Instrument was left, I there view'd it. 'Tis of 6 foot Radius, and seems to be made with skill and care, but I had no full opportunity of examining it. But, whatever the Instrument is, the observations are very much to be suspected, for even in the Sun's Declination they err'd at least 3 or 4 minutes, and by the greatest part of the Tables extant for calculating the sun's motion, the error is no less than 5 minutes, for I have tried the sun's place for their first day of observation, viz: the 9th of March, by no less than 12 severall Tables now in my Custody, and by them find the difference as I have mentioned, from whence I am apt to imagine they neglected to add the difference of 5 hours between the Meridian of London and y^{e} place of observation, which, if so, it shews them very meanly qualifyed for such an undertaking. But, if they were really men of skill, it shews, on the other hand, their want of Integrity, for they took care, it seems, to err only on the side that favoured them. But, in case any should be so curious to inquire further into the matter, I here send a copy of their observations, which, phaps, may be no truer in the altitudes than in the Declination.

But however these are, I have shewn in my above mentioned Letter that nothing of the kind must Determine us. We have a Grant from y^{e} Crown to begin at a Certain place, which was so far from being understood, or suspected to Interfere with the Grant to Maryland, That even the L^{d} Baltimore himself, then in his Province, resolving to assert his claim to our Lower Counties, and thereupon to Run the Line of his Northern Boundary, chose, in the year 1681, or thereabouts, out of all the ships then within his Goverm^{t}, about a Dozen of the ablest artists he could pitch on, and with them and their Instruments came up to the head of their Bay, where, having made their observations, he, himself, with many attendants, travelled up as high as Octareroe, and from the mouth of that actually run and marked a Line as far as Delaware, which Line fell in with the River within a mile of the Very place where our Patent Begins, so that even he, himself, could then p'tend to claim no farther than that at a time when he resolved to abate nothing of what he could p'tend any Right to,* and such a line has Generally been accounted the Northern Bounds of Maryland by all the people there. I am sensible the King's Grant to our Proprietor, by making this Province come down to the Westward of the Circle round Newcastle, would bring us down much lower, or to the Southward; yet, as Commissioners, we would never Grant any surveys below that Line, except on our own side, where the Grant of the Lower Counties secures us.

Now, should it Possibly be adjudged that the L^{d} Baltimore ought really to come up to the Parallel of 40 Degrees, tho' I have, in my Letter to C. Carrol, advanced (as I think) some solid reasons to the Contrary, yet that (as far as I can Judge) could never be understood but in a vacant Countrey. But as we have settled ours Pursuant to the King's Grant to us, and have been so cautious as not to advance to the extent of it, but stopt short, even at the Line by which the L^{d} Baltimore, himself, claimed, and which he, himself, run as the Division, it certainly can never be accounted reasonable, by men that are so, that he should come in among our settlements or beyond that Line, should that Parallel appear not to have been truly fixt, according to observations by accurate Land Instruments, for I must confess I believe such Instruments would carry the Parallel more Northerly, there being generally, as I have observed, a sensible Difference between the observations by Land and sea Instrum^{ts}. But sure I am that these Gentlemen's late observations is not to be relied on. They have, however, sent it over, and the Lord Baltimore being now, p'haps, more in favour, and taking advantage of our Proprietor's Illness, may possibly move for an order to have the Line run, which, therefore, ought most vigilantly to be guarded against, for which reason I now write thus to thee, and desire thee not only to communicate it, but to be very watchful thy self.

I cannot now write to Ruscomb, but shall speedily, and must at p'sent conclude.

Thy affectionate fr^{d}, J. L.

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* But ye Patent for this Province, carrying the Bounds round ye Circle of Newcastle, makes, or intended to make, Our Southern Division Line much to the Southward of this Line run by the Lord Baltimore, but he now claims a great way to the Northward of this former Line.

Observations taken at H. Hollingworth's.*

March ye 9th.—Suns place 29°, 36′, 35″—Declination 9′, 35″, South.
10 " " 0, 36, v " 14, 22, North.
1 " " 1, 35, 26 " 38, 4,
The Meridian altitude of the Sun March ye 9th was 50′, 21″
10 " 50, 45
11 " 51, 9

And therefore the Latitude is 39°, 29′, 17″.

Pr James Green. A true copy.

That ye Meridian altitude was truly taken, and according to art, without any sensible error, I attest.

PETER ATWOOD.

Should these observations happen to be discoursed of at Lond., and the Declination tried there, it is to be remembered that the sun's Declination on ye 9th of March is 5 minutes more at London that day at Noon than it is here, because of the difference of Longitude, which we find by observations of Eclipses, &c., is about 75 degrees, or 5 hours, and the sun, when near the equator, varies his declination about a minute every hour. If this be not observed, what I have advanced will be thought wrong.

If full ordrs should be issued, which may now be expected if solicited upon the surrender of this Goverumt, to run all the Boundaries between us and Maryland, it is to be feared there may be a most unhappy mistake committed upon the King & Council's Ordrs about the Lower Counties in 1685, for that Ordr directs a Line to begin at Cape Henlopen, if I mistake not, & to run Westward to Chesapeak, and from ye Middle of that a North and South Line to be run as far as 40 degrees, dividing the neck as equally as may be, (or to this purpose,) of which the Western Moiety is to be ye Ld Baltimore and the other to the King who granted it to our Proprietor. This Cape Henlopen, I have heard the Proprietor say, was taken from a very old Printed Dutch Map, wch he laid before the Lords of the Council, and was there placed about 20 miles, more or less, to the Southward of the true Cape, and the true Cape was called, as I think, Cape Inlopen. But so it is now that ye Sailors who frequent this River and Bay have no Notion of two Capes, nor the Inhabitants who dwell near the place, so that by Cape Henlopen nothing is now understood but the true Southern Cape of the Bay, and a West Line from that would not only leave out ye best part of all the County of Sussex, but even the town of Lewes it self, which ought to be strenuously against. I mentioned this largely before in my long Lettr to Hen. Goldney, in Janry, 171$\frac{2}{3}$, upon the alarm we had of the Proprietor's Decease; and took notice also then that the

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*He is now a Survr. in Maryland.

Proprietor had in his keeping that old Dutch Map, printed upon Parchm^{t}, and that the Lines were still to be seen upon it that were drawn by the Lords of the Committee at the time that Ord^{r} was made, which, therefore, ought carefully to be lookt after.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE JERSEY PROPRIETORS.

July 31, 1714.

Whereas divers persons being the Greater Number of the Councill of Proprietors for the Western Division of the Province of New Jersey. In Pursuance of an Act of Assembly of the said Province did in the Year 1712 obtain of the Governour a License to Purchase of the Indian Natives for themselves and such others of the Proprietors of the said Western Division as they should associate to themselves such a Quantity of Lands yet unpurchased as they had a Right to take up whereupon the said Councill and the next ensueing Conformable to the first design In procuring the said Licence did proceed to make Divers Large purchases of the said Natives and Gave Notice, in print, to all the proprietors of undivided Rights to Lands In the said Division that the said purchases were Intended for the Generall Benefit of all proprietors whatsoever who had any such Rights and all such prop^{ts} were Invited to come in and pay their proportion of the purchase money and Charges upon which they should be Intituled to an equal privilege in the s^{d} purchases without any preference to be Given to any person whatsoever. But whereas it has been Represented to the Councill of Proprietors now sitting that some persons Disregarding the publick Benefit Intended by the said purchasers and opposeing the Rules and Orders established and practised since the first foundation of this Colony, by which the Lands and Estates within the said Division are Generally held, through an unjust Desire of makeing a private advantage to themselves have pretended to Survey Lands within the Bounds of the purchases made of the Indians as aforsaid without any Order or Authority for the same. The said Councill therefore to obviate & prevent all Inconveniency's that may hereafter arise from such Sinister practices and Unjust attempts, Do in Behalf of themselves and all other the Proprietors who are Instituted or shall within the time limited by the said Councils last printed advertisem^{t} Institute themselves to a Right to take up Lands in the said Purchases hereby Publish and Declare, That all such Surveys as hitherto have been or hereafter shall be attempted to be made within the Bounds of the said purchases otherwise than according to the Councils Late publications and by their authority and allowance (who in Behalf of themselves and the other said Generall Proprietors are Solely Interssed therein) are Irregular and Contrary to their Intentions, Direction or approbation, and as they tend to the subversion of all Method and Good order. In taking up, and security in holding of Lands in the said Division are therefore to be held and deemed to all Intents and purposes as utterly void, as if the same had never been or attempted, and all persons are desired to take notice hereof accordingly.

Dated at Burlington the 31st of the month called July 1714.

Signed by order of the Councill of Proprietors prov.

JOHN WILLS, *Clerk.*

SECRETARY LOGAN TO MRS. HANNAH PENN.

PHILADa, *4th 8br, 1714.*

MY HONOURED MISTRESS: I have not now, for many months, heard from Ruscom, nor for some past have I wrote thither, but now, upon the acct we have Recd of ye late Ld . . . . . . and the Queen's Death, we can not but be under deep apprehensions of all ye affairs of this Province being brought (for some time longer at least) to a stand; yet how great our want here is of a more Regular Administration, the annexed Copy of a Letter from J. H. will, in some measure, shew. His (ye Governrs) Plantation being nere Newcastle, He there spends great part of his time, which makes that County more immediately feel the effects of his Politicks, which are certainly the wildest of any thing that has ever been known this way. That County has not now one magistrate in it of any kinde, and therefore not the least shew of Administration of Justice; nor will he advise any one man near him, that's capable of advising him. To me he will not see much as speake, unless to abuse me, & for no cause in the world that I know of, but that he imagines me, Coll. Evans's frd, and to call ye Rest of our frds Council & assembly, he is pleased to allow such names as cannot Quicken their zeal for his service.

The Council, however, having lately met, have Resolved to apply to him directly, in ye Proptrs behalf, especially about the Lower Counties, where he acts as Independent, and therefore makes those parts the scence of soe much the more confusion. But it is in vain to expect a full Redress, if any can be obtained, for being conscious of his own weakness in affairs of Govermt, he is soe Jealous of every man also who he thinks understands more than himself, That he has not at this time ye friendship of any one man in the place who has any manner of Character above ye lowest common level for sense or understanding. Should the Propr propose another Govt, it is to be apprehended that ye ministry there might scruple the approbation of ye Crown, because of ye Steps that have been made towards a surrender, and to let us lye much longer under this Languishing State in Govermt may be very Injurious to your Interest, especially on acct. of our Disputes wth Maryland about the bounds of our Province, which they have deeply invaded, and the Lower Counties, particularly, who, if not better Treated, may be Tempted to a Defection from us, and how secure ye Interest is with him, may be Judged, not only from J. H's Letter, which is certainly true, I believe, in all its parts, but alsoe from all his appointing Rangers in those Counties by his own authority, & even offering to constitute surveyrs there, as I am credibly inform'd, without any regard to the Propritr or his commissioners, to whome the Disposal of those officers solely belong's.

If, therefore, there be noe prospect of any reasonable means to settle us by steps that you can take, Grounded wholly on the Propts Power, p'haps it may not be amiss to think of it, at least whether the Crown may not be applied to, to Grant Commission for the present and upon ye Recomendations, 'til matters can be better Settled to Coll. Hunter, Govr of New York & Jersey, whose excellent Qualifications would, I believe, render him Generally acceptable here.

My former means oppinion of our present Gentlemen here, I am sensible, laid me open to a very harsh treatment from the Proptr, which his hitherto made me very cautious in representing matters as I frequently ought to have done. But it now become a debt soe much due to you and the Country here in Generall, that a continued silence in me, who have formerly been always expected to render faithful accts of our affairs, would scarce appear pardonable, I am sure I can safely say I write nothing here from any private Resentmts against him; for would he discharge his Duty in other Respects, however he treated me, I should never Complaine in this manner; but I confess I have stil soe much zeal for the cause I have been soe long imployed in, that I cannot be without Just Resentmts to the Govermt soe far sunk amongst us that we scarce have an appearance of it. But I have said enough, if not too much. We extreamly long to hear from ye master ye Proprietors full Recovery, concerning whom, if thou wouldst write oftner, it would be very acceptable to friends here. I am wth Respect,

Thy faithfull frid & Servt,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO JOHN SALKELD.

Philadia, *13th 8br, 1714.*

Loving Ffrd Jno Salkeld: Understanding that Danl Williamson has complained to some p'sons, & among ye rest, I suppose, from what thou discoursed to I. N. when last in town, he has to thee also, I think it requisite for p'vention of Mistakes to acquaint the wth what past.

Daniel, I well knew of old, was always very willing to shew himself & his parts. He came to me on private business, he said, and I gave him an opportunity. What he had to say was that there was an Indian complained he had not rec'v'd all his pay for his Land. I asked him what Indian, and what was his name. He told me he didn't know it. I asked him for what Land. He said it was some in Chester County, he believed, but know no further. I then asked him if that was his private business that he must call me aside upon, & told him very frankly my thoughts, viz: that he was a busy, meddling fellow, and again repeated it, that he was a busy, meddling, Hypocritical fellow. He told me others would not say so. I desired him then to tell others that I said so, and if he had any better business he might goe about it. If Daniel be offended wth this I cannot help it. He knows that I know he richly deserves the last of these Characters from me, & the two others, I suppose, will need but little proof. In short nothing could be more idle than to come to me wth a story he knew so little of, and which in it self is improbable in ye highest degree, viz: that there should now remain anything due to any of these Indians, and they, for so many years, take no manner of notice of it before. But if any p'son, whatsoever, endeavour to put troublesome notions into these poor People's heads they must expect to account for it. On the other hand, if they have any real cause of complaint, wch is not easily to be Credited, they shall readily be heard. Pray lett this be seen where there may be occasion for it, from

Thy real well wishing ffrd,

J. LOGAN.

GEORGE GILLESPIE TO SECRETARY LOGAN.

Ap. 2, 17$\frac{15}{16}$.

Sr: It was agreed upon betwixt you and my Father-in-law that you should have 30 ℔: new currency, payed in wheat or Flower, about the 20 day of Ap: now following, in order to have . . . the

Mortgage you have upon John Ogle's land. I desire that you may send wth the Bearer of this line [Abraham Emitt] an order to William Birny, or any person that Sloops from Christiana Bridge to Philadelphia, that they may receive the wheat or Flower from me upon your account, and give them an order to give me receipts upon their receiving it upon your account. In y^{e} doing you will singularly oblidge me. The reason why I demand this favour of you is, because what Flower or Wheat I am to receive for your payment comes into me from a great many hands. I suppose, just now, Sam: Paterson and Nicholas Kalerdar are at Philadelphia wth their Sloops. If you please you may give them an order.

Sir, you must let me know what you will allow for Wheat and what for the Flower. The people that are to give me Wheat and Flower want to know what you will allow them. They are unwilling to part wth it otherwise to me. Therefore, I desire that you may specify what you can allow, and in so doing they will bring in their wheat or Flower unto me upon your account, and that immediately, wth out delay, at y^{e} head of Christiana Creek.

Sir, I am,
Your Soul's well wisher,
GEORGE GILLESPIE.

JAMES LOGAN TO HANNAH PENN.

PHILAD^{a}, *27th 2mo, 1716.*

HONOURED M^{rs}: The foregoing is Copy of what I lately sent by way of Maryland, since which W. Keith, who, in the Queen's time, came over Surveyor General of y^{e} Customs for y^{e} Southern district and had his Commission renewed under the King, but has since been superseded without any cause assigned, finding at New Castle, where he lately was, the Country's uneasiness under the present Gent, upon y^{e} Remembrance of y^{e} Prop^{rs}, having long been his particular fr^{d}, entered into a thought of endeavouring for this Goverm^{t}, but resolved, as he tells us, not to make the least step Towards it without Consulting the Proprietor's particular friends here. Accordingly, he dispatched a Messenger, in whome he could confide, to the Council, desiring our letter to you if we approved of the motion. The members in Town mett upon it, and having, from his first appearance here, generally entertained a very favourable oppinion of his good sense, sweetness of disposition, and moderation in his former Post, unanimously concurred, that tho' it would avail very little to have anything from us, yet it would, in all probability, be a great happiness to the Country, as well as security to your Interest, if it were Govern'd by a Person so qualified, and so much we have signified in a letter to thee, of which Inclosed is a Copy. We have heard of the Bill for uniting all Proprietary Goverm^{ts} to the Crown being twice Read in the House of Commons last 12th moth, and are further sensible that some will reckon him disaffected to the present Goverm^{t}. But he believes he has a very good Interest in the D. of Argyle & some other great men now in favour. However, after what we have wrote we have nothing to say further, only I have Cautioned him in a private letter that the Council's letter be not shewn to any others but those of your family, or such as are engaged in your business. For, should he fall under the imputation of a Jacobite there, and what we have wrote be known, it might be a disadvantage to us also, at least a great advantage to y^{e} present Govern^{r}, in rendering those who are dissatisfied with him as Jacob . . , than which nothing can be more false. But, as these distinctions cannot affect us who want nothing but Peace und^{r} y^{e} Crown of England, & have no Power either to advance or retard any Interest, all our views, or rather wishes, are to have a Person over us who may truly pursue the Interest of the Country. The Letter, we hope, when p^{r}sented, will be left with thee. The Council meeting on this occation thought it would be further necessary to hint once more our sentiments of the danger your Interest may be in under this man. He certainly undervalues the Propriet^{rs} Right to y^{e} Lower Counties, and thinks himself so little concern'd for his fr^{ds} as that he will not do so far in their favour as even Coll. Hunter, a Govern^{r} immediately under the Crown, thinks himself in Justice oblidged. But, for my own part, I hate the task, and think what has been said is sufficient. What is Chiefly to be Guarded against is this man's succeeding under the Crown, & I. Coutts not much less, if it prove true that he is a Candidate.

I am, &c.,

J. L.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO MRS. PENN AND MR. GOLDNEY.

PHILAD^{a}, *29th 3mo, 1717.*

HON^{d} M^{rs} H. PENN & ESTEEMED FR^{d} H. GOLDNEY: 'Tis with the deepest Concern that I have very lately heard, by a hint from Coll. Coxe to his bro.-in-law, W^{m} Trent, that y^{e} D. of Southerland was lately to obtain the three lower Counties; that you were making the utmost opposition, but that the matter was referr'd to y^{e} Att. Gen^{l}, and it was believed they would succeed.

In two of my Letters, of the 4th & 5th m^{ths} last, I mentioned K. Gordon to my mistress, and all that I could then understand of him. Two months after the latter of these, I heard that he had obtained of divers of the Inabit^{nts} Newc. Co^{ty}, but from none of the Co^{tis} of Kent & Sussex, an address to y^{e} King concerning those 3 Co^{ties}, w^{ch} address I believed to be sign'd but by a very few, and that he had taken it wth him, but in this I was mistaken, for it was sent after him. The chief Managers & Promoters were some of his own Countreymen North of Tay, viz: George Ross, minister of Newcastle, & . . . . . . I never yet could procure a sight of y^{e} address. Jasp. Yeates & Jno. French refused to be concern'd in it, and on their acco^{ts} many others, but I have great reason to complain, that seeing by their Refusal, they could not but be acquainted with it early enough, they did not apprize of it 'till by a Lett^{r} of y^{e} 30th Aug^{t} from J. Yates, when all was finished & sent away, I had an acco^{t} of it. The truth is that Co^{ty} had been rendered so very uneasy that it was difficult enough to stop the people from running on any measures.

Yet as I had for some time before alarm'd you about J. Coults, without any real ground for it, being misled by 2 Lett^{rs} from J. Ashew that expresly said it, and again wrote with great earnestness about the attempts from Maryl^{d}, w^{ch}, yet, by a happy accid^{t} of a difference among themselves, came to nothing for that time. And as I believe it impossible that such a one as Gordon, that had but just dropt in amongst us, & was, in reality, a furious Jacobite, should be able to effect anything, so I was unwilling to alarm you further with a business that I thought could never give you much trouble, if any at all. I mentioned it in those 2 Letters, and that, I believe, was as much as the matter required from me. Since it was not in my power to give any valuable assistance further than what I had said of the Title to those Counties in my state of the Claims of the two Proprietors, in which I omitted nothing that I knew relating to that subject, and this you had in your hands for some time before.

Were my Lett^{rs} to the Prop^{tr} himself, before I went for Engl^{d}, to be viewed, it would be found how earnestly I continually press'd to have the title to those Counties clear'd. When in Engl^{d} I repeatedly, and on all prop. occasions, even to given a distaste, urged that this title should be made one of the Articles of Surrender; and I was y^{e} more earnest because I apprehended the Prop^{ts} himself was too secure in the matter, as not doubting of it, and, therefore, applied his thoughts chiefly to the other parts of the Consideration for His surrender. But as I never yet could be satisfied (for I never could obtain a sight of it) that the Date of the Patent from

K. Charles to the Duke, His Bro^{s}, was prior to the date of the Deeds from the Duke to the Prop^{r}, so I was constantly uneasy about the very foundation of the Titles, besides y^{e} Reservation of one half of y^{e} Rents and Profits out of y^{e} greater part of the whole Tract.

I hope 'tis only for this last Reservation that E. Southerl^{d} applies, and not for the whole on any defect in y^{e} Title. If the Prop^{r} himself were in health, I doubt not but He would easily divert this, and as it is, I hope you have found means to doe y^{e} same. But if Providence has ordered it otherwise, it will be attended with many unhappy Consequences, besides y^{e} Loss of y^{e} estate. Yet I can scarce think it possible that, after 35 years quiet possession, under so many different Reigns, such a Grant from K. Ch. to y^{e} Duke, & from Him to y^{e} Prop^{r}, with a Pat. from Him, when K. James brought to y^{e} seal, y^{e} Restoration of y^{e} Govm^{t} of them also (tho' it depended solely on y^{e} Title to y^{e} soil) by K. W. & Qu. Mary, after it had been taken away and putt into Coll. Fletcher hands for 2 years, the several approbations of Governours since, and the late Treaty of Surrender, that all this should be sett a side to gratify a man for y^{e} discharge of what he will own was but his Duty, is certainly a Procedure that y^{e} p'sent King & Ministry could never be guilty of, for it must, in case it be found in their power, be accounted, in the mildest sense, extreamly severe & partial. Yet 'tis certain that the Industry & assurance of those bred in that Latitude of Gr. Britain, when they have gain in view, is difficulty match'd. Could I have apprehended so much danger from this, I should not have failed of giving all my thoughts upon it very fully, according to my custom, but I have mentioned y^{e} reasons w^{ch} made me less form'd. I hope, by Cap^{t} Annis's Arrival, w^{ch} has now been daily expected for some months, we shall be made easier by more certain acco^{ts}, for that Gen^{t} Lett^{rs} whom I nam'd at y^{e} beginning of this, are not much depended on here.

Upon the first acco^{t} we had of this attempt from thence I wrote to H. Goldney *via* N. York & gave an acco^{t} of Gordon with some warmth. One of his greatest Intimates when here has since given me some reason to believe he was not in the Pretender's service, tho' much his fr^{d}. But I am now assured he joyned with the new Prophet in Scotland, and that he was the person who took down in Shorthand that whole Book of James Cuninghame's, called warnings of the Eternal Spirit, as he deted them in Edenbooro Prison. His mother also is a noted Prophetess amongst them, but without regard to y^{e} Kingdom of Heaven, Justice, or Hon^{r} this world, it seems, is still nearest, and ever by a zealous Jacobite a Grant from K. Geo: is worth contending for.

I never mett with any acco^{t} that gave me greater trouble than this, even while I still believe there is room to hope better, and, indeed, should it prove otherwise, I shall scarce bear to live in y^{e} Countrey, if I could find means to remove, but I must wait with Patience. I hope it will please God to show more mercy to y^{e} afflicted family.

I have divers times mentioned that a sum might be raised by sale of about a thous^{d} acres of near Philad^{a}, for w^{ch} J. Dickinson would pay in Lond^{n} 1200^{lbs} ster^{l} at two paym^{t}, but W. Penn, claiming an Interest in the mannors by a prior settlem^{t}, & discharged us from meddling with them, we cannot think fitt to agree without very express & positive ord^{rs}. I am with sincere respect,

yo^{r} faithful serv^{t} & friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO HENRY GOLDNEY.

30th 3mo & 14mo, 1718.

Esteemed Ffriend: The business of an agent having been earnestly recommended to y^{e} Assembly, they yesterday voted 150^{lbs} of our money for that service, w^{ch} is intended for one year.

Thou hast here inclosed a minute of Council for it under the seal, w^{ch} will speak for it self, & by it thou wilt find y^{e} care of the appointm^{t} is devolved principally upon thee by the Gov^{r} & Council, to whom y^{e} Assembly has left it. As for y^{e} salary, Virg^{ia} & Maryland pay but one hund^{d} pounds Sterl. each, therefore 'tis thought y^{e} same sum of our money, or 75^{lbs} Sterl., equivalent to it, will be sufficient for us. The Gov^{r}, I suppose, will write more fully, as well of the necessity there is for such an appointm^{t} without delay as of y^{e} qualifications of y^{e} Gentleman, one of w^{ch} is that he be not a man in Trade, but particularly that he be a person who will impartially Consider and act for y^{e} Interest of ye Country & of our . . . . . . as a people.

I should not have omitted to speak to y^{e} Remittance of the money ordered by y^{e} Assembly. It will scarce be received, I believe, before ye fall, at soonest, yet will be sure, I suppose. It may, therefore, be necessary to advance what will be wanting for y^{e} charges of negotiating our affairs out of the money in thy hands and for y^{e} agent's allowance; he, 'tis believed, will stay till towards y^{e} end of y^{e} year, when due care will be taken of it.

Thine,

J. L.

HANNAH PENN'S DISPOSITION.

VI Penny Stamp	VI Penny Stamp	VI Penny Stamp

Francis Eyre, of Cecil street, in the Strand, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, maketh Oath and sayth: That he was formerly, for about seven years, Clerk to Ferdinando John Paris, of Surry street, in the strand aforesaid, Gentleman, lately deceased, during all which Time the said Ferdinando John Paris acted as Solicitor for Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, in their Cause or suit in the Court of Chancery against the late Lord Baltimore, deceased, relating to the Boundarys of the Provinces of Pensilvania and Maryland, in America, which Cause was heard before the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, on or about the Fifteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and fifty, whilst this Deponent was Clerk to the said Ferdinando John Paris, and this Deponent was present at such Hearing, when the Decree in the said Cause of Penn against Baltimore was pronounced, and great numbers of Exhibits were read at the Hearing of such Cause on the part of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, and this Deponent afterwards attended at the Register's Office, to draw up and settle the said Decree, and this Deponent further sayth, that, upon the Death of the said Ferdinando John Paris, which happened some time in December last, this Deponent had given to him, by Mrs. Elizabeth Gough, sole Executrix and Residuary Devisee and Legatee of the said Ferdinando John Paris, the Care of all the Papers of the said Ferdinando John Paris's Clients, among which were those of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, one of whom lately applyed to this Deponent to search among their papers for a certain Deed of appointment of their Mother, Hannah Penn, bearing date sometime in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighteen; and accordingly, upon a search among their papers, this Deponent found the same, and observed by the Indorsement thereon that the same had been proved by one of the subscribing witnesses thereto in the said Cause of Penn and Baltimore, and upon inspecting the said Decree, this Deponent found that the same had been read at the said Hearing also; and this Deponent, finding only one original part of the said Deed, and the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, wanting to transmit the same or some authentick proof thereof to America, this Deponent, fearing accidents to the said Deed, did dissuade the said Thomas Penn from sending the same, but to send an authentick Copy thereof, and of the Indorsement thereon; And this Deponent sayth that the Paper writing hereunto annexed, marked A, is a true Copy of the said original Deed of the eighteenth day of November, 1718, and of all the Indorsements thereon; and this Deponent doth verily believe that the name, Hannah Penn, sett and subscribed near the seal there, as the name of the Party executing the same Deed, appears to this Deponent to be a true and genuine name, and bears all the appearance of age that the Deed itself do's; and that the Names Lucy Davis, P. Clement, John Page, severally sett and subscribed as witnesses to the execution of the said original Deed, in such manner as the same now appear thereto, are also severally true and genuine Names, and bear severally the appearance of age that the Deed itself do's. And this Deponent, for the greater authenticity of the said annexed Copy of the said Deed, hath examined the said annexed Copy of the said Deed, from the said original Deed, with Theodore Maurice and William Thomson * * * * * * shortly intended for a voyage to Pensilvania, and hath, in their presence, also Compared the same with the said original Deed, and found the same in all things to be a true Copy.

And this Deponent also further saith, that the other paper writing hereunto annexed, marked B, purporting to be a Copy of the examination of John Page, one of the witnesses to the said Deed, is a true Copy of such examination, taken and examined by this Deponent, from the authentick Office Copy of the Dispositions in the said cause of Penn and Baltimore, now in this Deponent's custody.

FRA^s EYREY.

Sworn the 12^th Day of February, 1760, before me in London.

THO. CHITTY, *Mayor*.

A.

To All to whom these Presents shall come, I, Hannah Penn, widow and Relict of William Penn, Esquire, dece'd, late chief Proprietor and Governor of the Province of Pensilvania, in America, send Greeting: Whereas, the said William Penn, by his last will and Testament in writing, duly signed, sealed, and published by him, among other things Devised his Lands and Heraditam^ts in America in the words or to the effect following (that is to say): I Give and Devise to my dear wife, Hannah Penn, and her Father, Thomas Callowhill, and to my good Friends, Margaret Lowther, my dear sister, and to Gilbert Heathcot, Physitian, Samuel Waldenfild, John Field, and Henry Gouldney, all living in England, and to my Friends, Samuel Carpenter, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, Samuel Preston, and James Logan, living in or near Pensilvania, and their Heirs, all my Lands, Tenaments, and Heriditaments whatsoever, Rents, and other Profits, situate, lying, and being in Pensilvania, and the Territories thereunto belonging, or elsewhere, in America, upon Trust that they shall sell and dispose of so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay all my Just Debts, and, from and after payment thereof, shall convey unto each of the three Children of my son William Penn, Gulielma Maria, Springett, and William respectively, and to their respective Heirs, ten thousand acres of Land in some proper and beneficial places, to be set out by my Trustees aforesaid. All the rest of my Lands and Heredits whatsoever, scituate, lying, and being in America, I will that my said Trustees shall convey to and amongst my Children, which I have by my present wife, in such proporcon and for such estates as my said wife shall think fitt. But, before such Conveyance shall be made to my Children, I will that my said Trustees shall convey to my Daughter, Aubrey, whom I omitted to name before, ten Thousand acres of my said Lands in such Places as my said Trustees shall think fitt, and by a writing, all of the said Testator's own hand writing, written under his said will, the said William Penn, the Testator, gave to me, the said Hannah Penn, three hundred pounds per annum for my natural Life, out of his Rents of America, Viz^{t}: in Pensilvania, for my care and charge over his Children in their Education, as by the said will and writing, written under the same Relation, being thereunto had, may appear. And whereas, since the making the said will the said Thomas Callonhill, Samuel Waldenfield, and Samuel Carpenter are Dead. Now, Know Ye, that I, the said Hannah Penn, in pursuance of the Power given me by the said will, and all other Powers which I have or am invested with relating to the promises in America aforesaid, Do, by these presents, direct and appoint all the rest and residue of the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments whatsoever, and of the Rents and other Profits of them, late of the said William Penn, dece'd, lying and being in Pensilvania aforesaid, and the Territories thereunto belonging, or elsewhere, in America, that shall remain after the Provisions in the said will for the said three Children of the said William Penn, the son, and conveyances made to them thereof according to the said will, and after a conveyance made to the said Letitia Aubrey, the Daughter of the said William Penn, my said late Husband, dece'd, according to his said will, and after the payment of three hundred pounds per annum to my self, according to the said writing under written the said will, and subject, nevertheless, to the debts of the said William Penn, dece'd, according to his said will, shall be conveyed in manner following, that is to say, three full and equal parts of such rest and residue in six equal parts, to be divided of and in All that the Country or Province in America, called Pensilvania, which was granted by his Majesty King Charles the second to the said William Penn, dece'd, and his Heirs, and three full and equal six parts of all Lands, Tenements, and Heraditaments whatsoever, Rents, and other profits, late of the said William Penn, dece'd, within or part of the said Country or Province, called Pensilvania, shall be conveyed by the said Trustees for the Time being, and the survivor of them, and the Heirs and assigns of such survivor, To and to the use of John Penn, my Eldest son, by the said William Penn, dece'd, and of the Heirs and assigns of the said John Penn, so that my said son, John Penn, his Heirs and assigns, shall and may hold and enjoy the same three sixth parts to his and their own proper use for ever. And as to the remaining three sixth parts of the same Country or province, called Pensilvania, and of all Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments whatsoever, Rents, and other Profits, lying or being within the same, I Doe Direct and appoint that the same three sixth parts shall, by the said Trustees for the Time being, and the survivor of them, and the Heirs and assigns of such survivor, be Conveyed to and to the use of my three other younger children by the said William Penn, deceased, (that is to to say,) Thomas Penn, Richard Penn, and Dennis Penn, my said three younger children, and their Heirs and assigns, as Joynt Tenants, for ever use that my said three younger children, Thomas Penn, Richard Penn, and Dennis Penn, and their Heirs and assigns, as Joynt Tenants, shall and may hold and enjoy the same three sixth parts to them and their Heirs as joint Tenants forever, And as to all the rest, and residue that shall remain, after conveyances to the Children of William Penn, the son, and to the said Letitia Aubrey, of All that Tract of Land in America, late of the said William Penn, my late Husband deceased, adjoining to Pensilvania, aforesaid, and comonly called, the three Lower Counties; and all Lands, Tenements, and Heraditaments whatsoever; Rents, and other profits, late of the said William Penn, my said late Husband, in the said three lower Counties, or in East and West Jersey, or elsewhere in America; subject also as aforesaid to the debts of the said Testator, and to my said three hundred pounds, per annum. I Doe in like manner, Direct, Limit, and appoint, that three full and equal parts, the whole into six equal parts to be divided, be by the said Trustees for the Time being, and the survivor of them, and the Heirs, and assigns of such survivor conveyed to and to the use of my said eldest son, John Penn, and of his Heirs and assigns, and so that my said son, John Penn, his Heirs and assigns, hold and enjoy the said three sixth parts last mentioned, to his and their own proper use for ever; And as to the remaining three sixth parts of all, and every the said last mentioned Tract of Land, called the Lower Counties, and other the last mentioned premises; Doe hereby Direct, and appoint, that the same three sixth parts, shall by the said Trustees, for the Time being, and the survivor of them, and the Heirs and assigns of such survivor be Conveyed to, and to the use of my said three younger children, by the said William Penn deced, (that is to say) Thomas Penn, Richard Penn, and Dennis Penn, and their Heirs and assigns as Joint Tenants for ever, so that my said three younger Children, Thomas Penn, Richard Penn, and Dennis Penn, and their Heirs and assigns, as Joynt Tenants, shall and may hold, and enjoy the same, three sixth part forever; Provided always, and In case my said son, John Penn, his Heirs, or assigns, Doe not well and truly pay, or caused to be paid unto my Daughter, Margaret Penn, the sume of ffifteen hundred pounds, at her marriage, or age of one and twenty years, which shall first, and next happen, after such Conveyance to him as aforsaid, or he or they, shall come into the possession of the premises, so appointed to be Conveyed to him, and them as aforesaid; Then and in such case, I Doe hereby Direct, and appoint, to and for my said Daughter Margarett, and her Heirs, one full and equall third part, of the proportion and share of All, and every the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Rents and promises, which I have herein before directed, Limitted, and appointed, to be Conveyed unto, or to, and for the use of my said son John, and his Heirs; Provided alwayes, and this present appointment, is upon this Condition: And I doe hereby Reserve to myself, full power and authority, at any time hereafter, until Conveyances be actually executed, and pursuant to this appointment, by any writing under my Hand and seal, executed in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, to alter or revoke, and disannull all or any of the appointments by me made as aforsaid, and by the same writing, to make any other appointments, as to me shall seem meet of all or any part of the premises, so by me appointed as aforesaid, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding. In Witness whereof, The said Hannah Penn, have hereunto sett my hand and seal, this eighteenth Day of November, in the fifth year of the Reign of our Sovereign, Lord George, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, ffrance, and Ireland; King, defender of the ffaith, annoq Dm^{e}, 1718.

HANNAH PENN. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered (being first legally stampt) in the presence of
Lucy Davis,
P. Clement,
John Page.

This parchment writing was shewn to John Page, Gentl., at the Time of his exaicon, taken in Chancery on behalf of John Penn and others Esq^{rs}, Compl^{ts}, ag^{t} Charles Calvert, Esq^{r}, Lord Baltimore in the Kingdom of Ireland Deft.

EDW. NORTHEY by J. P.

B.

John Page of Rustin Fryars, London, Gentleman, aged sixty years and upwards, being produced as a witness on the part and behalf of the Complainants in this Cause, was, on the fourth day of

June, in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and forty two, shewn in person at the seat of Mr. Blissett, who is the Clerk that deals for the defendant, in the Title of the Interrogatorys named by Mr. Burgis, one of the sworn Clerks in my office, who then also left a Note of the Name, Title, and place of abode of the said Deponent at the seat aforesaid, and afterwards on the same day and year the said Deponent being sworn and examined Deposeth and Saith.

1. To the first Interrogatory that he knows the Complainants and hath known them from near the times of their respective Births, and he has seen the Defendant and this Deponent well knew William Penn, Esquire, and Hannah his wife, the Complainants late Father and Mother, both now deceased in their respective lifetimes, and first knew the said William Penn in or before the year one thousand seven hundred and five, and the said Hannah his wife sometime after that year, and the said William Penn died in or about the year one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, and the said Hannah survived him several years, but when she died he cannot say and believes the Complainants had a Brother named Dennis, but this Deponent do's not particularly remember him, nor can more materially depose to this Interrogatory.

31. To the thirty-first Interrogatory, this Deponent saith, that he has known the Complainants from near the times of their respective Births, and saith, that when he first knew their said Father, he was clerk to Mr. Herbert Springett, since deceased; the said Complainant's Father, then Attorney or Solicitor, and this Deponent was, some time, the said Mr. Springett's Partner, and was afterwards, with the said Mr. Springett, employed by the said Complainant's Father, as his Attorney or Sollicitor, and, by these means, this Deponent came to know the Complainants; and this Deponent saith that he cannot, of his own knowledge, say whether the Complainant, John Penn, was born in Europe or Pensilvania; but this Deponent believes that both he and the other Complainants were born in England, and saith he verily believes that all the said Complainants were in England, (if they were all then born,) when this Deponent first knew their said Father, and that they lived in England during all his lifetime, and for many after; and this Deponent never knew or heard, nor has he any reason to believe, that the said Complainants, or any of them, ever went to Pensilvania, or any part of America, from his first knowledge of them, as aforesaid, at any time before the Month of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty two, and really believes they, or any of them, did not go thither before that Time; and, in Case they had, he verily he should have known or heard thereof, for this Deponent well knew the said compl^{ts} during their said Father's lifetime, and, after his Death, this Deponent was concerned for them, as their sollicitor, in a suit brought in the

Court of Exchequer, for Establishing their said Father's will, which said suit lasted several years, and this Deponent also did other Business for them, at Times, down to the said year one thousand seven hundred and thirty two, or thereabouts, as he best remembers; upon which occasions this Deponent frequently saw and heard of, or from, the said Complainants; and this Deponent is, further, induced to depose as aforesaid, because, that to his best remembrance, it is about, or near upon, ten years since the Complainant, Thomas, went to Pensilvania, and, as this Deponent understood, and believes, it was the first time that any of the Penns had been there, during this Deponent's said knowledge of them, as aforesaid, and more saith not to this Interrogatory.

32. To the thirty second Interrogatory, this Deponent saith, that to his best remembrance, the said William Penn, the Complainant's Father, died in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, leaving Issue: seven children and three Grandchildren, as this Deponent believes, and saith; the said William Penn left only one son, (besides a Daughter,) by his first wife, named William, and by his second wife, he left four sons, (besides a Daughter,) the Complainants, John, Thomas, and Richard, and their Brother, Dennis, since deceased, as this Deponent believes, and saith; he well knew William Penn, Junior, the son of the said William Penn, the Complainant's Father, by his said first wife, and he died several years since, in Germany, as this Deponent has heard, and believes, leaving Issue, at the time of his Death, three children, to wit: Springett Penn, William Penn, and Guliema Maria, who, this Deponent believes, were born at, or soon after, their said Grandfather's death; and saith he knew the said Springett Penn, and he died several years since, in Ireland, as this Deponent has heard, and believes, without having been ever married, or having any lawful Issue, as this Deponent verily believes; and, upon his Death, his said Brother, William Penn, became his Heir at Law, as, also, Heir at Law to the said William Penn, the Complainant's late Father, as this Deponent verily believes, and more saith not to this Interrogatory.

37. To the thirty seventh Interrogatory this Deponent saith that he hath looked upon the seven several Deeds or Parchment writings now produced and shown to him at this, the time of his Examination, bearing date respectively the sixth and seventh days of October, one thousand seven hundred and eight, the eighteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, the fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and twenty seven, the thirteenth and fourteenth days of January, one thousand seven hundred and Twenty nine, and the eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty two, and saith he was present as a witness, and did see the said produced Deeds of the sixth and seventh of October, one thousand seven hundred and eight, signed, sealed, and delivered

by William Penn, Esquire, (the Complainant's late Father,) and William Penn, Junior, two of the parties thereto respectively, and did see the said William Penn, Esquire, sign the four Receipts Indorsed on the said produced deed of the seventh of October, one thousand seven hundred and eight; and this Deponent was also present as a witness, and did see the said produced Deed of the eighteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, signed, sealed, and delivered by Hannah Penn, Widow, the Complainant's late Mother, and this Deponent was also present as a witness, and did see the said produced Deed of the fifth of July, one thousand seven hundred and twenty seven, signed, sealed, and delivered by the Complainants, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, and by Margaretta Penn and Thomas Freame, five of the parties thereto, and did also see the Deed Poll of the Twelfth of February, one thousand seven hundred and thirty one, Indorsed on the said last mentioned Deed, signed, sealed, and Delivered by the said Thomas Freame and Margaretta, his wife, and did also see the said Thomas Freame sign the Receipt underwrote the said Deed Poll, and was also present as a witness, and did see the said produced Deeds of the thirteenth and fourteenth of January, one thousand seven hundred and twenty nine, signed, sealed, and delivered by Joshua Gee and John Woods, two of the parties thereto respectively, and the said last mentioned Deed of the fourteenth of January, one thousand seven hundred and twenty nine, signed, sealed, and delivered by the Complainants, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, and also by Thomas Freame and Margaretta, his wife, the other parties thereto, and was also present as a witness, and did see the said Complainants, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, sign, seal, and deliver the said produced Deed of the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty two, and this Deponent saith that, in Testimony of the sealing and delivery of each of the said produced Deeds and of the said Indorsed Deed Poll of the twelfth of February, one thousand seven hundred and thirty one, and of the signing the several Receipts aforesaid by the respective parties hereinbefore named, he did Indorse his name on each of the said produced Deeds, and sett or subscribe his name to the said Indorsed Deed Poll, and also to the several Receipts aforesaid, as one of the witnesses thereto respectively, and saith the Names of the respective Parties aforesaid, set to the said respective Deeds, Indorsed Deed Poll, and Receipts, as the parties executing the same respectively, are of the said parties' own hands writing, severally and respectivelv, and the name, John Page, sett as one of the witnesses thereto respectively, is of this Deponent's hand writing, and more saith not to this Interrogatory.

40. To the fortieth Interrogatory, this Deponent saith, that he was well acquainted with the said William Penn, the Complainant's Father, from sometime in or before the year one thousand seven

hundred and five 'till his Death, and had opportunities of being well acquainted with his circumstances and affairs, which were in a bad Condition; and this Deponent Can depose the same, because that he was employed by the said William Penn, as his Attorney or Sollicitor, from in or about the year one thousand seven hundred and seven till his Death, and knows that the said William Penn was a prisoner in the Fleet Prison from in or about Hillary Term, one thousand seven hundred and seven, to about October, one thousand seven hundred and eight, at the suit of Mr. Townsend and others, for a Debt of above twelve thousand pounds, owing from the said William Penn, upon a Mortgage of Pensilvania, and it was with a great deal of difficulty, that the said William Penn raised money for discharging the same; and, this Deponent saith, that when he first knew the said William Penn, he, the said William Penn, was possessed of and Intitled to a considerable Real Estate, both in England and Ireland, but he did not dye possessed of or Intitled to all the said Real Estates; for, that, in or about the year one thousand seven hundred and seven, the said William Penn sold part of the said Real Estate, in England, of a Considerable yearly value, situate at Worminghurst, in Sussex, to James Butler, Esquire, since deceased, and sometime afterwards, as this Deponent believes, (as to the time,) the said William Penn sold a Considerable part of his said Real Estate, in Ireland, (in which, this Deponent believes, his said son (William) Joyned with him,) to the then Sollicitor General of Ireland, Mr. Bernard, and this Deponent was Concerned for the said William Penn in the said sales, which, this Deponent believes, were made by him for raising money to pay his Debts; and this Deponent saith, that he has heard in the ffamily, and believes, that, before this Deponent's said knowledge of him, he, the said William Penn, had sold or Mortgaged some Considerable Estates, in England, which were his first wife's Inheritance, for raising money to enable him to Carry on the Plantation of his said Province of Pensilvania, and more saith not to this Interrogatory.

To the last Interrogatory, this Deponent saith, that he cannot, to the best of his Remembrance, more materially Depose than he has already done.

Examin^{d} 11 Feb., 1760.

THEODORE MAURICE.
WILL THOMPSON.

(Indorsed:)

No. 39. 18 Nov^{r}, 1718. Mrs. Penn's Appointment.
Jn^{o} Page, Lib. A, fo. 174. Int. 37, fo. 184, 186, &c.

Mrs. Hannah Penn's Disposition.

[*18th Nov^{r}, 1718.*]

To all to whom these Presents shall come, I, Sir Thomas Chitty, Knight Lord Mayor of the City of London, do hereby certify That on the day of the date hereof, personally came and appeared before me Francis Eyre, of Cecil Street, in the Strand in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, being a person well known and worthy of good Credit, and did by solemn oath, which he took upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, solemnly declare, testify, and depose to be true the several matters and things contained in the affidavit hereunto annexed.

In Faith and Testimony whereof I, the said Lord Mayor, have caused the seal of the office of Mayoralty of the said City of London to be hereunto put and affixed, and the two Paper Writings marked A and B, mentioned in the said affidavit, to be [SEAL] also hereunto annexed. Dated in London, the twelfth day of February, in the thirty third year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty.

HODGES.

JAMES LOGAN TO S. CLEMENT.

Philad^{ia}, *5th May, 1719.*

Esteemed Friend: Two days ago I was favoured with thine of the 6th of March ꝑ Cap^{t} Annis, as I had been before wth thy former of y^{e} 30th of 10^{br}, which I notified last week by a vessel bound to Bristol, to H. Goldney. But I shall now acquaint thy self that.

One y^{e} 26th, by Capt. Crawford, directly from London, (by whom we had not one Line from any Person concerned on y^{e} part of y^{e} Widdow or Trustees,) Our Govern^{r}, Coll^{ll} Keith, rec^{d} from W. Penn a Commission, Very handsomely Drawn, wth suitable Directions, to be his Deputy or Lieuten^{t} in y^{e} Governm^{t} of this Province & y^{e} Counties of New Castle, Kent, & Sussex upon Delaware, in which he stiles himself, after his Father's example, True & absolute Propriet^{r} & Govern^{r} in chief of y^{e} same, and affixes to them a very handsome new cut seal, very nearly y^{e} same wth his Father's lesser Provincial one. He has favoured me, also, wth such another Commission to be Secretary.

In the first of these Instructions He orders y^e Govern^r to call the Councill and publish y^e said Commission & his accession to y^e Governm^t in y^e most decent manner.

The Assembly of y^e Province, declining to proceed on Business 'till we could have further advices from Britain, had rose y^e very evening before y^e s^d ship arrived, with a promise from y^e Govern^r to be called again when any such advices came. Hereupon, y^e Councill advised y^e Govern^r immediately to call y^e Assembly, & accordingly they are to meet to morrow.

On their meeting, y^e Govern^r designs to lay before them that Commission, as also y^e Copy & Probate of y^e late Propriet^{rs} Will, wth thy Letter to me, and believing y^t nothing is more his Duty, or incumbent on him, than to preserve Tranquillity, Peace & Unity among y^e People, resolves to govern himself by y^e joint advice of y^e Councill and assembly.

One point of moment to be considered is: That the Clause in the act of Assembly, which continues our Govern^{rs} powers, does it only *'till further orders from Her Ma^{tie}, Her Heirs or Successors, or y^e Heirs of y^e said Propriet^{ry} & Govern^r in chief, which shall first happen.* These are the words of it.

Now, this Commission coming from y^e undoubted Heir at Law, 'tis apprehended that, if it be not accepted, we shall have no Power at all of Governm^t amongst us. If this be so judged, it may have considerable weight.

The Councill & Assembly will undoubtedly act according to the best of their understandings in y^e Case, without any byass or partiality, but it is certainly a very nice and delicate point to manage. You shall be duly acquainted, as opportunitys offer, what measures are taken.

But whatever those prove, 'tis our opinion here that they will by no means affect those in whom the Right shall be found to be Invested.

With these Commissions (w^{ch} I should have mentioned before) were transmitted to us the opinions of Fra. Annesly, Esq^r, Jo. Hungerford, & G. Savage, Councell^{rs} at Law, who all say the Governm^t is in the Heir only, and he himself assures us y^t his mother's Council, Raymond & others, give up that point. But, if we can, wth safety, use some suspence, it would doubtless be y^e Country's choice so to do, 'till y^e matter be fully determined there. He further adds that y^e Trustee L^{ds} refuse to act.

The Land Office & Quitr^{ts} have been out of my hands, & in James Steel's managem^t for these 5 years past, but I shall order those Acco^{ts} thou desires to be Drawn out as soon as they can be done.

I write this in too great a hurry, as will appear in some parts of it, by a Person bound to Cork, & thence to Bristol. I can write to nobody els there, for wch, I hope, I shall beheld excused. I am, with Duty and respect to my Mistress, thy Niece. Respect to thy self & Henry Goldney.

Thy assured Friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO S. CLEMENT.

PHILADia, *13th May, 1719.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Since my last of ye 6th Inst, of wch a Copy is on ye other side, Our Assembly met, and, after 3 Days sitting, presented an Address to the Governr, of wch & of ye minute of Councill thereupon, advising the Governr to defer the Publication of W. P's Commission, Mrs. Penn has Copy's from himself. Yet you may observe that this Advice is grounded chiefly on ye Assembly's address, without wch ye Commission had doubtless taken place immediately, for ye reasons mentioned in part of my foregoing.

Considering ye first Settlemt of this Colony, under ye late Proprietor, 'tis but reasonable to imagine that the People would still desire to be Governed by a Branch & Descendant of the same Family, and 'tis owing solely to that Gentleman's own unhappy conduct that they do not shew a strong Biass in his favour; but, it is ye desire of pe greater part, that you would settle ye matter by an Amicable agreemt, as proposed. However, if he takes one further step, unless ye Crown interpose, (wch seems not improbable,) there will appear a necessity here of Acting by his Commission. In the mean time, Coll Keith has a very difficult point to manage, but, to avoid giving Offence to either side, (tho', phaps, he may give it, by this means, to both,) he designs to act intirely by advice of ye Council & Assembly.

☞ In answer to those two points thou desires me to satisfy thee in, I must observe, that I, formerly, wth great pains and Labour, made Rent-Rolls for this Province & ye County of Newcastle, wth an Estimate for Kent & Sussex, wch I sent over to ye Proprietor, in ye year 1706, and my easily be met wth in his Closet, where I saw them, when last over. These Quitrts may be encreased to about 50 or £60 Sterll. more ₱ annum; But ye lower Counties, since their Titles have been so openly disputed, have entirely declined paying any thing, and, 'till a full settlement, will never be compell'd to it without an armed force, unless all their arrears, wch are very great, be wholly remitted to them.

The Governr has no certain Proffits, besides the Grants of Assembly, except ye Fees for Licences to publick Houses, amounting to 60 or £70, or, p'haps, somewhat better ℔ an., and some Perquisites from Registers & Lettpasses for shipping, of w^{ch} two last many complain as an Imposition, but they have been taken for several years. There are, sometimes, some other small Incidents, of w^{ch} no estimate can be made, but, upon y^{e} whole, y^{e} Government will be worth a Thousand pounds of our money a year to a Person who will manage well, & so much our present Govern^{r} has made of it, and spends it as handsomely, No Man in y^{e} Lieutenancy having so well supported the Dignity of a Govern^{r} as he.

I am, wth respect, as before,
Thy Assured Friend,
JAMES LOGAN.

I ought to write to my Mrs. Penn, but can say nothing more than I have done here. The Inclosed has lain too Long unsent.

GEORGE DAKEYNE TO JAMES LOGAN.

NEWCASTLE, *May y^{e} 12th, 1720.*

LOVING MASTER: This morning the sheriff hath served me wth a writt of ejectment about Falconer. I was in hopes you had stoped his proceedings, being it had Lyen still a considerable time, but now he hath begun again, and I expect nothing but to be turned out, if not this court the next at the utmost. Now soe it is, I understand, he oweth you about three or 4 times what I owe to him; if you would be pleased to take the houses and Lotts and the six acres of marsh, the whole mortgage, into your hands and Let me have some time to Dispose of the house and Lots, (that is, 6 months,) I would save the marsh and 60 pounds att Least to buy me another Lott. William Battle hath offered me money for it, and George Rosse, our minister, hath spoaken to Coll. French to get it for him; and beg the favour you'll be pleased, att Last, to help me in this Great extremity. If it should fall into your hands soe that I neither sold it nor could not Redeem it, it would be no bad bargain on your side, for the Lotts and Marsh are better worth then 200 pounds. I had rather you had them than any other, and would Give you the offer before any body, but pray stop him att present and I will endevour to make the best at a bad market, and will not sell nor Dispose of them but as you shall think convenient. I have got more money this spring with surveying than I have got in two years before, and if I could have but imploy for one year as I have had I would clear all business; but I goe by the name of survey^{r} of new castle county, but what Sherman below and Isaac Taylor above, they leave me nothing but a little about Newcastle. Nay, and am Daly threatened to be turned out there also, but am of opinion soe Long as you sit at the helm and I capable to act I shall not be turned out. I have often thought to give you some notice of M^r^ Sherman at Duch Creeke, to beware of him, for some Reasons that I shall give, viz: I suppose you cannot but have heard how the Lord Baltimore's agents have offered me large money to give them a Draught of the County of New Castle; and Joseph England, by name, in Newcastle street, abused me very much for being an enemy to my self in not takeing their money, and s^d^ very often he would have Done it if he could. However, he could find a man that could doe it, and one that should Doe it. I pressed him to Declare who in Newcastle county could Doe it besides myself. At last he named Sherman. I told him if he had all my Draughts in possession he could not tell how to join them together. He told me he could doe it and that he should doe it, so I perceive he hath seen that Draught I gave into your or the Gen^l^ surveye^ers^ office, for I am certain he can not Doe it noe otherway.

I spoak to M^r^ Steel some time ago toadvise me how I might get a warrant for 200 hundred acres of vacant Land. He told me the best way was to petition the Commis^srs^, soe I thought in myself I would first take your advice. There is 200 acres of the Land upon Elk River Road, between the welsh tract and New Castle, and adjoyning on the welsh tract, claimed by one Gossel, but he can find nothing to Doe him any service, soe if you could Doe me any service that way I should take it as a Great favour, soe that I might have it on reasonable terms that I could get something by it to secure my house, but pray, Dear Master, help me in the main about the house and Lotts. There are so many Gapeing for it that I had rather you should have a penny worth in it than any other, soe I Leave it to your discression, and shall always think myself happy to subscribe myself your most humble servant while,

GEO. DAKEYNE.

P. S. Falconer losses the former charges and in his ejectment lays his damage to the value of 100 pounds.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO MESSRS. WORLEY AND HENDRICKS.

PHILAD^ia^, *26^th^ May, 1722.*

FFRANCIS WORLEY & JAMES HENDRICKS, *Loving friend:* I recvd yours of y^e^ 18^th^ Instant, expressing the difficulties you lie under in procuring the Corn you were desired by the Gov^r and Council to gett for y^e Indians. I am glad to find y^e 10 Bushels, for the Messeng^n will be so speedily supplied, tho' if it must be all wheat, somewhat less than 10 bush^ls might have sufficed; however, it is very well as it is.

As to y^e other . . . . . . which is for y^e other Indians there, Corn was designed; but if nothing but wheat can be had, and that must be gott at Nottingham, they themselves, 'tis hoped, will help to fetch it, since 'tis a free gift, only to supply their p'sent wants, as they are our friends and in a strait; and if it be secured for them, they may goe for it by prcls, and not at once. If procured at Nottingham, I shall speak to Elisha Gatchel, who is now here, & returns home in two or three dayes, to engage for the pay, without troubling you; but you must order y^e Grain to be del^d. Your care, so far, is obliging, and the continuance of it will still be more so to all concerned, & particularly to y^e Loving friend,

J. L.

JAMES LOGAN TO MESSRS. WORLEY AND MITCHEL.

PHILAD^ia, *26^th July, 1722.*

FFRANCIS WORLEY & JAMES MITCHEL: An Acco^t being brought hither that Satcheetcho, the Indian Messenger, who was lately sent from this Government to the five Nations, is returned to Conestogoe. The Governour, before he fully fixes his intended Journey for Albany, thinks it necessary that the said Messenger should render an account here of his Proceedings. These, therefore, are by His Ord^r, to desire you, by the Interpretation of James Le Fort, to acquaint Satcheectcho, that 'tis expected he will repair hither, either with Cap^t Civility or Cap^t Smith, for an Indian Interpreter, with all possible haste, bringing down with him whatever it is that he has brought back from the five Nations, and James Le Fort is desired, without fail, to come with him, that we may be sure of a just Interpretation.

This being of importance, you are desired not only to use expedition your selves in it, but to press the others to the same, and, if they come not directly, then, without delay, to return an answer, mentioning the day when they will certainly be here, either to the Governour or to

Your Loving ffriend,

J. LOGAN.

SEQUEL OF LETTER FROM JAMES LOGAN TO H. GOLDNEY, SENT 9^{br}, 1722.

I. Norris, in his Letter to thee, has hinted at our present Circumstances, which, for my part, I am ashamed to mention, but I fear we shall all run into Confusion, for that top knot Ku-t-d has made a large alteration without, tho' it appears the same alwayes lurked within. I am concerned chiefly for the Interest of the Proprietor's family here, which his, under some very heavy difficulties, drawn in y^{e} inclosed Paper, which I desire thee to peruse and communicate to Mrs. Han. Pen. and her son Jno., as also to Springet, and from thence I hope they will find the necessity of agreeing among themselves, and not suffer their Interest, while they are contending, to become a prey to others. But as that paper fully shews our weak sides, I doubt not but thou wilt be very cautious in not letting it fall under the view of any but such as would be freely willing to assist, for with others it might be injurious.

To add to the other unhappiness of that family, this is one that those who would give them the most faithful advices know not to whom they ought to write and may doe it without offence to others. The will gives it to one branch, while Hereditary Right, which many here, in relation to ourselves, are very fond of, would give it to another, but if they, in contesting it, will suffer some to run away with all the advantages of y^{e} Governm^{t}, and others with the Property, they must blame only themselves, for we can doe nothing here to prevent the mischiefs that threaten without vigorous measures taken on that Side.

I have thought myself obliged to write by this opportunity to several of the family, but have been entirely at a loss how to enter upon it, and have sometimes almost resolved intirely to forbear, not knowing, by this time, in what Credit I may Stand with any branch of them. Our Gov^{r} at present courts Springet, tho' he rejected his father's Commission. He makes speeches to the Indians, full of his name, for some purposes fully understood here, while on other occasions that call for it, to mention the Proprietor is a Burthen. In short, his whole management, since April last, about Sasquehannah and with the Indians there has been one pure piece of amusement, contrived to impose on those with you whom he has abused and to abuse those here who have best deserved of him, but I could most freely forgive all would he serve the family in earnest and remove some peoples' Jealousies, that he would as readily mount himself upon their (the Proprietor's family) Ruine as that of other People. Pray make a prudent use of this, and excuse the freedom. From

Thy assured friend,
J. LOGAN.

I have wrote to Springet Penn, whom what I said of amusement chiefly concerns, and he best understands it.

The enclosed Treaty, tho' very chargeable to the Province, may be of great service, while Coll. Spotswood will, I fear, endanger us.

JAMES LOGAN TO HENRY GOLDNEY.

PHILAD^{a}, *9th 2mo, 1723.*

Henry Goldney:

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Our late Proprietor's family being unhappily divided in their Interests, I am at a loss how, in the directest manner, I ought to apply myself, and therefore, not having time to write to all, I give thee this trouble to request thee to communicate it to all to whom it may be proper, particularly to S. Clement, Jno. Penn, & Springet & his brother, &c.

By Cap. Annis, I wrote largely to S. Cl., &c., about our Troubles from Maryland. We could not then think it possible they should be so wild as to continue to their Prosecution against Taylor and Gatchel. The latter of these is now carried down to Annapolis, the other having obtained Liberty in the winter to come to his family, and falling so violently ill, that he can scarce move out of his bed, cannot goe, for which 'tis apprehended the Sherif of Cecil County, who, without leave from the Governm^{t}, granted them liberty to goe home, will be prosecuted to his ruine. The inclosed Prints will fully and truly, in every Syllable, Shew their case. With one of these, 'tis hoped, application will be made first to the Lord Baltimore, and then, unless it be fully accommodated with him, to the King and Council. Philemon Lloyd, the present Secretary of Maryland, is the Ringleader in all this, who pushes his own Interest under the Lord Prop^{rs} name, and with that name bullies all the more sober and Judicious of that Province, tho' they very well comprehend his views and Designs. Their Gov^{r}, as far as we can judge, is a Gentleman of Honour and great Goodness, but intirely subjected to the Directions of that man, who is, by no means, reputed to have either of these qualities, which gives great uneasiness to that Countrey as well as ours. We have been obliged to be at a great expense already on those two men's accounts, and where it will end we cannot judge, without an interposition from thence.

In affairs of Governm^{t}, we are particularly unhappy. The two last elections for Assembly, (which are on the first of October, yearly,) were very mobbish, and carried by a Levelling spirit. Our Gov^{r}, whose Dependence, for his support, is on the Assemblys, yearly, finding their humour, to oblige them to take care of him, fell in with it, and, on opening the Session, particularly distinguished to ye disadvantage of those he was pleased to term ye great Rich, or knowing This, Strengthened that humour, and the Council, being a a more Steady sett of experienced men, not to be changed yearly, as the Assembly may have of late been found but a Clog to the Gover, whose grand business it is to manage the others to his own advantage. They are, therefore, now rendered wholly useless in Legislation, and were it not that the Governmt, by our Laws, devolves on them, on the decease of the Govr, Most of the Members would drop it, and appear no more. The method has been, in admitting any new members to the Board, to doe it by the joynt consent of the Govr and Council, but last year that method was changed by the Govrs calling one to the Board by his Letter, without advising with the other members. The Person (Wm Asheton) proved to be a very acceptable one, both for his abilities and honesty, & his being a Relation to the Proprietor's family, so that there was not much notice taken of the Infraction; but, two dayes agoe, the Govr having, by his Commission, under the great seal, without any advisement with ye Board, appointed on Peter Baird, (a young man, who, having served his time to an apothecary or Surgeon, at Edinburgh, went over to Virga to seek his fortune, and from thence rambled hither,) to be his Secretary and Clerk of the Council. I doubt this may give a much greater disgust. As to my part, tho' I am now superseded in all things relating to ye Governmt, except that I still bear, with the rest, ye name of a member of Council. I have not the least reason to be disgusted at any part of this, saving the manner of it, wch has not been over obliging, for I had a great deal of Trouble for very little Profit; and, having long desired to be rid of both, have, therefore, no reason to complain. But I hope the family will not, from this time, have any expectation from me, since nothing before could justify my appearing in Public affairs more than any other member, but the name of Secretary, alone, of which I am now clear.

Notwithstanding the Govr had used all measures to engage the Assembly to him, yet they postponed his support, and it was at length obtained by a majority of but one single vote, which vote was even for some time dispaired of; at last, however, it was carried, and ye House, on ye 30th ult., allowing the Govr to pass some useless & inconvenient Laws, after an ordr for a thousand pounds was presented and the Laws past, the Speaker, by appointment of the House, applied to the Govr to discourage a Player who had Strowled hither to act as a Comedian. The Govr excused himself from prohibiting it, but assured them he would take care good ord'rs should be kept, and so the man went on to publish his printed Bills, as thou wilt see by one of them inclosed, and to act accordingly.

How grievous this proves to the sober people of the place, thou wilt easily judge, but it happens at p'sent to be more particularly so on me, for having, unfortunately, been chosen Mayor of Philad^a^ for this year, there is an expectation that I should exert that authority to suppress their acting. But as they have chose for their Stage a place just without the verge of the City, and y^e^ Gov^r^ himself resorts thither, I can by no means think it advisable to embroil myself with the Governour to no purpose, or to raise a dispute between the Corporation and him in which nothing is to be gained.

The Gov^r^, as at p'sent Circumstances, seems to be very much in a State of Independency, being neither under the immediate Cognisance of the Crown, in which the Govern^t^ is not vested, nor under any Prop^rs^, the right not being yet determined. He expects, however, that it may, in a little time, be decided; & supposing that y^e^ Powers of Goverm^t^ may fall to Springets, has therefore, for some time, made his Court to him, of which I have very little to say. There have been some idle, amusing storys spread here of a Charge which I could never believe, and shall only observe upon it that an Ingenious man, with many failings, is still preferable with me to a stupid, obstinate or conceited Creature, for the Govm^t^ really requires a Disposition more generous than is to be mett with in all tempers and kinds of Education. If our Gov^r^ has any faults, 'tis believed they are very much owing to his close application to some of y^e^ arts of rising at Court.

This Province is now exceedingly sunk in its Circumstances. We have very little Trade, and less money, to supply which last our Assembly has raised fifteen Thousand pounds, in Bills of Credit, which may quicken our Commerce amongst ourselves, but will much hinder our making advantageous Returns, and, unhappily assert, I doubt our Proprietary affairs. But it was in vain to oppose it, a majority was for it, and the Governour very much pressed it.

I now find it was very unhappy that I held not my Resolutions of seeing Britain last year. My Inclinations to come over still continue, & I shall endeavour to putt them into ac't this next fall, if practicable, but it is uncertain.

Our Gov^r^ lately rec^d^ a Let^r^ from Th. Beak, acquainting him with an agreement between you and y^e^ Lord Baltimore concerning the supposed move beyond Sasquehannah. But I cannot comprehend it, for to allow him any claim or pretense so far Northw^d^ would be to give up the cause we have been so long contending for, and, even more, for the utmost Lat^d^ he can crave will not, in the best of my Judgem^t^, reach thither. I wish you would consult the state of the Claims of the Proprietors of Maryland and Pensilvania, wrote by me in several sheets & sent over about seven years agoe. It has been in Jn^o^ Page's hands, as I find by his Letters. I earnestly request that a search may be made among those Papers of the late

Proprietors, relating to the dispute with the L^{d} Baltimore, which, In the year 1699, were all carefully digested for the Commission from that Lord to Coll. Talbot, and the Instrum^{t} left by him, under his hand, both which are mentioned in y^{e} printed Case now sent. Of these we have an authentic Copy, but that left by Talbot himself may be of much greater service. If not among those Papers, phaps it may be found among these the Proprietor took with him to England in 1701.

I am very sensible that in settling that affair wth y^{e} Lord Baltimore my presence might be of service, but I have a you'g family, that cannot easily spare me, and 'tis hard to bear my own expences solely for the service of others, who, by this time, I am told, have begun to think of better friends, on which condition I should gladly retire with some Loss.

Andrew Hamilton, fully purposing in a little time to sett out for England, by him I shall be capable to be more large. I knew nothing of this . . . . . . thoughts of seeing London till to day at noon, otherwise I should have provided things that might phaps be of service.

I inclose only two of the printed Cases with this, but deliver to y^{e} same* person 20 more in another Pacquet, which I hope he will deliver with his own hand. I am, in y^{e} mean time, with sincere respect to y^{e} family, thyself, and thine, &c.,

Thy real, Loving fr^{d},

J. LOGAN.

Thou art shortly to receive from Jn^{o} Oxly, on Barbadoes, Bills for 300 ^{lbs} Sterl., and we hope Jon Dickinson's Debt, now a thous^{d} pounds Sterl., may this year be paid, but we know nothing certain as yet from Jamaica.

* Rowl'd Ellis.

JAMES LOGAN TO HANNAH DICKINSON.

PHILAD^{ia}, *26th 7mo, 1723.*

Hannah Dickinson:

DEAR CHILD: By this Bearer, I recvd a few Lines from thee, which, with his acco^{t} of thy Conduct there, was very much to my satisfaction, to hear of thy health & welfare, and I very heartily desire it may please the Lord to continue it with his Blessing; that by a Sober & vertuous Course of Life, thou may become a real Comfort to all thy friends, and, especially, to thy self, these being the only means to obtain happiness in this World, as well as in that to come. I doubt not, but after a year's absence from thy Relations, and all thy acquaintance, here, thou must have a longing Desire to see them again, and we should be very well pleased to see thee if it could, by any means, be to thy advantage. But I must request thee to consider the present Circumstances of your family, of whom none but thy Brother, Jonathan, has any settled habitation; for thy sister, Mary, is not yet fined; nor would it be for thee to be there, on divers accounts, that I need not mention, grief to thy honest father. Friends', and thy brother's, house, in the Countrey, will not be suitable for thee, for want of an opportunity of Improving thy self, w^ch^, in these tender years, thou shouldst, by all means, study, because now is the only time of learning what may be of advantage to thee hereafter, during thy whole life.

Thy friends, therefore, cannot but consider it as a singular Providence for thy Benefit, that a way has been opened to place thee in a sober and discreet family, out of y^e^ way of the temptations that abound in this town, & under the Direction of so valuable a woman, who, for thy Profit, is willing to take pains to form thy youth, and lead thee on in the wayes that will procure thee the most esssential happiness. ffor these reasons, Dear Child, not only I must request thee, and y^e^ other executors, & all that wish thee truly well, heartily joyn with me, in requesting thee to be satisfied, and make the best use of the opportunity thou hast there, and, in the mean time, we assure thee that nothing necessary shall be wanting, either to thy self, or to encourage thy Kind Tutress, our fr^d^ Doctor Rodman's wife, to make thy Life comfortable and easie.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO WOODLOW & LANE.

PHILAD^ia^, *30^th^ Apr., 1723.*

FR^ds^ WOODLOW & LANE: Roger Edmonds, who married N. Puckle's Daughter, being induced to believe that the supposed Copper mine that was first discovered to you lies in his Wife's Land, has joyn'd a considerable Company together, among whom they propose to divide it.

Yesterday, on a Treaty with them, they agreed that upon Proof that it fell in Puckle's Tract, they would give us one-fourth, provided they might have a fourth if it fell in R^d^ Pike's Land, but immediately falling off from this agreem^t^, they employ'd a Lawyer to assert it all to themselves. I, therefore, advise you immediately to take possession of the place, by my ord^rs^, in behalf of R^l^ Pike, with whom I shall make terms for you, and use your utmost Industry, by help of H. Pennybaker, (who is the only person living, I believe, that you can give any certain Evidence in the case,) to fix the Land to the true owner by means of y^e original surveys, w^ch, without living witnesses, will be found somewhat perplexed in the office. I am really of opinion y^t is R. Pike's Land. If it prove otherwise we must submit. In the mean time, however, I desire you to take & keep possession, which is no small point in so disputable a case. I should be glad to see one of you here. But in all your Consultations & Resolutions use Privacy & Dispatch, only be sure to hold possession until it can be tried whether the thing be of value, unless you really find it is in Puckle's Land, in which case we must quitt it. I am yo^r well wishing fr^d,

J. L.

Dav^d Powel, I suppose, will (if able) be with you to morrow or next day to joyn H. Pennybaker.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO WOODLOW & LANE.

PHILAD^a, *6 May, 1723.*

FR^ds JONATHAN WOODLOW & W^m LANE:

I wrote to you last week, by D. Powell, desiring you to take & keep possession of the Place then mentioned, w^ch, if you neglect to doe, others will be beforehand with you, the other company having resolved to enter upon it immediately. Therefore, while I am taking all the care of yo^r Interest that lies in my power, if you neglect it yo^r selves it will be your fault & not mine. It will be convinient, I believe, to build a Hutt upon it and keep at least one hand constantly at work. I hope to prove the Land R. Pike's, in which case you may depend on having as good an Interest as myself, who am

Yo^r real fr^d,
JAMES LOGAN.

I suppose some from Edmonds will goe up to morrow to take Possession.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO HENRY GOLDNEY.

PHILAD^a, *7^th 3^mo, 1723.*

HENRY GOLDNEY, *Esteemed ffriend:* Inclosed is Copy of my last p. Rowland Ellis, since which I have now the more agreeable news to tell thee that El. Gatchel is returned from Annapolis, where his printed case, of which he had some scores to distribute, made such an Impression on their Provincial Judges and other moderate Gentlemen that he was discharged, by the Assistance of an able Lawyer there, without so much as paying any fees, tho' once demanded to the value of between 3 & 4 thous^{ds} p^{ds} of Tobacco, their Curr^{t} Pay. But Iraa Taylor Stands yet liable to answer, unless the matter can be accom'odated.

I acquainted thee, in my last, that our Assembly had struck 15,000^{lbs} in Bills of Credit for a currency, which, if we have no more of it, my prove rather useful than injurious to us. But our Gov^{r}, not contented with this, lately called the Assembly of the three lower Counties together, who, at their first meeting, and, as I am informed, for some dayes after, opposed his Proposition to strike some of the same there also, not one member, except two, only, appearing for it; measures, however, were taken to gain a majority, and they have now pass'd an Act to raise five thous^{d} Pounds upon y^{e} Credit and for y^{e} use of those Counties.

This I take to be the most injurious act that has ever here been done to this Province; for these Counties, depending almost intirely on this town for their Market, and having no navigation or Trade of any other kind than shopkeeping or small stores among themselves, since we cannot receive their money, they will be disjoynted from us and drove to other measures. It wanted no great skill or Depth in Politics to foresee this, but our Gov^{er}, who writes and speaks finely, seems to be of opinion that these Qualities will supply all others, and as he exceeds those about him in those Qualities, as well as in Power, he looks on it as a presumption in any man to caution or advise him; for these reasons, or some others, he takes no advice in any case, unless it be, sometimes, in some indifferent matters at the Council Board; but in relation to those Counties he now advises with any of the Council, but acts there as independently from us as they doe in N. York or Virginia.

I mentioned in my last that And^{w} Hamilton designed speedily to come over thither. He now now intends to take Shipping from N. York in the Beaver, about the latter end of this month, and I must particularly give you these hints concerning him: He has, for 3 or 4 years past, appeared very hearty in y^{e} Proprietor's Interest here, notwithstanding it is not his natural disposition to be on the side of those who are accounted Great or are in Power; but of late he has somewhat recoiled, and given more way to nature. He is very true where he professes friendship, unless he thinks himself slighted, which he cannot easily brook. He is a very able Lawyer, very faithful to his Client, and has generally refused to be concerned for any Plaintif who appeared not to have Justice on his side. He has done many considerable services for our Governm^{t}, but of late they have openly been at variance, for which reason I am of opinion that he will not appear agst the Gov^{n}, for he is singularly generous that way. I have been much obliged to him, both on my own acco^{t} and the Proprietor's, and I heartily wish he may be treated there by the family in such a manner as may engage him, of which I am somewhat apprehensive. Upon y^{e} whole, I request that a prudent use may be made of what I have here taken the Liberty to mention.

In some of my Letters by Cap^{t} Annis I took notice that one Isaac Miranda, an apostate Jew or fashionable Christian Proselyte, was gone over to transact some affairs in which our Gov^{er} is concerned, and particularly in relation to y^{e} mine beyond Sasquehannah. I have since rev'd a very pressing application from some Inhabitants of the Lands on this side the River, over against that mine, who have not yet obtained Titles to their settlements, are apprehensive that he has some design or Instruction to procure a right and turn them out of their possessions & Improvem^{ts}, which would be very unjust. I can only say, at present, that the man ought, in general, to be guarded against, for all his motions in relation to you, if I mistake not, will be found Insidious.

Inclosed is a Bill drawn by M. Van Bebber on amddonck Lano, of Haerlem, for 400 Guild^{rs}, by mistake made payable to me, but was given on your acco^{t} as Trustees, w^{ch} pray gett negotiated.

I now send one print only because of y^{e} Charge of Postage, which comes less all these by R. Ellis. Should miscarry, when A. Hamilton comes I shall send divers other Papers for your Information. In the meantime am, with respect,

Thy assured friend,

J. L.

The Bearer going to London, I send more Prints by him.

JAMES MITCHELL TO SECRETARY LOGAN.

DONNEGALL, *May 13th, 1723.*

KIND F^{r}: I Rec^{d} youers pr John Haris, Dated the 22 of Apprile, in which you seem unsatisfied in taking a bill on Ja. Letort for the six pound, which I desired to know. Therfor, I told James Smith, & he hase payed me five pounds of it, & promised to make it up against the widdows Vandew, where I expect to see you & pay you the six pounds. I have sold the other Creatuer. I have the bill of seall, for att. vandew the sixt of this Instant, for 7^{lb} 2^{s}, three mounth credit, to Jam. Smith. I hade no oppertunity to gett word to William Willis since, except I hade sent a messenger on purpos. I give you to know that there is fifteen famileys of Duch come from Albaney, & are now setling upp Swattarra. I sent an account of it to the Governour & councle by Conoy Thomas, & an address from the upper savens to the Governour & Councle, & I have heard they are Impatient for the answer, & for me to send an express on such ocasions, att my own charge, will not answer.

J^{a} Patterson is not yeet come out of the woods, but is expected every day. His wife is likly to Dy.

with Dew Respects to you &
Spouss, from S^{r} youer
humble Ser^{t},
JA: MITCHELL.

JAMES LOGAN TO H. GOULDNEY.

PHILAD^{a}, *17th 12mo, 1724.*

H. GOULDNEY:

ESTEEMED ffRIEND: My time being quite exhausted, & my spirits in some measure, I find I have too long delay'd my Lett^{r} to thy^{self} w^{ch} I intended the last in the Inclosure. I can, therefore, now only request thee to Communicate the Inclosed, on thy first Receipt, to the family & to J. Gee, &, from what I have wrote to to them which they, I suppose, will equally impart, thou wilt learn our story. This Constrained Brevity excuses me from apologizing, as I ought to, for bringing thy name on the stage with my own. But thou may assure thyself It was impossible for me to believe the man could be so perfectly void of Hon^{r} to scruple a Complyance, & much less to expose to y^{e} Countrey what he had recv'd from such a hand. The Assembly ord^{r} to print them proceeded rather from Good will, that y^{e} People might see, & with their eyes, & be less deceived than was endeavoured by vile misrepresentation.

I can now only add that I am buying Wheat for Portugal or Spain, where I hear there is at present something of a Market, but I have not yet positively agreed for the freight, for w^{ch} as much is insisted on here p^{r} bush^{l} as from Engl^{d} p Quarter, 2 Shills sterl being y^{e} Lowest any will hearken to, w^{ch}, while y^{e} Grain it self is at 4 shills of our Money, will, I doubt, make but a poor Return. And what is equally bad, I am likely, as things stand, to gett but very little to Return. May Kind Providence regard us, w^{ch} is all I can say at present, who, with much sincere respect to thy self & good spouse, am

Thy affectionate ffriend,
JAMES LOGAN.

P. S. Thy Wife's Niece, married to H. Newton, is here with her husband, but Indigent, I doubt, & helpless.

MR. BORDLEY TO JAMES STEEL.

FARLEY, *May 5, 1725.*

SIR: To say nothing of the motion for dismissal, 'tis strange the answer should be ordered to be fil'd Immediately on overruling y^{e} motion, beceause the notice of the motion was not particular enough. I apprehend there was exception ag^{t} the bill on one side; exception to y^{e} notice of motion on y^{e} otherside. The proceedings whereon, with great submission to every Judge, in his proper Jurisdiction, ought to have been either to have overruled the exceptions to y^{e} bill, as dissonant to practice, or to have rul'd better notice, in case the former was insufficient, th^{o} it can be nothing but Cavel to object ag^{t} y^{e} sufficiency of notice; for, if there was no notice, yet if they came on to argum^{t} by Counsel, 'twas well, and y^{e} order ought to be have been that the motion was, or was not, good, & not y^{t} notice was or was not good. I have wrote what will be a sufficient step for you to take some time since, and still find it proper. The bearer has y^{e} letter to w^{ch} I refer. By no means file an answer till the first process of Contempt be returned for not filing one; and I hope to send you up a demurrer time enough to comply with y^{e} rule, before att^{a}, with proclam^{a}, but, being yet from home, (th^{o} Just taking water,) can't well do it till further opportunity. I think you need not doubt of longer time before hearing can be allowed by y^{e} practice; but, if things be precipitated, 'twill do your cause damage only for a time, but leave it at last, and, phaps, damnify the actors.

If you have cause to appeal, you must pray a rehearing, & pursue y^{e} practice therein, or a review, as the case requires, &, as I presume, the cost of appeals, not assertained when you pray your appeal be nominated, by y^{e} Councelor, lest you should give offence by appealing to an Improper one, and, if that be not ascertained to you, then let y^{e} appeal be to his Maj'ty, in Council. But I cannot Immagine there will be cause of this.

I beg you will excuse me to Andrew Hamilton, having scarce leisure to write this so as to be understood, or, I doubt, read. I know nothing I can say further, at present. If the pet^{n} be deny'd, I think it will review much . . . . . . in ye Judge, & must be y^{e} cause of a further day. If the Judge proposes a bargain with you, y^{t} will continue y^{e} cause. In case you record y^{e} deeds, get y^{e} proposal enter'd into, y^{t} you may be certain of it; but, when entered, let it stand recorded, and beg leave to advise upon it, and consider whether, according to y^{e} Custom of your Country, those deeds of Rights to Land be deem'd a conveyance of Real Estate, or that no real estate passes till patents. If y^{e} latter, I think y^{e} recording y^{e} deeds may be comply'd with, without prejudice. Care must be taken by your Counsel y^t they be not forward in proceeding. If you have any other apportunity of sending, please to Intimate what is y^e effect of your pet^n. I am in hast, &, therefore, hope you will excuse.

Y^r humble Serv^t,

J. BORDLEY.

NOTE.—I am much obliged for the Favour you Inclosed me.

JAMES LOGAN TO H. TAYLOR.

PHILAD^{ia}, *12th 5mo, 1725.*

MY GOOD FRIEND H. TAYLOR: The Acco^t of thy P'sent Illness y^t thy Letter, & thy son more particularly, gives me being altogether unexpected, very nearly affects me, for since I last saw thee I had great hopes of thy entire recovery & Restoration to a state in w^{ch} thou might be much longer capable (wth God's will) of serving thy self, family, & friends; & as thou hast had many vicissitudes, I shall still continue to hope for y^e best.

As to y^e subject of thy Lett^r, should it please God now or in a little time to remove thee, will be an addition to my trouble that we could not in time have settled all ye affairs thou hast been concerned in for y^e Prop^r, but if thy distemper be so sharp, it will now be impracticable between ourselves. Thou leaves, however, very hopeful & capable Children, for whom, wth their good mother, thy concern is undoubtedly at P'sent, & thou may depend on all y^e Justice to y^m, as far as I shall be concerned, that could be done to thy self while living.

But if thou rightly considers by what powers I act, thou will easily see y^t I can doe nothing of myself, being but one Comm^r of five who have power to grant. Nor can anything of y^t kind be transacted on a sudden. In y^e mean time, be easie, wthout disturbing thy thoughts wth y^e subject, knowing as this Life is a scene of constant trouble, y^e greatest happiness is a steady composure & peace of mind in its close. Should it please God to prolong thy time in a more easie state, w^{ch} I heartily wish & desire, I purpose, ere long, to visit thee there, having for some weeks intended it before this month is out. In y^e mean time, wth earnest prayers for thy welfare & Happiness, I am

Thy Affectionate fr^d,

J. LOGAN.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO JOHN TAYLOR.

PHILDa, *18th 5mo, 1725.*

JOHN TAYLOR, *Respected Friend:* On persual of thy fathers Letts of ye 10th, wch thou delvd me last 2d day, I was extreamly affected wth ye unexpected acct of my old frds dangerous state by ye return of his illness, & much more so upon thy telling me thou scarce expected to find him living. This led me to think it unreasonable to enter into ye consideration of business, and therefore I wrote ye Letter I shewed thee, wch I thought was properly expressed, & agreeably to ye spirit of tenderness & affection, wth wch I am sure it was wrote. But, about 3 hours since, as I was going to our morning meeting, Danl Dierborow delvd me another of ye 15th, wch really surprized me, being in a strain altogether unsuitable for an answr to that Letter, but I impute ye sharpness of it, in a great measure to his distemper, wch preying upon his spirit, undoubtedly fretts ym for wch reason, it would certainly be well to divert him from ye anxiety. wch ye thoughts of ye world give him, & wch must needs render ye dayes he has to spend much more uncomfortable.

But as ye Letter is directly upon business, & makes as peremptory a Demand on me, as if it were for money on my bond, I shall observe to thee, who may take occasion to make a proper use of it, y I have now fully considered thy father's former Letter, wth his accots whatever else might serve to clear up ye point, but cannot find any manner of foundation, yt either my Papers or memory will help me to, for such a Demand.

Before I went first for England, we settled accots, & from thence he makes a claim to above 7lbs, to wch I must speak hereafter. In my absence as surveyor of Chester County, warrts were directed to him, to lay out lands for ye Palatines, whom he settled wthout any knowledge of mine, to ye utmost of his power to their advantage, and for ye time he spent wth ym, they will say to this day, they pd him largely. As other warr'ts were directed to him, he executed ym but was ever as well pd, as at least any surveyor I have ever heard of in this province, & tho' all other surveyors left a Tract for ye Propy inclosed by ye adjacent Lines, wthout charging anything, he thought fit to charge for every piece, I doubt not indeed, but he & thee together did your business faithfully & well; but never was a surveyor in this province better pd & for any other claim, I know not ye least foundation. I hope all men believe yt I am accountable for ye Propy money in my hands, but I desire to know of any rational man living how I could accot for giving money to a surveyor for doing his duty only. His manner of treating me, therefore upon yt head must needs be owing to the Acrimony of his distemper. However, should either himself or any in his behalf, plead a merit wth y^{e} Prop^{r} who may unquestionably dispose of his own, as far as my word would reach, should for any thing that I have yet known, represent him an honest faithful office, who, tho' he had gott handsomely in an office under him, yet deserved much better than any others, who wthout any provocation had proved false & ungrateful. But to all beyond this I am wholly a stranger, even in my remotest thoughts.

The next Article is about his loss of time & fatigue in Maryland, in answ^{r} to w^{ch} I must here plainly say y^{t} I have never, to this day, been satisfied y^{t} he went thither on any other call than at y^{e} private request of those particular p'sons he was serving, & if he made such wrong steps there as to meet wth trouble, since we bore all y^{e} charges, He might well put wth some of y^{e} other wthout demanding pay for it. Thy father was earning money for himself, but E. Gatchel was only taken, but underwent twice y^{e} fatigue for nothing at all but shewing respect to thy father, in visiting him in his distress. Yet He never demanded one penny satisfaction, either of me nor, I believe, of thy father, tho' he had at least as good a right to it. Bût, while I am mentioning these points, it will be necessary to take this occasion of observing to thee, who probably may be concerned in thy father's affairs after his decease, y^{t} having, by his acco^{t}, recv^{d} £64.0.2½ quit rents, Charging £7.0.9 (as I have said) for an old Ball., & £16.13.2 p^{d} to E. Shippen, he discharges all y^{e} rest by services, among w^{ch} there is one Article of 20 ^{lbs} for dividing 10,000 acres of Lætitias into small Tracts, & 6 ^{lbs} more upon y^{e} same business, for chaining & provisions. On my objecting to this as too much, he agreed to take of y^{e} last article of 6 ^{lbs}, accept of 20 ^{lbs} for y^{e} whole, w^{ch} must be remembered hereafter. He alledged he was 3 weeks about this, but I thought 20*f* p diem for any surveyor in America, & all y^{e} attend^{ts} necessary for y^{e} service.

I must also now mention, rather than hereafter, that there was, as I remember, from E. G's Acco^{t}, between 2 & 3 pistols left in thy father's Hands of y^{e} money I sent down for their Expence in Maryl^{d}. But since I have mentioned y^{t} business again, I shall add, that tho' I think not myself accountable for y^{e} trouble y^{m} given thy father, yet, from what I said to y^{m} both in y^{e} Dutch Inkeeper's field, at Elk River, w^{ch} I very well remember, I am willing y^{t} matter should be impartially considered, yet know no such pressing haste for it, as just on a call to convene y^{e} Commiss^{rs} upon it, tho' some of them are my neighbours, nor can it be found so much worth thy father's concern. I was much troubled myself about y^{t} business; took one Journey to Elk River upon it, & much fatigue otherwayes, yet never charged a farthing for it.

Thou sees now also at what pains I am in an affair for w^{ch}, nevertheless, I can not think my self accountable, for where I doe not employ a p'son I never know y^{t} I ought to pay, except by their ord^{rs}

who did employ y^{m}, & I am sure I never gave thy father any expectation, nor till now of late did I know he had any upon y^{e} first Article of y^{e} Lett^{r}. Nor did I on y^{e} other, in y^{e} sense he seems to have taken it, but y^{t} may be further spoke to. I shall, or should, close this wth repeating what I said to thee when last here, y^{t} old fr^{d}ship strikes close wth me, & is not easily effaced. I have had a great stock of it for yo^{r} family, & am desirous it should be continued strong & lively, but if thy father's manner of writing to me be owing to anything than his distemper, to w^{ch} I am willing to impute it, they will find themselves mistaken who shall think y^{t} I can submit to anything but Justice & Reason. Others owe a duty to y^{e} Prop^{rs} family besides me; and whoever declines y^{t} I cannot think myself accountable for it. However, I shall take this no otherwise y^{n} as I have. I twice already mentioned it.

I must add y^{t} y^{e} reason of my directing this to thee is lest it should not be found proper to trouble thy father, in his Condition, wth business. If it be, pray deliver it to thy father as intended to him self, but if he be really as weak as has been represented, I think it ought to be managed with Caution. In y^{e} mean time, you know my sentiments before his decease.

The Reason of patents being delayed is because we cannot as yet think of a proper stile for y^{m}, viz: In whose name they shall run, but we shall now, I hope, in a very little time, conclude on it. When y^{t} is done, I am very willing yo^{rs} should be y^{e} first.

I heartily wish thy father a longer life & health, being, under all these pretty Ruffles, his &

Thy faithful friend,

JAMES LOGAN.

I fully intended to have seen you this week, but must now forbear it a little Longer. I must still add y^{t} we have for several years past fully expected a Plott of all y^{e} new surveys in one draught, having been long promised, & said to be nearly finished. To return such, I am sure, is y^{e} duty of all surv^{rs}, &, therefore, we still expect it, on presenting of w^{ch} to have desired y^{e} Commis^{rs} favour in a spott of Land would not have look'd unhandsome or unreasonable. But this other Demand on me, because I have y^{e} Prop$^{r's}$ money, appears really unaccountable.

J. LOGAN.

The Length of this is as much owing to my Haste as y^{e} blotts, &c. I am just going out of town.

To JOHN TAYLOR.

JAMES LOGAN TO J. SALKELD,

PHILADELPHIA, *1 Dec^{br}, 1725.*

RESPECTED FFRIEND: Our Gov^{r}, having some years since, after many hearty services done him on my part, Judged it expedient to Differ with me, instead of hastening the voyage I had intended for Engl^{d} & with w^{ch} I had acquainted him before the Difference, I delay'd it one year longer. On my arrival there, I found the Prop^{rs} whole family so much offended with S^{r} William's Conduct tow^{ds} them, that they had, 18 months before, resolved on a Change. This I was so far from forwarding, through a Consciousness of my having been Instrumental towards his obtaining the Commission, of w^{ch} I heard more than pleas'd me, that I advised his Continuance, on laying him under some Closer Restrictions, a due observation of w^{ch} would secure the family from the Dangers they apprehended from his acting so independently of them, & disregarding those in whom they Confided. The Proposal being generally agreed to, Instructions were drawn up by a near Relation of the ffamilies, with the advice & approbation of the Trustees, & were managed with so much Privacy that they were a secret to all mankind in these parts but the Gov^{r} himself & me, who was instructed wth the Delivery. It was, therefore, exceedingly surprizing to find them afterwards, not only Discoursed of in Company, but Communicated to the whole Country through their Representatives—a proceeding that, notwithstanding all the Colouring in the Power of art, will be Interpreted by Certain Rules, yet in being in a manner different from what some would wish. That the Gov^{r} himself, who had made this step, should endeavour to invalidate & expose the memorial I had drawn up on that occasion, was not to be admired, but that D. Lloyd, under his appearances, when he seemed intent on retrieving his Reputation with the Country, should so far forget himself as to Display his Rancour afresh, in that empty but virulant Performance of his, was astonishing, and on the Publication I can truly say I was much more troubled for the Dishon^{r} it brought on the Profession and Country in General than at the Inhumane Treatment it gave me; for that a man of his years & of such pretences should, over all rules & Established orders, make such an open Breach in attacking not only me, but our late Proprietary, even after his Decease, whose memory will still be revered by the truly sincere & Honest, and that a Chief Justice, acting by an authority wholly dependent on the Proprietary Powers, should openly, without any Provocation, so injuriously & with such falshoods vent his spleen against him, was to me, as it will be to every man of Principle who has any Concern for the Reputation of this Province & its first adventurers, a Just occasion & matter of Grief; nor will it at all avail or extenuate the Crime to alledge an Intention (however misapplied) of serving the Public, for 'tis plain his arguments have nothing in them. But further, I shall say here what I have been reserved in expressing before, that y^e^ Instructions were to S^r^ W^m^ Keith from his Principals, who were Dissatisfied with him in particular, and wanted a Greater security than they found they had in what they first depended on, therefore it is not the least Dishon^ble^ part in D. Lloyd's performance that he endeavours to disable a Principal from having a proper security in the person Trusted.

Tho' these things were all obvious on the first Perusal of that paper, yet my abhorrence of such Intestine Disputes, tending only to our General Reproach, with held me from returning any answer, till I was assured at last Chester Court that D. Ll. imputed my silence to the strength of his work & my Inability, upon the first of w^ch^ I resolved to undeceive him with those on whom he had imposed; nor can I be Charged (I hope) with any breach of order in this, because all men have a natural right of defending themselves to those to whom they are accused; and as I have, without any previous notice, been openly staged to the Public, no man, I presume, will question my Right of clearing my self to all those who have received my accusation, w^ch^ can now be only by the Press. What I have done was truly brought to its Close on the day of its date, & most of it printed off about two months since, under divers disadvantages, one Paragraph only being added. I am troubled for its uncorrectness, which was owing to the Printers & my depending too much on each others Care. Some faults are amended, others still remain, particularly two or 3 lines about y^e^ middle of the first page, now stand in Italic which should have been in y^e^ Common Lett^r^, not being a quotation of D. Ll. exact words, (for those lay too loose,) but they truly give his sense. I must add, also, that where I say in y^e^ 2 page that the sherif is the Officer mentioned in both cases, tho' this does not appear so in my paper, yet in D. Ll.'s he is mentioned in both, as well as in the Books. Such as they are, I here send thee a few, of w^ch^ pray deliver one to the Chief Justice himself, with my due Respects, Shewing him, at the same time, this Letter, & dispose of the rest to the Magistrates, Members of Assembly, Officers, &^c^, from the Country's

& Thy True ffriend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO JOHN WRIGHT.

PHILA., *25th 11mo 172$\frac{5}{6}$.*

JOHN WRIGHT, *Respected Friend:* It very much surprised me, when the last time I saw thee, thou assured me, it was not only a received opinion amongst many in the Country, but even thine also, that I had asserted the Council of this Province are a part of its Legislative authority, for I affirm, I never entertained a thought upon it, so inconsistent with Common sense & the known Constitution of this Governmt, but have on all occasions, freely acknowledged the Contrary. My printed Charge to the Grand Jury, in Septbr, 1723, clearly evinces this, and my late memorial on the subject, not only fully proves the same, by my owning that we have no Legislative Council here, but the articles near its Close, drawn up into Conclusions, deduced from all the preceding arguments, carry the point no further, than that it was ever intended by the Proprietary, that his Deputies should not act in Legislation, without the advice & approbation of that Board, and that there is nothing to be found in any Charter or Law with which this is inconsistent; which assertion D. Lloyd himself is so far from opposing, that in these remarkable words in his Print, he owns "that he never mett with any so sensless as to say that the Governour is concluded [by ye Law or Charter] of having a Council to advise & assist in Legislation. Therefore, as this matter was stated in the memorial, on that foot only, & was there left by me, and the sole point D. Ll. took up to prove, by Legal authorities, (which the Governr has since further attempted by Logic,) was this, That a Principal cannot lay his Deputy under any other Restrictions than those the Law requires of all subjects. I conceive the Council's part in Legislation, by our present Constitution, is a point intirely settled, viz: That they have no other share in it, than to advise & assist the Governr, nor from the Date of the Proprietary's Charter, in 1701, did I ever know any man who understood our Council to be otherwise, concerned in Legislation, than with the Governr, at the Board, or in Committees or Conferences, by his appointmt. That they are not otherwise concerned, is owing intirely, as I take it, to the Proprietary's said Charter; but to nothing, as I conceive; in the Royal Grant and that they should be thus concerned, depends on the Proprietary's Commission to the Council and his Instructions to his Deputies; yet whether they thus advise & assist or not, I never asserted, or so much as Imagined, that an act passed by the Governour and assembly, without the Council, had not the force of a Law, as effectually as if it had been advised & deliberated upon in the most regular manner by the Governr & Council in conjunction. Therefore, the Powers of Legislation in this Province, not only now are, but ever have been, since the date of that Charter, so clear & indisputed, that I never knew any real Difference in opinion about them, being fully known to be lodged in the Govern^{r} & assembly only.

The other point, viz: whether the Proprietary or any Principal can lay his Deputy under Restrictions, the Govern^{r}, in my opinion, by his extraordinary method of arguing, has rendered so very Plain as to leave no further Doubt concerning it, for He has fully proved, beyond the Possibility of a Contradiction, that a Deputy in the highest station can violate his Instructions, and that, by so doing, he is liable to be removed—a Concession that renders the force of the obligation, without any further Comment, sufficiently intelligible to the meanest capacity.

This, if I mistake not, with the validity of Bonds, &c., concerns only the Principal & Deputy themselves, between whom there ought, from the Importance of the Trust, alwayes to subsist such a reciprocal understanding as should leave no Room for others to extend their Inquiries into them. And, from a sense of this, it proceeded that when called on by the Govern^{r}, at the first Council I attended after my last Return from Britian, to Communicate what orders relating to the Public I had from the ffamily, I declined (as the minutes of that day will shew) to give any other answer than that I had delivered to y^{e} Govern^{r} all I had in charge, nor, till he thought fitt to lay his last Instructions before the House, notwithstanding his ffreedom in discoursing of them, did I ever shew one syllable of the Copy with which I was intrusted, or communicate the nature of them to any person whatsoever, two only excepted.

Thus I have, for thy better Information, given thee my true sense of those points w^{ch} have been unaccountably brought on the Carpet by some for a pretended foundation to assert the people's Privileges upon, but might, I am Persuaded, with as much Profit, & I am sure with as much honour in the eyes of the Judicious, have been intirely lett alone, and from hence, as occasion offers, I request thee to doe me the Justice of removing the same mistake in others when thou meets with it, w^{ch}, I hope, I have now fully removed in thee.

As to the other part of thy Discourse, I very heartily Joyn with thee in condoling our unhappiness, both as a Governm^{t} & a People, in being made y^{e} Reproach & Derision of the world by our Prints, &c., and, seeing the Consequence, I cannot but truly grieve That I ever suffered any consideration whatsoever, to extort one Line from me, on my part, tho' I have this satisfaction in it, That I never had any other motives but what spring from an origine of which I never can report, viz.: the Discharge of my Duty in vindication of my late master & his ffamily, who have, at times, in their own Province, been so ungratefully treated, as to exceed even what their enemies could expect or hope for amongst such a people. My memorial was designed only for the House of Representatives, but, when

Published with the other Papers, it produced three other Prints. To the first of these I replied. Yet, tho' once intended, I stopt its Publication, resolving, then, notwithstanding all the bitter Provocations given me, to be silent & bear. But D. Lloyd's piece, to which he could have no pretence for a Call, was so unjust in it self, & so injurious to the late Proprietary, that I was, at length, prevailed on to apply a Remedy to the wounds it gave, in which, I own, I had too favourable a thought of the disposition of the age, & considered not sufficiently y^e Temper reigning amongst us, for we are now advancing to the highest Pitch of scandal, when, by the vilest ffiction and invented Lies, in Print, & fforgeries exposed in the most Public places, men's Reputations are truly hunted down, and rendered the Ridicule of the Loosest spirits. And the Quaker Countrey, as this is called abroad, is become a scene of the vilest, most extravagant Licenciousness by the managem^t of those who cannot but radically either hate or despise all dissenters, and who may, one day, derive a merit from exposing them. Yet, instead of cherishing of Love & Peace, & strengthening ourselves in unity, too many hug their own shame, & are fond of their disgrace and confusion. Where those things may end, the all seeing Wisdom only Knows, but it looks too much like a forerunner of what we should dread to think of. The thought is too melancholy to be enlarged on, but I think this may easily be foreseen, that the Proprietary's family may soon be quite tired of such a People. I have done what is in my Power to excuse the Generality, but am overloaded. Nothing, however, shall beat me off from that Integrity, w^ch is the strongest support to an honest man, nor, (I hope,) from being, very sincerely,

Thy faithful ffriend,

JAMES LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO JNÓ. WRIGHT.

PHIL., *22 6^mo, 1726.*

Jn^o Wright:

MY FR^d: The time of yo^r County Court approaching, a new Commission must be prepared. Thou art desired, therefore, to gett from Jo^s Parker, & to send up by y^e Bearer, the names that made us your two or three last setts. Will thy thoughts whether any changes will be necessary, but those ought to be made will caution, &, th^o some are dissatisfied with Geo. Ashton, yet, on acc^t of elections & some other Confidentions, it may, phaps, be more adviseable to continue him. As to the elections, they will require at this time the utmost care & application, for S. W^m^, who, by all means in his Power, is labouring with the utmost Revenge to distress the Prop^t^, to throw all things into open confusion, to force a surrender, to wrench y^e^ lower Counties out of y^e^ families' hands & divide their Trade from that of y^e^ Prov., is yet . . . . up by his factious Clubs here as y^e^ greatest Patriot, and 'tis not only probable that he will be chose, but it is resolved amongst them to throw out every person who gives the least suspicion of moderation, particularly A. M. or E. O., & Matt. Holston, to take in y^e^ most completely factious in their place. All, therefore, depends on yo^r^ election, since, it is hoped, we may be secure of Bucks, and, if D. L. were one with thee, & six other Men of Peace, he might then have y^e^ Chair, to S^r^ W^m^ others deepest mortification, who thinks himself secure of it, & by this means, th^o^ chosen, he might be very much, if not intirely, disappointed. Pray think most seriously of this, for there was never more occasion for it. That ungrateful Man found us in a profound Peace, has left us involved in the most unhapy Divisions of his own fomenting, & is resolved to carry them on to y^e^ utmost extent that malice & Revenge will enable him. I intended to have been at Chester last night, but want of health will not allow it. I hope, however, to see you at yo^r^ Court, & 'tis probable our Gov^r^ may also be there. I am, with respect to thee & thine,

Thy afs^d^ fr^d^,

J. L.

JAMES LOGAN TO H. TAYLOR.

PHILAD^ia^, *22 Aug., 1726.*

MY FR^d^ H. TAYLOR: As I call'd Mordecai to bring home a horse, to proceed on this Journey, he brought up in his hand thy Lett^r^ of the 10^th^ Inst., left this morn., by some Countryman, with our Maid. I thank thee for the great pain thou hast taken, & find it much as I expected, that is that thou hadst a good reason for what thou didst, but I must request thee to entertain a more favourable th^o^ of my fr^d^ Elisha, whom I cannot but believe, and could wish all my fr^ds^ stood y^e^ same way affected to each other. I have had, of late, a touch of an intermmitting fever, but last week, though I was gott so well rid of it, that I intended to have seen Chester last week, & thee, at thy house, to-day, but, by some cold I took on y^e^ sudden change of y^e^ Weather, y^e^ other night, or from some other cause, I am faln into a Kind of continued lingring one, tho, it scarce deserves the name of a fever, that I am, at Psent too much indisposed to travel. I, therefore, request thee to give me a List of such persons in that County, as, in the best of thy Judgm^{t}, may be the most proper for a sett of Justices, w^{ch}, as few changes from the former, as may be convenient for the Commiss., must be expedited this week. This I shall endeavour to make y^{e} best use of at Council, th^{o} the Gov^{r}, being himself a stranger, leaves every thing to a free debate, that he may collect from the whole what appears most rational. I am further to acquaint thee that S^{r} W. Keith, who found us as unanimous a people as any in Am^{ca}, has left us, in this place, in y^{e} deepest confusion, and has as good as profess'd that he will carry it on. 'Tis, therefore, resolved, by y^{e} electing Club, that he shall be chose here for ye ass, where he doubt not of being Speaker. I am sensible of thy Concern, (as I long have been,) for the Public Peace, w^{ch} is now in so extream a danger that nothing but the utmost care of the Choice in y^{or} County can prevent its Ruine. The Method will be to assert Privileges, or any thing whatever, and that name to draw Remonstrances, Give no support, but run all things into such open & scandalous confusion as may oblige a Surrend^{r}. The point that man has always had an eye to, but now will more directly drive at. Men of Judgm^{t}, & men of Peace, are, doubtless, those who should be chose, but the business is to find so many of them, that will be acceptable to y^{e} greater Number. Of all I have known from thence, for some years, J. Wright is y^{e} best, and W. W. y^{e} worst. I wish thy State of health would allow thee to be one. D. L. himself, who is extreamly angry with S. W., would, at this time, phaps, be no ill hand, if all y^{e} rest were good, & J. Wright there. I know thy Interest, as well as Judgm^{t}, & must request both thee & thy son to use y^{or} utmost. 'Tis only peace we want, with sessions as short as they used to be y^{e} first 4 or 5 years of that Gen^{t} late Reign, till he took it ungratefully in his head to countenance parties, under hand, to our confusion. In this place, the Club designs to leave out every man they can suspect of y^{e} least degree of moderation. It would not be impracticable to bring down members from the Countrey. That would disappoint them, but, as in that case, the choise must be made out of those Countreymen. Such means have been used to possess one will opinions to another's disadvantage, that it is impossible to make them agree on p'sons among themselves, &, therefore, they fairly leave it to others to doe it for them. This is the case of our Capital & its County. Bucks, I believe, is pretty secure, and, therefore, as I have said, all depends solely on Chester. I propose to be at y^{or} court, where I shall hope to see thee. In y^{e} mean time, must recommend this to thy most serious thoughts & care, as worthy of them, beyond any thing of the kind that has hitherto employ'd them. I am, with respect to thy self, Son, & families, Thy real, Lo^{v} fr^{d},

JA^{s} LOGAN.

S. W. is extreamly busy in putting forwd Petitions to wrench the Lower Counties from ye Props., & to divide their Trade from ye Prov. But 'tis Strange any should have so wild a thought, (wch, yet they have had,) as to imagine New Cous must extend ye 12 miles from ye bounds of their new City, that is 5 miles further into ye Prov., and this is the man those wretches would make a Patriot.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO H. TAYLOR.

PHIL., *9th 7br, '26.*

MY FRd: At Chestr we gave each other the strongest assurance. On my part I could safely doe it, because I well know nothing of that kind can be carried at this time. I mean nothing of what thou wouldst guard agst, for Peace & a short session is what is proposed, and on thy part, I hope every thing will answer thy Intention; But I must now further acquaint thee, that ye reason why a certain great man there, was approved at this time, was to pvent another of ye Chair, so but a Hazard attends it. He is angry now with . . . . . , and he was once (as I thought implacably) with I. Norris—yet he heartily joyn'd even him agst a 3d, & ye same may happen again. Now if an other able hand be chose elsewhere for ye Chair, the other had better be dropt with you, for there is no real dependance there: nor can ye Ethiopian change his skin, but rather than leave any chance to Sr W. of two evils, one would choose the least. I give thee this hint only to think of; in about ten days shall he be able to tell the positively whether ye other may be had, but pray, by all means take care that all with you be p'fectly right of W. W., enough has been said, & I must add, that T. C. is too uncertain, for tho' often right, & sometimes otherwise, there was no dependance before hand, Pray lett no body but thy son see this, & then destroy it immediately, wth wch thy other good Resolutions at this time will very much oblige.

Thy affect frd,

J. LOGAN.

SECRETARY LOGAN JO JOHN RICHARDSON.

PHILADia, *14th 8br, 1726.*

MY FRIEND, J. RICHARDSON: By waiting for J. Steel's Return from Virginia, the Draught of an address from yc meeting at Little Creek, that we some time since discoursed of, has been so long deferred, wch I now send thee Inclosed, &, I hope, early enough for ye service. The best advice has been taken in it yt could be had, and 'tis hoped that either this or something like it may please. I intirely depend on thy carrying it down thy self, and yt thou wilt, on first day, communicate it to ye principal frds of those Counties mett there, that it may then (as far as may be) be agreed on. It should have been sent fairly wrote on ye broad face of a sheet, in a handsome & fair hand, but I thought it would have looked too psumptuous to expect your Concurrence & approbation in a matter prepared wthout your immediate advisemt, and, therefore, 'tis subjected, as it ought to be, to your alterations & amendmts as you shall think proper. But being informed yt even your meeting of business is not private, and yt it has other members than Residents in these Counties, It may be adviseable, phaps, to appoint some near private House, as T. Hansen's, to meet at and finish it. It will be ordered, undoubtedly, by a minute, to be feign'd by two, three, or four frds, in ye name & behalf of ye whole, & yt, as it will be necessary to have two or three Duplicates of it, when one is signed, tho' it be not fair enough to send, ye others may be done ye next day. But I must beseech you to lett me have one to send by Annis, who Sailes ye latter end of next week at farthest. If it be thought fitt to say any thing on ye popular subject, ye arrears of Quitt Rents, you may draw up a Lettr, on yt head, to Hannah Penn, Execx, & to ye defendants of our late Worthy Propr, Wm Penn, Esqr, &c., and in yt say what you think proper. But in this address they can no way be mentioned. If you could also draw up a few Lines in a Lettr from ye meeting to your worthy friends, Jos. Wyeth, Joshua Gee, Andrew Pitt, & Jno. Eccleston, to favour you in ye psentmt of your address, it may be of very great service. I have known B. Shurmer as capable of these things as any man now in America, &, I hope, he still is very able and equally willing. Pray give my very kind Love to him, Jos. Booth & Son, thy Bror Richd, T. Hanser, & our other frds, to whom I would also have wrote, but am so much straitened in time that I must desire this may be communicated as intended for them also. I hope effectual care will be taken, if no little objections, should any be possibly started, frustrate ye Design, for friends' Interest at this this time in Engld has such a weight at Court yt Your address may have more effect than any yt could be drawn be ye whole Assembly. Nothing, of which you are sensible, is for this year to be expected, If no proper Conveyance can be had occasionally hither and in time. If you send express I shall defray ye Charge, and am, with good wishes for all your Property & amicable agreemt,

Thy assured Loving ffrd,

J. LOGAN.

Indorsed:

Copy of my Lettr to Jno Richardson, about ye address from Kent ½ years Meeting, to the King, 14 8br, 1726.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO CONRAD WEISER.

PHILAD^{ia}, *8th June, 1727.*

Conrad Weiser:

SIR: Being informed not only of thy Settling our Prop^{tr} Lands on y^{e} River Delaware, but of thy undertaking to sell them to others on pretence of an authority so to doe, I could not at first give any Credit to the story till it was afterwards, to my very great surprize, confirmed by several hands. I remember either thy self, or some body for thee, shew'd me, at my house, a few Lines from John Penn, directed, as I remember, to one of the Trustees of this Province, recommending thee to him to make some agreem^{t} with thee, or at least to give thee some encouragem^{t}. But sure I am that no agreem^{t} was ever made with thee, nor any Power ever given thee, by w^{ch} thou canst justify thy Proceedings. Therefore, Pray lett common sense and Honesty so far prevail with thee as to forbear imposing on any others under those frivolous pretences, otherwise all that are concern'd with thee as thy self may assure yourselves that you must suffer for your Trespasses. If thou makes a proper use of this Lett^{r}, (of w^{ch} I have given a Copy to be shown to those who deal with thee,) it may prevent further trouble and Confusion, which is the real desire of

Thy well wishing friend,

J. LOGAN.

THOMAS PENN TO SECRETARY LOGAN.

LONDON, *Aug^{t} 7, 1727.*

ESTEEMED FFRIEND: Wee could not possibly get the decree to send by this Conveyance, nor anything else attested. However, I send thee above a Coppy of the record taken out of the Court Journal, which, tho' I suppose it can signify nothing, yet, as my Brother in his informed thee wee should send, I was willing he should be as good as his word. He has wrote thee so fully that on the accompt of business I have nothing to add but that wee hope soon to see the Mortgage paid of if Dickinson's money could be remitted. My Respects attend thyself and Spouse.

I am

Thy assured Friend,

THO. PENN.

MARTIS, *4th die July, 1727.*

PENN & PENN.

Mr. Hamilton opens the Bill.

Mr. Lary opens Springett Penn's, and also Aubrey Thomas, Gulielma, his wife; Wm. Aubrey & his wife, & Mary Penn, & also the answer of Wm Penn. Mr. Browne opens the other Defts. answers. Sarah West read Mr. Air's, the Attorney Generall's, answer. Thos Pyle read & the other Witnesses as to the Will & Confirmason to be entred.

The Court declare the Will & the Confirmation thereof dated 27th May, 1712, to be duly proved, & the Cause to stand over for the further direcson of the Court.

JAMES LOGAN TO JOHN PENN.

PHILADia, *25th Novbr*, 1727.

HONOURED FRIEND: About an hour or two after I delivered my Letters to W. Pickot, who was following Capt Annis's Ship by Land, I recv'd thy large Pacquet of Writings, &c., by Capt Stockins, and just then found an opportunity by another person going down to the same vessel, in a few hasty lines, to acknowledge their Receipt. As I then did, so I now again congratulate you on the Issue of your Dispute so far as it relates to Property, but must here also again take notice that I fear we may be embarrassed in the affair of Governmt, since by the Will being confirmed, Springet is cutt out of all claim to those Powers, while they are ivested in the Trustees; and by thy Mother's decease, what she gave in the Commission is extinct with her. These Powers, therefore, now seem to be in the surviving Trustee, if E. Pawlet is still living, or if not, then in the Heirs of both, if they will accept the Trust, but if not, 'tis probable they return to the Heir at Law, since by the Will they appear not to be otherwise disposed of. This, therefore, may require your immediate thoughts to prevent further Confusion.

Saml Preston, having been absent for some weeks, at his Return to town we mett and resolved to discharge that part wch is injoyn'd us by the Will, and that, since you have agreed upon a Partition among yourselves and forbid all further sales of Land, is now only to lay out to thy deceased Brother's 3 Children and Sister, Lætitia, ten thousd acres of Land each; for Lætitia a Tract of very good Land was laid out at a place call'd Tulpehockin about 70 Miles from Philahia, by young Rees Thomas, about 5 years since, by Wm

Aubrey's directions, at which, tho' it could not properly or regularly be done at that time, I thought it was much better to connive than oppose it. The next year our late Govern^{r} placed the Palatines there, whom he had invited from Albany, who will certainly hold it, on some terms or other, peaceably, by agreeing to an annual Rent or a reasonable purchase, if they can, but they are too numerous and resolute to be removed; nor, since they were placed there by what they accounted an authority, would it be proper to endeavour their Disappointm^{t}.

Rees Thomas, Sen^{r}, has also, about two or three months since, run or mark'd out other ten thous^{d} acres for your Niece & Daughter in law, Guli, in hopes his Grandchild by her may be the better for it. This was his own proposal, at her or her present husband's request, with w^{ch} he acquainted me before thy last came to hand, & I readly consented.

About William's Share, which thou particularly recommends, I have been anxious, but there are certain rich low Lands on Delaware, near a hund^{d} miles northward on a Streight Line, not far from a Dutch settlem^{t}, at a place called Mackhackomack, in Jersey, and on the Confines of N. York Governm^{t}, w^{ch} Settlem^{t} is about 50 miles from Kingston or Esopus, on Hudson's River. A certain German of the Palatinate, named Conradt Wyser, who was with thee at Ruscomb or London in the year 1723, treating about Lands, recv'd a few Lines from thee at Lond., wrote from Ruscomb, w^{ch} only shew that you had talk'd together about somewhat, but mention not so much as the word Land. A friend of his also made affidavit about some words that pass'd between thy Mother and Wyser concerning Land here. From these, that fellow has had the as-assurance to pretend a power from you to Sell Lands, and thereupon made an agreem^{t} with several People for parcels of those rich Tracts I have mentioned, upon which they have proceeded to purchase Rights of the Indians at excessive prices. Being informed of this, I did what lay in my power to make these People sensible of the Cheat, that their Purchases of the Indians were against our Laws, and their agreem^{t} with Wyser was of no validity. One J. Crook, of Kingston, in N. York Governm^{t}, has wrote to thee about these Lands, but having no answer, he endeavoured to take a shorter method, w^{ch} was to purchase in this town old unlocated Original Rights from thy father's sales in Engl^{d}, by Lease & Release, with a design to lay these on such parcels as they had paid for to the Indians. We, the Trustees, coming about ten days since to the knowledge of this, to prevent, as far as we could, such irregular practices, resolved to lay thy Nephew William's Right on these Lands, and have actually sent up the Surveyor Gen^{l}, with two others, accompanied with one Matthew Hughes, a Justice of Peace for Bucks County, a Magistrate's presence being necessary, and they are now in most unpleasant, severe winter weather upon the business, from w^{ch} I wish they may return alive & in any tolerable state of health, for they have high, rugged mountains and some deep waters to pass, without any Road or Inhabitants some good part of the way. There is not above 2 or 3 thous^{d} acres (they say) of that rich Land, and the adjoining is all Rocks & Hills; yet, as it is not above 60 miles or thereabouts from Hudson's River, the Dutch People of N. York Governm^{t} sett a very great value upon it, and were it clear from Indian Claims, would sell readily for good Pay and at a high rate, perhaps 60 or 70^{lbs} p. 100 acres, if not more. These Bottoms, I mean, for the rest is good for nothing. I wish we may gett the Survey compleated without any opposition from the Indians, for w^{ch} I have taken all possible precautions, and then these Lands will be William's for so we shall return them. The Surveyor is ordered to take up some of the upland with the Low. He may lay out, perhaps 5 or 6,000 acres there, if any, and the rest shall be laid out elsewhere, as we can find it. I admire, Springet writes nothing of his. I have not recv'd one Line from him since we parted at Gravesend, except two short Letters about other People's business, at their importunity, nor has Gov^{r} Gordon had one. Keith values himself on an Interest in him, as he pretends, but we hope without reason.

Your Resolution and Orders that no Land shall be sold here, till the Debts (I suppose) are paid, and your affairs settled, is doubtless very just & regular in it self, but you shew at the same time, that all my repeated Representations of the State of this Countrey, in affairs of property, of which no manner of notice is taken, have not faln under consideration, otherwise I think they must have been observed and mentioned. You may think, perhaps, that because they are rarely omitted, in any one of my Letters, they are brought in to fill up, and as words of course only; If you think fitt to take them, so I have the less reason to be uneasie at the occasion of them. I shall only say here, that if they are a burthen to you, the subject has given me more trouble than any thing else in Life, but that I may putt final end to these acco^{ts} from me, and fully discharge my self, I shall here for the last time, I hope, summarily note the heads, that I have so reiteratedly and largely mentioned to you before, and you may either think & provide in y^{e} case, or forbear as you shall judge most reasonable. We have many thousands of foreigners, mostly Palatines, so called, already in y^{e} Countrey, of whom near 1500 came in this last summer; many of them are a surley people, divers Papists amongst them, & y^{e} men generally well arm'd. We have from the North of Ireland, great numbers yearly, 8 or 9 Ships this last ffall discharged at Newcastle. Both these sorts sitt frequently down on any spott of vacant Land they can find, without asking questions; the last Palatines say there will be twice the number next year, & y^{e} Irish say y^{e} same of their People; last week one of these latter (y^{e}

Irish) applied to me, in the name of 400, as he said, who depended all on me, for directions where they should settle. They say the Proprietor invited People to come & settle his Countrey, they are come for that end, & must live; both they and the Paltatines pretend they would buy, but not one in twenty has anything to pay with. The Irish settle generally tow^{ds} Maryland, where no lands can honestly be sold, till y^{e} Dispute wth L^{d} Balt. is decided. Every other part of your affairs here is also in confusion, owing to their unsettled State and disputes with you, to which ever since thy ffather's Decease, we were in continual expectation, that a few months would end them, for so your Letters generally imported, and from what I have now hinted, that Confusion will daily encrease, especially if you conclude, before you take any other measures, in relation to their settlem^{t}, to make a compleat one amongst yourselves, and to divide the Countrey into shares, proportionable to your several Interests, which you will find not only a difficult Task, but if we are to have different Proprietors, for the several parts of the Countrey the general Interst will sink, both in value and Reputation, and since you will scarce all reside here, I suppose you will find it scarce practicable, in case of such a Division, to gett proper persons to act severally for you, or to avoid extream confusion.

You have, doubtless, by this time thought of the methods you design to take, and it is not for me to advise. I shall, however, venture on this hint, that were it incumbent on me to propose measures for you, I should be extreamly hard sett, or perhaps find it impossible to think of any other than that you should all agree joyntly to Impower some persons to settle those People who have sette down on your Lands, either upon Rent or Purchase, and to remit all the money as fast as it is raised to one person in London, to be there divided according to your shares, unless any of you should think fitt to take a part here. It might be fitt also, that one of you, at least thy self especially, should come over to see with your own eyes, and to direct. But the great difficulty is that most of the Lands claim'd by the L^{d} Balt. on this side of Sasquehanna being entered on, no honest man will be willing to dispose of them for money, that is, on sale, 'till those claims are fully adjusted. I must further add that some general prices for Lands should be fix'd, for tho' I endeavoured to make the best of what Land was formerly sold, I can never be persuaded that such a method becomes the general Proprietor of a Countrey. Nor is it, I believe, consistent with the nature of the Royal Grant. The Crown everywhere for their Lands in the Plantations takes only a Quitt^{rt} of about 2 Shills. or 2 Sh. 6 Sterl. p. hund^{d} acres. Maryland always did the same till of late, that they take 40 Shills. Sterl. p. C. fee, and a Quittr^{t} of 4 Shills. is reserved, of w^{ch} nothing is paid so long as the Duty on the Importation of Tobacco mention'd in my last subsists. You may generally ten pds this Money & 1 Eng. Shill. Quittrt p. hundd, and in some places 15lbs, which, I think, ought not to be exceeded at ye utmost, except when mannors are reserved, of wch kind there is now but little left, thy father having sold 5000 acres out of each of the 3 Principal that were reserved, and those vacancies left in the maps under such Titles were, in a great measure shams, & have but very little left in them. I secured one at Conestogoe, wch is of value, but ye Ld Balts. claim reaches it, and I think at least 5000 acres of it should be laid out to Springet or to his Brother. Of those who have sate down on Lands divers neither are, nor are likely to be, able to purchase them. They must, therefore, either be granted to others who can compound with the People for their Improvemts, or else to themselves on Rent, but then that will sound so high that it will be of ill consequence. In ye lower Counties, where the richest Lands lie, they bellow out agst a penny p. acre as the most grievous oppression. Nay, even the arrears of a bushl of wheat p. C. are to them become intolerable, but were the Dispute with Ld Balt. over, what is now by no means practicable would then become easie, yet if a settlemt is kept in suspence on that accot it may be doubted whether your Right & authority can be at all enforced without an army, for these Intruders will be all of one mind. That is, by some means or other to hold possession, and if they should unite, take head, & hold you at Bay, the remedy, where we have no executive Officer above a Sherif, (and even he, by thy father's Indulgence, is chose by the People,) will be exceeding difficult. Thus, unask'd I have freely given my sentmts, of wch you will make such use as you may think most proper, & there I leave it. In my last I spoke very positively of my Intention to bring over my family to Europe in the Spring. My inducements are, that I would gladly be for some time absent out of this Province, and I would choose it now, when, by reason of the perplexity of your affairs and the constant applications made to me about Lands, as if the Countrey were mine, (wch applications, with other Public business, take up by much the greater part of my time,) my Life is become intolerable. Could I doe you any real service, I could be the easier under it. I have, hitherto, endeavoured to possess People, as far as I could, with a just way of thinking in those matters, but to be thus constantly applied to, and, at the same time, to be able to pay nothing to any purpose, to propose nothing to their satisfaction, and still to see the disorders increasing, is enough to tempt any man to say, in direct terms, they may take their own measures for we can advise them to nothing. But further, I am now in ye 54th year of my age, with a Constitution in all respects exceedingly broken, especially since my last violent fever, the effects of which I shall never gett over. This makes a Retiremt absolutely necessary for me, at any rate, from the business I have of late been engaged in. A voyage to Engld I proposed as an Introduction to it, but from some momentos from Nature, even since the date of my last, I am apprehensive it would be too hard for me to undertake the Removal of my whole family to begin a new Housekeeping there, & then in a little time to leave it again & return hither, on which terms alone, & difficultly even on these, my wife will consent to the Proposal. I doubt, therefore, I must only change the town for the Countrey, without thinking of any other Remove than my last great one, which I have very good reasons to believe cannot be very far distant.

I would here end what I had to say of your property affairs, But as I cannot find that you correspond on these subjects with any other besides me in the Province, it may be convenient for me yet to add that there is an absolute necessity one of you should come over, with full Powers, or otherwise, without delay, to send them to some others. And in this last case, I should much rather choose to be intirely silent, but because, if it should be the case, you may be as intirely at a loss how to proceed in it, I shall here give you my thoughts freely. I shall, therefore, say, that to have your business done well you must pay well, as others doe. One person should have the whole Power of receiving, as I have generally had, but on terms more encouraging. I know none at present so fitt for it that would undertake it, for 'tis a most invidious as well as troublesome business, as James Steel, tho' I am not fully satisfied with his managem^{t}, and his acco^{ts} should be made up and Settled with the Commission^{rs} every six or twelve months at farthest, & for receiving all Quittr^{ts} that he takes himself he should have at least 7½ p Cent. The Commission^{rs} should be appointed to meet once at least every week, and each to have from the Receiver at least 6 Shills, or rather $\frac{7}{6}$ for every day's attendance, and even this is too little, and the Remittances should be made by one or two at most of the Commission^{rs}, on the usual allowance of 5 p. C^{t}. The Receiver also should have 2½ p. Cent for all other moneys paid him besides Quittr^{ts}, because in these others there is much less trouble.

But who these Commissioners should be I am very much at a Loss. If Norris seems resolved never more to be concerned, R. Hill, now he has lost his excellent wife, talks of going to Engl^{d}. If he stayes, perhaps he might accept. I know my assistance would for some time be useful, if not necessary, and when I live in y^{e} Countrey, to have a Call once a week to town (my place being but 5 miles distant) might be a diversion. And, as I shall still Keep a Trading House in Philad^{ia}, with proper hands in my business, for a Plantation won't support my family, I should also be willing to be concern'd in that other part of making Returns, w^{ch}, I believe, I might doe as much to your advantage as any other in the place. But this one daye's attendance in the week on affairs of Land is all that I would by any means be confined to, besides that, by such a method, business might be done much more regularly and effectually.

☞ As to the present or late Commiss^{rs}, they have never hitherto had any thing, save that at R. Hill's most reasonable Instance, I agreed that all his Quittrents should be remitted for the years he is in Commission. I. Norris will doubtless expect the same, and both of them more, I believe. As for my part, I desire nothing but a Release from my present fatigues. They meet a few times in the year, Sign Warr^{ts} when prepared for them, and are ready at all times to advise heartily for your Interest, w^{ch} is all that can be expected, while I, who must gett my bread by Trade or want it, can truly say, that for these 14 years past that I have putt all the profits arising from the Land or Receiver's Office intirely out of my hands, am obliged to spend at least as much of my time on your business as my own, which I mention only to putt you in mind once more (and I hope for the last time) that I have a full & good Right to sue for my Discharge, yet, so far as I have mentioned, if you find that must be the method, I shall be willing to be still at your service. Alwayes Provided, that we shall not, as formerly, be obliged to sell any Lands for a Consideration, the Title of w^{ch} may afterw^{ds} be disputed. As to naming the Commission^{rs}, I may be more particular in my next, when I have further time to advise with R. H. & I. N., and in the mean time shall proceed to mention some other particulars, & then close this tedious Letter.

Affairs of Governm^{t}, I now leave generally to the Govern$^{r's}$ pen, who, doubtless, advises you of his Proceedings, at Newcastle. Keith has most unhappily seduced that once useful man, J. ffrench, who no longer acts y^{e} part in which he formerly was hearty, especially in relation to Maryland.

A. Hamilton and I have been very sollicitous to gett an Act past below for the Administration there, on your Lieut$^{t's}$ Decease; but, tho', Andrew being on the Assembly, laboured it to his utmost, he could, by no means, carry one that was fitt to be pass'd, yet both he and the Govern^{r} were of Opinion, it was better to take any than leave them intirely loose, and they undoubtedly judged right. The Govern^{r} is much disturbed at the act, but there is no Remedy at present. Perhaps, it may hereafter be mended. Jas. Steel is now on his second Journey, to procure affidavits of Phil. Lloyd's progress through those Counties mentioned in my last, but y^{e} People are exceeding shie and backward to make them. If they can be gott to goe by this ship, they may possibly be of considerable service agst the L^{d} Balt., since the Crown may justly resent such practices on its Tenants, as some account these People; but how far they are to be used, you can best judge there. A. Hamilton being placed at y^{e} head of y^{e} last Commission to the Magistracy of Kent County, was of great service there, at their last Court, about ten dayes since, in crushing a factious spirit, that there, above all other places, had gott to a great head. He has an Estate there, w^{ch} occasioned his being chose for the County, as a Representative, & made his place in ye Commission the more proper. As to his Land, thou may remember, that in ye Draught, that piece lying between his Pasture & ye town Line, was called 6 or 7 acres, but, on a survey, it proves, by my computation, above 40. This running above half a mile on the town Line, I thought was not only more than was intended, but also more than he has occasion to desire there, but he is willing, I find, to take in all the Lines will give, wch is much more than the quantity mentioned, and for the overplus he would refer himself to you. What I alledge is, that 'tis much more than he wants in that place, and that there is, by much, too little left for you, and, therefore, I would persuade him to take an equivalent in another place, where it might be better spared. He has, undoubtedly, as I have alwayes, and on all occasions, said, to, on mentioning his name, a great deal of merit, and, I am sure, I have no reason to incur his Ill will, in a point where you can judge for yor selves, & I am no further concern'd.

I must now say further on what I closed my last Lettr with, that all Paymts have been at a stand here on your accot, for some time past, because we doubted not, but ye Dickenson's money would have been paid, and that would have fully discharged the Mortgage, beyond wch we have no manner of Power, and now before People will readily fall into the way of paying again, it will be necessary to send some new general Powers. In the meantime what can be done towds making remittances, shall be effected towds the spring, but at present I am wholly unprovided. I shall also endeavour to have all the accots settled, as fast as possible, but must at present close this, with due respect to thy self, brothers, Uncle, &c. From

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

I suppose thou knows I refused the Secretaries office, for it would have only laid me under an obligation to act, without any due compensation for it, 30lbs of . . . . . . money ℔ an. being more than ever came to me from it of late years, tho' ye trouble is worth twice as much, the same trouble I have still in all disputed points, & doe it gratis.

Postscript.—Your accots shall be sett about, and gone through as thou desires, as fast as I can gett them dispatched; but this Winter I have much business of my own, which has been long neglected, and tho' I can allow it very little, that certainly claims some of my time. I have said in this Lettr, on recommending J. Steel, that I am not fully satisfied with him, but this is not for his want of honesty or zeal, but such a degree of Diligence as I could wish for, but knows not where it is to be mett with here, or how the Choice can be mended. Tho' wilt observe, I suppose an inconsistency, between what I wrote in my Lett^r by Annis, of my Intention to see Engl^d in the spring, and what I have here said of my being nominated a Commissioner. I truly condemn this latter part, on a more mature consideration, but I have really a zeal for your service, tho' I must at length regard myself, and thy Uncle to whom I now write, may explain the matter further.

Thine,

J. L.

THE TRUSTEES TO THE PROPRIETARIES.

[*1728.*]

John Thomas & Richard Penn:

ESTEEMED FRIEND: Yours of the 30th of January, with one Power to us, as Trustees named in your father's will, to sell Lands in this Province, & another to take care of your Interest in Jersey, came safe to hand by Cap^t Clark, wherein you referr'd us to a former of the 12th of November, sent via New York to Henry Lane, inclosing a Counsellor's opinion that we needed not any List of the Debts in order to proceed in that Trust, but the Ship, as we supposed, miscarrying at sea, by which these last were sent, we had never heard of them before.

We have also received, by Cap^t Annis, yours of the 24th 5^mo, with Copy of your former, together with a Letter from Joshua Gee & John Woods, surviving Trustees of the Mortgage, advising us that on the Paym^t of £1100, by Jos. Dickinson, they had sufficient in their hands to discharge the Mortgage, & therefore directing us for the future to remit no more to them, but to you, to which R. Hill, I. Norris, & J. Logan, the agents concerned, now write you a particular answer.

But these Letters we find you still continue your former Request that we would Receive Rents, sell Lands, &c., & remit money, to pay of your father's Debts, in pursuance of the Trust reposed in us by your father's Will, which we could not have expected after what we so plainly wrote to you by Cap^t Annis last fall.

But since that, perhaps may be forgot or laid aside. We shall here again, very plainly, give you our sentim^ts of your affairs with what is necessary to be paid of our selves, & we must earnestly request you to remember it as the serious & determinate Result of a Deliberate Consideration.

As we formerly observed, we cannot but retain a grateful sense of the Respect shewn us by your worthy father, in nominating us amongst the other Trustees in his will, & as well from thence, as from divers other Considerations, we should be induced very freely not to pay Regard to his memory, but to doe any reasonable service to his Posterity in our Power.

But that we should from that nomination engage to act as your agents here, under the present circumstances of affairs, we conceive cannot be reasonably expected, nor is it, on many accots, by any means proper for these Reasons.

When the Will was made you were all much under age, & uncapable of acts for your selves. Therefore, that justice might be done to Creditors, wthout waiting for your coming to the state of manhood, & that an equal Distribution of the Estate might afterwds be made amongst you, Trustees were appointed, of whom one half were resident in England & the others here.

But, had you then been of age, your father could never have made an appointment for the Paymt of his Debts, so disreputable (& perhaps, also, Disadvantageous) to you, tho, if he made not the distribution himself, 'tis probable he might have named Trustees for that purpose, that it might be done the impartially by persons wholly indifferent to the Interest.

But, at the time the Will came into full force, the state of all concerned was intirely altered. Most of the Trustees had, by the course of nature, yielded to mortals, & you, on the other hand, were (as we suppose) all of full age, insomuch that, without waiting for any assistance or concurrence of ours, you transacted the most material part of the Trust in making the Distribution & settlemt amongst your selves, wch we were very well pleased to see done in your Mother's life time, and from thence we could not doubt but as soon as the Mortgage should be cleared you would take the like care to perform the other part also.

We cannot, therefore, but think the obligation, wch we should have believed incumbent on us to take care of your affairs in your minority, had the charge been then devolved on us, is now become intirely void, & that there remains nothing further to be expected from us than that we should joyn in some legal act to divest our selves of that appearance of a Power that may seem, by the Letter, tho not the Intention of the Will, to rest in us.

We, therefore, take your renew'd application to us to proceed in your business to be wth no other view than that we should act as your agents or commissioners here, especially since you have taken of the only argumt that could have had weight wth us, viz: the Paymt of your Father's Debts, wch we might, by some means or other, have endeavoured to see done had we certainly known the sum, as we desired, & by that means could have seen a certain end to our Trust. But now, since that point of view is removed by your Counsel, we cannot consider your proposal as any other than, as we have said, an Intention to engage us in your business as your agents here.

Were it convenient for you, at this distance, to appoint any such, we could not, in this case, but acknowledge our selves obliged to you for the Regard shewn to us preferibly before others. But we have already lett you fully know that such an engagem^{t} cannot suit our respective circumstances. Such a business requires one particular person, well acquainted wth those affairs, to give a constant attendance, to receive applications, to digest, prepare, & transact, in person, what is to be done, pursuant to the conclusions of the rest, when together, & J. L. has long acted in that station, but, doubtless, you cannot now but be sensible, that by a melancholy & uncommon accident, he is disabled from doing his own business, & finds himself obliged to retire from it into the Country, from whence he cannot take Journey into town, as he might have done, had he not mett wth this Disaster, of w^{ch} he has no expectation of ever being cured. Two more of us, also, live out of town, & cannot duly attend, and the other cannot, in his present Condition, undergoe it; from whence you will easily see, that it's impracticable for us to execute, &, therefore, we cannot, nor would it be just in us, to undertake the Charge.

But you have been further given to understand, that it's, by no means, fitt for any, but one, at least, of your selves, to begin the reducing of the Proprietary affairs of this Countrey into order. A great noise has been made about the price of Lands, while they are not to be disposed of, th^{o} but few have much to give for them, and we are sensible that your Expectations & opinion of their value must be great. We conceive it impossible, therefore, for any men to proceed to sell Lands wth out incurring more censure, (&, perhaps, at all hands,) than any prudent person would think it adviseable to undergoe. There is also an absolute necessity that further Purchases from the Indians should be made, without delaw, w^{ch} cannot be done so advantageously or satisfactorily by any, as by some of your selves, by reason of the regard that has industriously been kept up in these People, to your father's memory, in all our Treaties & communication with them.

And since the necessity of it is so evident that some of you should come over wthout delay, we cannot but think it might be very suitable to John, in all his present circumstances, as far as we can make any judgem^{t} of them, to undertake the Voyage, w^{ch} need not be thought discouraging, for in a good ship & season of the year, to a person in health, 'tis but a diversion. The objection that the Debts ought first to be paid, we conceive, as has formerly been said, to be none; for, if they have lain long, the creditors may be the better satisfied to see measures entered on that will expedite the Payment much sooner than any other that can be. From J. L.'s acco^{t} we may hope that the overplus of Dickinson's Paym^{t}, w^{t}h the Rest he made last fall & this spring, must have putt into your hands several hundreds . . . . . . above discharging the mortgage, w^{ch} may be applied to pay of the most pressing, & the rest, by such a voyage, may be answered much the sooner.

The most material Difficulty is the Difference with the L^{d} Baltimore, which, we are very sensible, is of great weight. But the same is an equal objection to the settlem^{t}, & must be a much greater wth others, who may be desired to undertake the Disposal of those Bordering Lands. This, therefore, undoubtedly ought, by all possible means, to be press'd to an agreem^{t}, and if it cannot be done in time, some other measure must be taken for a settlem^{t}.

As soon as those measures are resolved on, it will not be Difficulty, we believe, to raise considerable sums of money, tho' it may not be so easie to find ways of remitting it. One method for raising it we think proper at this time to mention & recommend to you, w^{ch} is to dispose, as soon as may be, of the Reservation in the Bark Letts of Phil^{a}. A considerable part of the most valuable were sold (we find) by your father's order, not long after his last departure from hence, and now the term drawing near to an end for the Rest, 'tis believed it may be for your Interest to compound for & release the whole in time, for the Grants by w^{ch} these Reservations are made are so weak & ill drawn, without taking Counterparts or putting them on Record (for till J. L. came into the office the method of Recording Patents had never been observed) that it is thought by the most skillful in the Law it will be a very difficult Point to recover, for want of Instruments or vouchers to.

If the Confusion of all Proprietary affairs, occasioned by the great numbers of & People from Ireland crowding into the countrey, we suppose 'tis altogether needless to make any mention here, because that matter, we understand, his repeatedly been represented. Therefore, recommending what has been said here to your serious consideration, We conclude, with due Respect.

Your assured friends,

RICH. HILL,
ISAAC NORRIS,
SAM^{l} PRESTON,
JAMES LOGAN.

THE PROPRIETARIES TO THE TRUSTEES.

LONDON, *April 24th, 1728.*

ESTEEMED FRIENDS: When wee gave you the Trouble of our Letter the second of August last, wee then expected our dispute with our Cousin Springett Penn in relation to the Government of Pensilvania would the next Term have been determined, and, thereupon, for some time wee have defered sending you over an exemplification of the decree by which our Father's Will in the Exchequer Court was established, thinking by the next ships wee should have been able to send one which would finally have determined all our ffamily disputes, but as the Crown seems unwilling to give us any answer to the Contract made by our Father with the late Queen, (tho' no time or pains has been spared to solicit one,) the Court will not proceed in deciding it, and. therefore, wee have now taken out the decree, under the proper seals, by which you will be fully impower'd to take upon you the Trust our Father has given you by his Will, and, therefore, wee must beg you'l be so kind to begin as soon as possible with the first part thereof, which is to endeavour to raise what moneys you can, either from outstanding debts for lands sold, from quitrents due, or from sale of Lands to any Persons that are willing to Purchase the same.

And on this head wee must beg leave to observe that as within these few years there have been several persons, as well others as Palatines, that have seated themselves on Lands without purchasing them, wee think moneys more than sufficient to pay all our Father's debts might be raised from settling with them, without the sale of any other Lands, and as wee have been informed many of these people are not in a Condition to pay the full purchase their settlements are worth, they might (if you thought propper) be granted them on their paying a less consideration and raising the quitrent in proportion, which, considering the part of the purchase money abated to be entirely lost, must not be calculated at the Common Interest, but at least at three p. Cent. more.

The moneys to be so raised by you as Trustees, you will find on revising the Will, must be only from debts due since the 30th day of July, 1718, (the day of our Father's decease,) or Lands to be now sold, which is all that is to be applyed towards payment of any debts, and when in hand should be remitted over here to us or one of us, (if you think it propper,) or the neat proceeds of any Goods sent ordered into our hands towards payment of the same, exact accompts of which wee must send over, by the next conveyance, to you for your approbation 'till all the debts are paid.

Wee, likewise, in our beforementioned Letter, informed you that we should send with the decree an Instrument in which wee should request your acting in the Trust, and signify our concurrence and approbation therein, but having further considered on and been advised by able Council in that affair, we find it is in such strong terms reposed in you that no concurrence of ours will in any respect be of service, you being by the Will authorized to sell and dispose of what Lands you think propper as fully as our Father was ever capable to do.

Wee shall always retain a grateful sense of the many services you have long and still continue to our Family, for which we must ever acknowledge ourselves to be

Your much obliged Friends,
JOHN PENN,
THO. PENN,
RICH^d^ PENN.

ISAAC NORRIS AND OTHERS TO JOSEPH DICKINSON.

9^br^, 1728.

FFRIEND JOSEPH DICKINSON: Last Week we recv'd thine of the 19th of Augst., advising of thy arrival in London, where thou intended to Discharge thy father's Debts; that thou hadst told the Penns, if they would give security, that the Bonds, Mortgages, & Deeds for Springets bury Mannor should be delivered to ffra. Jones here; thou wouldst pay the money there; also, that thou wouldst pay what is due to Arch. Hope, to his Attorney, upon their giving the like security for the delivering the Mortgage of this House, &c.

It is, indeed, full time these Debts, with all others, due from your father's estate, were discharged, being now above six years since his Decease; but thy requiring security, from those to whom the money is due, is what we doe not very well comprehend. The money on your father's Bond, for the Land, was payable in London, and so 'tis by the Mortgage. Now, if it be there paid to Henry Goldney, Joshua Gee, John Woods, & Thomas Oade, or the survivors of them, or to any of them, and they receive it, as a full discharge of the Bond and Mortgage, it thereby becomes effectually discharged, so soon as Proof of that Paym^t^ is produced here, and, if this Proof & Discharge be further entered on the Margin of y^e^ Record of that Mortgage, as our Law, in such cases, directs, it is as effectually cancelled & made void, to all intents and purposes, in the Law, as if you had the utmost securities that could be given. The same holds in like manner for that to Archibald Hope. The intention in both was that the money should be paid, and, when that is done to the persons who have y^e^ Right to receive it, there is no further occasion for securities. On producing this the Law, of Course, does all the rest in your favour, &, as the Mortgages become as blanks, they will be delivered to whom you please.

We shall be well pleased to receive the notice thou mentions, from Rich^d^ Champion, that the Debt to him is answered, for 'tis but a few dayes since his Attorney talk'd of entering an action for it.

There are some other Judgem^ts^ obtain'd here, viz.: one by Sarah Wright, for £ . . . . , and another by H. Badcoke, for £ . . . . , to answer which, Lands must be sold by the Sherif. But, first, the Mortgages must be answered, on both which there are Ord^rs^ to proceed according to Law. How far thy Lett^r^ may procure some delay is uncertain, since it manifestly turns on Punctilios that are out of the case. We shall gett them putt off, we believe, till after our next December Court, &, if they should be entered in March, Judgem^t^ can not be obtained till June. Your Proofs of the Paym^t^ there may be produced here. For whatever our Treatm^t^ has been, we shall not be wanting in our regard to your father's memory. But those who have so long been so unreasonably kept out of their money cannot be blamed for taking the aid of the Law to recover their due, to which, when you, his children, duly consider your own Interest & Reputation, you will not fail to contribute. We heartily wish all your welfare, an acc^t^ of w^ch^ would always be acceptable to

Thy ffriends.

(Indorsed:)

I. N., J. L., R. H., to Jos. Dickinson.

THE PROPRIETARIES TO THE TRUSTEES.

LOND^o^, *Nov^r^ 11^th^, 1728.*

RESPECTED FRIENDS, RICHARD HILL, ISAAC NORRIS, SAM^l^ PRESTON, & JAMES LOGAN:

We are glad to find by James Logan's Letter, of the 28^th^ of June, that the exemplification of the Decree of the Court of Excheq^r^, Confirming our Father's Will, was come safe to your hands; and as the Mortgage Trust is now come so near to an end as that, if Joseph Dickenson performs what he has promised, There will not want above fifty pounds to pay it off, so that then you will have no more Trouble in that affair. But we must make it our request that you will Continue your Friendly offices to us in the execution of the Trust to which our Father nominated you in his will, for the Raising money out of the lands to pay his Debts, (which we must observe to you, is only from the sale of Lands and Quitrents that have become due since the 30th of July, 1718, being the day of his death,) Conveying the Legacies to his Daughter & Grand-children, and the remainder to us.

To make you the more easy & safe in the Execution of which, we herewith send you an Instrument duly executed by us, investing you with full Powers to act in the said Trust as you yourselves shall see most proper. And we again desire you will use your utmost endeavors to remitt moneys with as much dispatch as Possible, which will be a means to make both yourselves and us easy. &, further, to Convince you of the safety with which you may discharge the Trust, we also send you herewith an opinion of Councillr Willes, (one of the Kings Councill, & a Welch Judge,) by which you may observe, he thinks it advisable to Remitt moneys to us, or one of us; & therefore, we would desire you to remitt any Bills of Exchange to our Bror John Penn, as he is administrator, with Directions to apply it to that use, & what effects you send otherwise, to lett them be consign'd to John Askew, with orders to pay the neat Proceeds to J. Penn. But before we leave this head, (as we Conceive there will be much more than sufficient to pay all debts, which amount to about £2900 Ster.,) we must request you will not sell any manners that are laid out for our use; neither the Reverson of any of the Bank Lotts, a perticular account of the number and Tenour of the Leases, of which we must desire you will order to be made out and sent us, That we may have as Clear Idea of that part of the estate, which hitherto, we have had little information of.

We are not without hopes that there is much more due from Palatines and others, that have settled on lands for some years Past, than will be sufficient for our Present Exigencies; and that there is also several Thousand pounds on Bond due from others, who bought Lands many years since, which it is now hightime to Cale upon for payment, & Therefore, we think it Requisite that you should give them all notice to hand in their money, allowing them some Reasonable time to provide it, and if there should be any that Cannot Raise it, we think you may Justly require That they should submitt their estates to a Rent charge Equivalent to the Principal & Interest, & that such as should neglect to pay or give that satisfaction, should be Compell'd to it by Law.

We look upon the purchasing of the Indian Claim's to any of the Lands that have been, or may be settled, to be a matter of great Consequence, & therefore, we desire that you will Take the most prudent measures which occur to you to accomplish it, especially, That of Turpehockin, & what you Can Reasonably thereabout concerning which you had so great a Dispute in your Treaty with the Indians.

The Lands in the Jerseys, we think, Likewise requires some Immediate management, for which end we have also sent you a full power of Attorney, requesting you to gett any that is untaken upp allotted as soon as you Can, and receive for us any Rents & arriers of Rents that may be due from . . . . be remitted as moneys from the Province for the Payment of Debts, and, as it may be inconvenient to you to Transact any thing of it yourselves, we desire you would appoint such attorney or attorneys as you think Proper, allowing them a Reasonable Compensation for their Trouble. And we also desire, as soon as the Titles, Tracts, & Debts Due on them can be settled, they would draw out an exact List, which we request you would send over to us.

We are not without Consideration that the management of these affairs must give you a great deal of Trouble, and, altho' we Cannot propose a gratuity equale to your desert, yett we are far from expecting that you should spend so much of your time & Care without some acknowledgment, and Therefore we desire you will take to yourselves the usuale Commission of 5 p. C^t^ upon sales, and the same on the Returns you shall make us, unless you Would, in Lieu of the First, rather accept each $\frac{7}{6}$ p. Diem, to meet one day in a Week for the Dispatch of our affairs, & we wish we Could make it better worth your while when divided amongst you. We are with Respect,

Your assured Friends,

JOHN PENN,
THO. PENN,
RICH^{d} PENN.

P. S. I must take this opportunity to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the . . . . . to my Coz^{n} Springett & self, and am asham'd it is not, before this time, answer'd, but as it was a Joynt Letter, & he has not since been in Town, I must Request you'l excuse us tile the next oppertunity.

J. PENN.

THE PROPRIETARIES TO JAMES LOGAN.

LONDON, *Nov. 11, 1728.*

James Logan:

ESTEEMED FRIEND: A few Days after our last of the 9th of Oct^{r}, By Daniel Cox, yours of the 29th of July came to our hands, acknowledging the receipt of the Decree of the exchequer, which we are glad is at last arrived, and, altho' some accidents then Hindred your meeting to Consult thereupon, we take your letter for there answers, tho' they are not nominally Included, and herewith we send over proper Letters of Attorney, to do what may be reasonable in the execution of the trust, and also an opinion of Councill, to show you need be under no apprehension of Danger from the Debts Due from the estate, but that 'twill be sufficient for you to remitt moneys to us for their Discharge.

Wee are much surprized to hear that there should be such a report spread that S. Penn had appealed to the house of Lords, when we ourselves are entire strangers to it, and don't believe he has any such Intention. As to the making Returns, we leave it intirely to your selfe and the other trustees. As you will see by their Letter, only the most expeditious way will be Certainly the best, but as to that part of building ships, it will by no means at present answer, because it will not suit us to advance money for the purchase of her stores here, otherwise we should well approve of that way. Skins or Iron, as their is a prospect, may answer, but you must Certainly be more capable of Judging then us, as haveing been always Concerned in that Trade.

We have made some enquirys about the success of Wood's Patent, and have been Informed 'tis not likely to answer here. What the Parliament may do to prevent your making Barr Iron we Can't Determine, butt we have heard some of the ministers have it under there Consideration. However, as affairs of Greater Consequence will be on the Tapis at their meeting, that may, perhaps, prevent their Doing any thing this sessions.

The three next heads we, having sufficiently answered to the trustees, need not take up any of your time thereupon.

As to what you say of settling of lands, wee Conceive it reasonable for you entirely to Discourage settling on any lands towards Maryland, and what to Do with those already there we Cannot tell, butt we think the best way will be to let them alone, tho', if there is no other reason for not bringing them to a rent Charge than the small value the proprietor of Maryland sets on his lands, yet we have been informed they have several heavy Taxes (to the Clergy, &c.,) that more than Counterbalance it, and we likewise think 'tis very unjust the Tenants in the lower Countys should now think it hard to pay 1^d^ p. acre rent when their ancestors took it on that Consideration, and they should, in any indisputable places, be Compelled to it. As to a price for Lands, we Can by no means fix it At this Distance; different sorts of Lands, and in Different sittuations, are of Different Vallues, which you are much more Capable to know then we ourselves, and, therefore, we must leave it intirely to you to make as good an agreement as you Can.

Wee are thoroughly sencible of the Great Disadvantage S^r^ William Keith's management has been to our Interest, but we hope now he is in England the People will Coole in their Zeal to his Party, so that we may get a good Assembly Chose. We observe you seem to think That it is hardly Practicable to keep a Distinct account of what money was Due before the Death of our Father and what have been due since. We Can by no means be of the same opinion with you, Provided any account of what each Tenant pays is kept, because, when we see how much has been due since the first Settlement of Land to the time of his death, and it amounts to more than has been received, such an one is Certainly D^r the Balance as personal estate to us, and such sums are not to be paid the Trustees, but your selfe, by Virtue of the Power of Attorney sent you by J. Penn in that behalfe.

Wee observe what you say of a Rent Charge, and we are of opinion that for any Land you Cant well get in money for, if it is worth ten pounds p. C^t you should submit it to a Rent Charge of Elleaven shillings p. annum, as 5 p. C^t for ever for the money, & y^e 4 p. C^t quitrent, but not with a Condition to Determine on payment of the moneys, and as your Interest is 6 p. C^t, it is no Dearer than what is Reasonable.

Wee are obliged to you for the account sent us of y^e Jerseys, and by the next opportunity shall be more full thereupon. Butt we have wrote to the trustees, and have also sent them a separate Power of Attorney on that score. We shall Endeavour to find Rebecca Haig, if she is anywhere about Town.

Wee send you herewith a Letter from John Page and a Deed from our Father To Herbert Springett for 500 Acres, which we Desire may be laid out for hin.

Wee must refer you to our next for an answer to Durham Lands, in which we shall observe the rules of strict Justice, & are, with Esteem,

Your assured Friends,

JOHN PENN,
THO. PENN,
RICH^d PENN.

P. S.—This comes under the Cover of Hen Lane, by the two sisters, Cap^t Lukar, Commander.

QUALIFICATION OF FOREIGNERS.

ANNO REGNI SEPTIMO ANNÆ REGINŒ. (1708.) CHAP. CLV, III.

Confirmed by the Queen in Council, Feb^y 20, 1713.

And whereas, divers of the Protestants, or Reformed Religion, who were inhabitants of High and Low Germany, above Five and Twenty Years ago, embraced the Invitations, &c.:

Francis Daniel Pastorius,
Casper Hoodt,
Cunrad Cunrads, and his three sons,
Mathias Cunrads, and John Cunrads,
Dirk Keyser, and his son Peter Keyser,
John Jawart,
Dennis Kunders,
John Lucken,
Abraham Tunes,
Reiner Tysen,
Isaac Dilbeck, and his son Jacobus Dilbeck,
William Strepers,
Lenard Arrets,
John Lenson,
John Doedon,
Henry Seller,
Dirk Jansen, Jun.,
Richard Vander Weif, and his son John Rocloffs Vander Weif,
Cornelius Fierts,
Walter Simons,
John Strepers, Sen.,
Peter Shoemaker,
George Shoemaker,
Mathias VanBebbe,
Peter Cleven,
Paul Engell and his son Jacob Engell,
Hans News,
Reiner Vander Sluys and his son Adrian Vander Sluys,
Jacob Goetshalek Vander Heggen and his son Gaebshalek Vander Heggen,
Jacob Shoemaker,
Isaac Shoemaker,
Cornelius Vander Geage,
George Gottschick,
Casper Kleinhoof,
Herman Tuyner,
Paul Klinupges and his son John Klinupges,
John News and his sons Matthias News and Cornelius News,
Henry Bucholtz,
Claus Ruttinghuysen,

Casper Stalls,
Henry Tubben,
William Hendricks and his sons Hendrick Hendricks and Lawrence Hendricks,
Henry Kesselberry,
Johannes Robenstock,
Peter Verbyner,
John Henry Kirsten,
John Radwitzer,
John Conrads, Sen.,
John Gorgages,
Senwes Bartells and his son Henry Bartells,
John Krey and his son William Krey,
Conrad Jansen,
William Janson,
Claus Jansen and his son John Jansen,
Evert In Hoff and his sons Gerhard In Hoff, Herman In Hoff, and Peter In Hoff,
Peter Jansen,
John Smith,
Thomas Eckelswick,
Johannes Scholl,
Peter Scholl,
Gabriel Schuler,
William Putts, and
Matthias Tysen.

All of the County of Philadelphia, and Johannes Bleikers, of the County of Bucks.

ANNO REGNI TERTIO GEORGII REGIS. (1729.) CHAP. CCCXII.

"*Whereas*," divers Protestants, who were subjects to the Emperor of Germany, a Prince in Amity with the Crown of Great Britain, transported themselves and Estates into the Province of Pennsylvania, between the years one Thousand Seven Hundred and One Thousand seven Hundred and Eighteen:

Martin Mylin,
Hans Graaff,
Christian Stoneman,
Jacob Funk,
Francis Neiff,
Francis Neiff, Jun.,
George Kindick,
John Burkholder,
John Burkholder, Jun.,
Abraham Burkholder,
Michael Bohman,
John Hess,
John Frederick,
Christopher Preniman,
Martin Harnist,
Joseph Buckwalter,
Felix Landis, Jun.,
Adam Preniman,
John Funk,
John Bohman,
John Taylor,
Henry Neiff,
Michael Mire,
Henry Bare,
Peter Bumgarner,
Melcor Hufford,
Melcor Erishman,
John Brubaker,

Jacob Nisley,
Jacob Goot,
Jacob Mire,
Joseph Stoneman,
Christian Peelman,
John Henry Neiff, Jun.,
John Ferie,
Hans Jacob Snevely,
Peter Tordea,
Andrew Coffman,
Henry Funk,
John Mylin,
John Coffman,
Charles Christopher,
John Howser,
Jacob Miller, (black,)
Emanuel Carpenter,
Daniel Herman,
Philip Fiere,
(Big) John Shank,
Jacob Snevely, Jun.,
John Croyder,
John Stampher,
Peter Smith,
Jacob Bare, Jun.,
Jacob Weaver,
John Weaver,
George Weaver,
Woolrick Houser,
Henry Musselman,
Jacob Miller,
Martin Miller,
Hans Goot,
John Jacob Light,
Christopher Franciscus,
Frederick Stay,
John Shwope,
Jonas Lerow,
John Aybe, and
Hans Snevely,
John Woolslegle,
Christopher Sowers,
Daniel Ashleman,
John Henry Neiff,
Abraham Hare,
Jacob Biere,
Peter Leaman,
Isaac Coffman,
Woolrick Rodte,
Roody Mire,
Jacob Bheme,
Michael Donedor,
Andrew Shults,
Christian Preniman,
Henry Carpenter,
Gabriel Carpenter,
Christian Herman,
Mathias Slareman,
Jacob Churts,
John Woolrick Houver,
John Leeghte,
Martin Graaf,
Peter Neacomat,
John Henry Bare,
Henry Weaver,
David Longanickar,
Abraham Mire,
John Mire,
Michael Shank,
Jabob Miller, Jun.,
Peter Aybe,
Christian Staner,
Adam Brand,
Caspar Loughman,
John Line,
Bastian Royer,
Simeon King,
Everand Ream.

All of Lancaster County, in the said Province, and

John Naglee,
John Wistor,
John Philip Bohm,
Bernard Refoe,
John Frederick Ax,
Anthony Yerkhas, and Herman Yerkhas.

Of the County of Philadelphia, in the same Province.

ANNO REGNI OCTAVO GEORGII II REGIS. (1734.) CHAP. CCCXXXVI.

John Diemer,
Peter Hillegas,
Paulus Kripner,
George Scholtze,
Caspar Ulrich,
John Iden,
David Scholtze,
Wilhelm Ziegler,
Jacob Siegel,
Ulrich Allen,
Henry Van Axen,
Adam Klamter,
Anthony Benezet, of the City of Philadelphia.

Anthony Bohm,
Adam Romich,
Joseph Graff,
Michael Berger,
Alexander Dihl,
Gottlieb Herger,
Adam Galar,
Peter Souber,
Hans George Wiegert,
Johannes Birwer,
Jacob Kemp,
John Souber,
Christian Weber,
Martin Pitting,
Conrad Kustor,
Anthony Zadoreski,
Andreas Kraver,
Conrad Bensell,
Frederick Reymer,
Henry Slingloff,
George Souber,
Jacob Bowman,
Daniel Schoner,
Nicholas Leisher, Jun.,
Conrad Reble,
Christopher Mink,
Sebastian Rieffschneider.
Jacob Hill,
Abraham Zimmerman,
Nicholas Keyser,
Conrad Keer,
Jacob Dubre,
Hans Pingeman,
Lodwick Pitting,
of the County of Philadelphia.

John George Kinkner,
Peter Schneider,
Christian Klimmer,
Joseph Eberhart,
John Brecht,
George Zeitweitz,
Ulrick Rubel,
Diter Gauff,
William Morey,
John Joder,
John Joder, Jun.,
Michael Eberhart,
Henry Schneider,
Michael Weber,
Jacob Kangweer,
Henry Rinker,
of the County of Bucks.

George Donat,
Garret Brownback,
of the County of Chester.

John George Beard,
Michael Weidler,
Peter Entzminger,
Jacob Byerly,
and Michael Byerly,
John Casper Stover,
Frederick Elberschiedt,
Jacob Kersberger,
Jacob Leman,
in the County of Lancaster.

ANNO REGNI DUODECIMO GEORGII II REGIS. (1738-39.) CHAP. CCCXLVIII.

Johannes Dylander,
Henry Shocklier,
Daniel Steinmetz,
David Deshler,
David Seesholz,
Hans George Hickner,
Rudolph Bonner,
Johannes Zacharias,
Daniel Mackred, Jr.,
Charles Reebe Camp,
Anthony Hinkel,
William Rereigh,
Christopher Rhoab,
Ludwick Knaus,
Leonhard Christler,
Ludovic Cirkel,
George Creesman,
Andreas Trombauer,
Hartmann Dettermen,
Leonhard Hartleim,
Joseph Cub.
Johan Dieterick Bauman,
Friedrick Marstæller,
Johannes Bender,
Adam Moser,
Samuel Gooldin,
Jacob Frey,
Andreas Geisberts,
Jacob Aister,
Benedictus Muntz,
Michael Herger,
Conrad Dotterer,
Herman Fischer,
Philip Labar,
Michael Dotterer,
Conrad Kolb,
Johan Miller,
Henry Smith,
Rowland Smith,
Daniel Kreestman,
Michael Good,
Henry Sneyder,
Christopher Ottinger,
Christian Grassold,
Michael Jansen Halling,
Johannes Smith,
Hans George Passage,
Stephen Greiff,
Sebastian Mirry,
Baltzazar Resser, Jun.,
Charles Benzel, Jun.,
Justice Reebe Camp,
Jacob Gallete,
Peter Righter,
Henry Shoub,
Casper Singer,
William Hauke,
Johannes Wilhelm,
Ludovic Hinninge,
Frederick Gotshall,
Jacob Trombauer,
Philip Engbert,
Michael Kleim,
Henry Deenig,
Johan Kleim.
Matthias Koplin,
Henry Deeringer,
Peter Jarger,
Hans George Jarger,
Christopher Witman,
Andreas Jager,
Andreas Kepler,
Johan Eigster,
Philip Haan,
Berhhard Dotterer,
Friedrick Hillengas,
Michael Knappenberger,
George Hubner,
George Philip Dotterer,
Jacob Freeh,
Leonharte Smith,
Michael Kraus,
Abraham Beyer,
George Good,
Adam Reed,
Anthony Jager,

Nicholas Jager,
Johan Jacob Roth,
Johan Henry Weebe,
Johannes Geldbagh,
and Christian Gendy, of the City & County of Philadelphia.

Henry Bernhard,
Mickel Neace,
and Adam Scheffer, of the County of Bucks.

Michael Albert,
Leonhard Bender,
John Bushung,
John Hagey,
Stephen Remsberger,
Jacob Bare, Jun.,
Michael Becker,
Christian Lawer,
Bartholomew Shaver,
Jacob Becker,
Peter Rutt,
Paul Littenhoffer,
George Ludovic Herst,
Johan Henry Basseler,
Jacob Schlong,
Felix Miller,
Friedrick Eigelberger,
Hans Adam Schreiner,
Caspar Tiller,
Leonhard Ellmaker,
Hans Graff,
Theophilus Hartman,
Benjamin Witmer,
Johannes Pinkley,
Henry Neaf, Jr.,
Henry Basseler,
Leonhard Remeler,
Peter Schell,
Nicholas Miller,
Thomas Koppenhesser,
Christian Leman,
Jacob Scheffer,
Jacob Etshberger,
Casper Reed,
Nicholas Kutts,
Christopher Ley,
Hans Moon,
George Steitz,
William Albert,
George Miller,
Nicholas Candle,
Charles Keller,
Lubovic Dettenbern,
John Leiberger,
John Peter Cooher,
John Libough,
Caspar Stump,
Tobias Pickel,
George Klein,
Matthias Tise,
Sebastian Graff,
Matthias Jung,
Henry Michael Immel,
Martin Weybrecht,
Sebastian Fink,
Christian Lang,
Anthony Bretter,
Andreas Bensinger,
Jacob Hartman,
Theophilus Hartman, Jun.
Adam Witmer,
Turst Buckwalter,
Valentine Hergelrat,
Johan Stetler,
Leonhard Heyer,
Johan Hohaker,
Johan Hock,
Michael Kopenhesser,
George Unrook,
Valentine Keffer,
Herman Walburn,
Christian Manusmith,
George Weyrick,
Jacob Lower,
Johannes Blum,
Erasmus Buckenmeyer,
and George Graff,

Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, being of the Protestant or Reformed Religion.

558 names.

ANNO REGNI QUARTO GEORGII II REGIS. CHAP. CCCXXII.
(1730.)

An Act for the better enabling divers Inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania, to hold Lands; and to invest them with privileges of Natural born Subjects of the said Province.

Wheras, by the encouragement given by the Honourable William Penn, Esq., late Proprietory and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and by the Permission of His late Majesty King George the First, of blessed Memory, and his Predecessors, Kings and Queens of England, &c., divers Protestants, who were subjects to the Emperor of Germany, a Prince in Amity with the Crown of Great Britain, transported themselves and Estates into the Province of Pennsylvania, and since they came hither have contributed to the enlargement of the British Empire, and have always behaved themselves religiously and peaceably, and have paid a due regard and obedience to the Laws, and Government of this Province.

And Wheras, many of the said persons, to wit:

Peter Wentz,
Dielman Kolb,
Michael Zeigle,
Johannes Fried,
Valentine Hansucker,
Johannes Koocker,
Hubbard Kassel,
Jacob Herman,
Christopher Zimmerman,
Bastian Smit,
Ulrich Mayer,
Abraham Schwartz,
John Joder,
Joest Joder,
Hans Hock,
John Dietrick Kriener,
Abraham Levand,
Nicholas Lescher,
Jean Bartolett,
Martin Scheukel,
John Bowman,
Johannes Langenecker,
Johannes Eckstein,
Johannes Dewalt End,
Blassius Daniel Mackinet,
Hans Rup,
Johan Nicholas Kressman,
John Joseph Schrack,
Martin Kolb,
Jacob Kolb,
Paul Fried,
Hans Datweiler,
Jacob Scheimer,
George Marckl,
Johannes Lefeber,
Gerhard Clements,
Jacob Metz,
Mathias Gemelin,
Christian Bowman,
Hermanus Kuster,
John Joder, Jun.,
Philip Keilwein,
Peter Endreas,
Peter Balio,
Isaac Levand,
David Kauffman,
Hans Martin Gerich,
Jonathan Herbein,
Arnold Huffnagle,
Johannes Buckwalter,
Isaac Van,
Johannes George Bentzel,
Mathias, Adam H.,
Lorence Belitz,
Christopher Funk,
Philip Schrack,

George Jager,
Samuel Gouldin,
Christopher Gouldin,
Henry Pennebecker,
Hans Sigfried,
Peter Trexler,
Henry Scheat,
Jacob Hottlestein,
Daniel Langenecker,
Hans Jacob Bechtley,
Melchor Hoch,
Jacob Hoch,
George Hollenbach,
John Jacob Schrack,
John George Reif,
John George Reif, Jun.,
Jacob Reif,
Conrad Reif,
Peter Reif,
Antonias Hilman,
Henry Autis,
Gerhard Peters,
John Isaac Klein,
Johannes Mayer,
Samuel Hoch,
John Snyder,
George Bechtley,
Joesh Hendrick Zaatzmentzhoussen.

All of Philadelphia County.

Marcas Kuhl,
John Keller,
Jacob Kasdrop,
Johan Baker,
Abraham Kintzing.

Of the City of Philadelphia.

Jacob Klemmer,
Jacob Souder,
Philip Geisinger,
George Bachman,
John Driessler.

Of the County of Bucks.

Christian Mary,
Johannes Roth,
Casper Acker,
Jacob Acker.

Of the County of Chester.

In Demonstration of their Affection and Zeal for his present Majesty's Person and Government, qualified themselves by taking the Qualification and subscribing the Declaration directed to be taken and subscribed by the several Acts of Parliament made for the security of his Majesty's Person and Government, and for preventing the Dangers which may happen by Popish Recusants, &c., and thereupon, have humbly signified to the Governor and the Representatives of the Freemen of this Province, in General Assembly met, that they have purchased and do hold Lands of the Proprietary and others, His Majesty's subjects within this Province, and have likewise represented their great desire of being made Partakers of these Privileges, which the natural born Subjects of Great Britain do enjoy within this Province, and it being just and reasonable that the Persons who have bona-fide purchased Lands, and who have given such Testimony of their Affection and obedience to the Crown of Great Britain, should as well be secured in the enjoyment of their Estates as encouraged in their laudable Affections to, and Zeal for the English Constitution. Be it enacted by the Honorable Patrick Gordon, Esq^{r}, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., by and with the advice and Consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That (Names repeated as above,) be and shall be to all intents and Purposes, deemed, taken and esteemed His Majesty's natural born subjects of this Province of Pennsylvania, as if they and each of them had been born within the said Province; and shall and may, and every of them shall and may, within this Province take, receive, enjoy, and be entitled to all Rights, Privileges and Advantages of natural born subjects, as fully to all Intents, Constructions and Purposes, whatsoever, as any of His Majesty's natural born Subjects of this Province can do or ought to enjoy, by virtue of their being His Majesty's natural born Subjects of his Majesty's said Province of Pennsylvania.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO JOHN, THOMAS & RICHARD PENN.

17th 9^{br}, [1729.]

Postscript:

Resolving to limit my foregoing Lett^{r} to the Compass of that Sheet, I have omitted divers things, (I find,) which I now ought to mention. And, first, you may justly admire, that on this occasion, none of y^{e} other named Trustees joyn with me in writing, to which I can only say, that if they think not fitt to call on me, I am not able myself to goe and speak to them, and I am unwilling to neglect any necessary service that I can doe, because others joyn not in it. Both I. Nor. & S. Preston seem'd to me to approve of J. Steel's undertaking, and so does A. Hamilton heartily, who is no ill judge of yo^{r} affairs.

In one of my late letters, I express'd myself as If I Intended to make no more Remittances, that there might be the greater necessity for one of you to hasten over, but, having very lately recv'd more money of yours than I expected, upon this occasion of Jame's coming over to you, I make you one in Bills of E, Silver & Gold, such as I could gett, (having mett with an uncommon opportunity for the Silver,) which, I hope, will not be displeasing, being now somewhat more than is mentioned in y^{e} Preceding, the particulars of w^{ch} are as follows:

Bills of Exchange.

	Sterl.	
Berya. Wheeler on Ed. Hankin, to Rulesand, at 30 day, dat. 19th 7^{br}, last Indorsed to Jn^{o} Penn, ...	£100.	Cost in Paper, £150
Joseph Turner on John Vanderwal, to Hr. Pemberton, at 40 dayes, dat. this day, Indorsed to Ditto, ...	£70.	Ditto, £105
John Engl^{d} on Will^{m} Penn, to John Penn, at 50 dayes, dat. 14 July last, ...	50.	Cost in your own Gold, at 35 ⅌ C., £67.10
	£220.	

Bills of Loading for silv^{r} & Gold on the Ship Constantine.

Edw^{d} Wright, Mast^{r}, for Lond., viz.: 550 ounces of per $\frac{8}{8}$, & other Coin'd silver. Cost here at 6/10$\frac{2}{7}$ ⅌ ou., & 17$\frac{1}{2}$ ⅌ C^{t} Excha., in paper, ...	£221.11.5
34 ou. 3^{dw} Coined Gold, received on yo^{r} acco^{t}, at £15.10, ...	187.16.6
Cost here, ...	£731.17.11

ffor this you have now the first Bills of Excha. for £220 Sterl., and Bills of Loading for the silver Gold, Inclosed, the whole of which will make up somewhat above £500 Sterl. here, besides which I have delv'd to James Steel about £40 Sterl., in 10^{ou} 1^{dw} 15^{gr} of Gold, that as he comes on your business, he may have something in his pocket, without taking it of your Remittances again, tho' he must be an extraordinary husband, beyond what I could be, if that will near answer.

☞ I have not fully settled his acco^{ts}, but as he kept your books, and these are posted up, a very near estimate is made if they prove right upon examination. He is considerably in Debt, owing to the causes I have mentioned, but he now assigns Good Bonds to me, that, I believe, will fully answer. His allowance in the Office has been 50^{lbs} of our money p. an. as Receiver of the Quittr^{ts}, and 2$\frac{1}{2}$ p. Cent. for all y^{e} money he receives for sale of Lands made by the Commiss^{rs}; and as to y^{e} fees of y^{e} Office for Warr^{ts} and Patents, of which very few have been granted for 10 years past, these are made so exceeding Low, by our Acts of Assembly, that I should be loth to doe them for y^{e} Pay. And, again, as he is truly zealous for your Cause, & is free in entertaining at his house when he thinks he can doe you any service in it, in which he has been particularly useful, I think very near one half of what he has earn'd from you has been spent again in that manner, for none but those who have tried it can easily the judge the difference there is between keeping a private house retired and having a Concourse & Resort to it, especially in our cases, where your friends, when they come, always expect to be civilly treated by yo^{r} officers, as he is considered. So that there is yet a great deal due to him more than is brought into his acco^{ts}, but that will be best settled when his acco^{ts} are, by some of your feloes, or by your particular order on that occasion. I must observe, also, that there are articles for his Journeys to Virginia, New York, &c., in yo^{r} Service, not yet accounted for, which ought to come altogether. I assure you I have mentioned nothing in relation to him on these heads through any partiality, but in pure point of Justice, being sensible how much my own publick Character has cost me, even since I threw off all manner of Profits that might have attended it.

There is one point of Importance which I had almost neglected that I must not forbear to mention, viz: Of the 4 several parcels of 10,000 acres each granted by your father's Will to your Sister Lœtitia and Bro. William's 3 Children, two, viz: Lœtitia's and Guly's are pleased by those they employ'd on the Lands seated by the Palatines at Tulpyhocken, and by a particular direction from your selves in favour of yo^{r} Cousin Will^{m}. His was fixt by us on some Lands high up the River Delaware, on acco^{t} of some very rich spotts of w^{ch} the Dutch from N. York were very fond, and, therefore, these last would, as I wrote to William about 2 or 3 years since, yield considerable prices. But of all these there is not one acre yet purchased of the Indians, and their Purchases will certainly prove high now. Who is to bear the Charge of these is not for me to determine. Your father, in all his sales, obliged himself to deliver what he sold clear of all Indian Incumbrances; but whether the same is to be understood of those granted by y^{e} will, where there are no Covenants, is to be considered. It will be expected, I know; and what more immediately requires this matter to be settled is your Cousin William's sale of his to W. Allen. J. Langhorn & I, whom with many courteous expressions he was pleased to appoint his attorneys, might have expected a Line from him, at least, upon his sale, in pay, (if we were to have no other,) for our trouble, and J. Langhorn's charge, besides, of a Journey to those parts, to treat with the Chaps that wanted to purchase. Your family owes much to that Gentleman, and none can admire that he takes it unkindly, whatever I may doe, on whom a slight may be more safely thrown p'haps.

I must, likewise, observe that it should be decided between Springet and you to whom the Negroes and Stock of Cattle at Pensbury belongs. He claims them, I think, as also the few household Goods that are not yet worn out there. There is here in my house a Trunk committed to my Charge by Mary Souher, when her husband & she left Pensbury, about a dozen years since. The most it contains, I believe, is Linnen, with some plate, part of w^ch^ was formerly sent over to yo^r^ Mother by her particular direction. I never saw the Inside of the Trunk, that I can remember. That very good woman is dead, lately, but her honest husband is still Living. All that they left in the Trunk continues in it, for we have never once opened it, but the Linnen will undoubtedly decay by Lying, and some care should be taken of it, but all this might have been well spared since John, undoubtedly, will himself, in person, ere long look after it.

Many other things might occur to be mention'd, but I shall now leave them to y^e^ Bearer, & so conclude this tedious Poster. From

Yours, as before,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *21^st^ 10^br^, 1733.*

May it please the Propriet^r^:

I think it was the 9^th^ Inst. when thy self and A. Ham. agreed here on a Lett^r^ to be sent to the Gov^r^ of Maryl^d^, and, indeed, I was in hopes he would have had it by this time, but I now see it is as yet only in y^e^ draught.

This I have read over, and as I doubt not but the manner of bringing on the subject has been well consider'd, I cannot say, but it is as well done this way and probably better than any other. I shall, however, make some few remarks. Pa., near y^e^ middle at this note the words *or their Possessions*, without any restriction, I doubt is too comprehensive, for it may take in (in their Construction) Cressop and all such others, and I find it extreamly difficult to express the thought in any safe terms, but believe it might be thus *disturbing yo^r^ People in any of their Possessions or settlem^ts^ made consistently with any amicable agreem^t^ between the Proprietors*, or somewhat to that purpose.

Line penult *at a greater distance from M^r^ Heath's Plantation.* I st. may say and think so, but unless there be a real certainty in this, I conceive 'tis unsafe to say it here, notwithstanding, what follows in the last line; therefore, what if it were, *but as it is affirmed, rather at a greater distance*, or something like this according to the degree of certainty that there is of the fact, & Pray let y^e^ words *as I am well assured it is* in y^e^ last line be consider'd.

Pa. 2, l. 8, *lying upon the Bay of Delaware.* The words in y^{e} Ord^{r} if I remember right are *on the Ocean, and y^{e} Bay and River of Delaware*, and again the other half *on the Bay of Chesapeak.* It might I think be proper here to insert the very words, for they seem to me to give us an advantage, but this is not very material.

Pa. 2, In A. H's interlineation. I should rather choose to say which 'tis generally *believed would extend considerably further*, l. 12 the Interlineation or instead of *Informed*, because y^{e} word is used just before as far as I *can learn*, I think should stand. To line 15 might be added, *and this Restriction has of late years been even inserted in our Warr^{ts} for Lands near such places*, and if at any time any further excursions have been made it was never with the approbation of this Governm^{t}. This addition I take to be necessary, and that all that follows may be left out to the words. This with y^{e} agreem^{t} in lin. penutt for I have reason to believe that neither the People nor our Surveyors have been cautious enough on these heads, and it may be of very ill consequence to lay down a Rule in writings on our own side, w^{ch} from real facts they may be able to turn agst us.

P. 3, l. 6, instead of, *I am firmly persuaded*, might it not be *We are fully persuaded here.*

P. 4, l. 4, in the interlineation instead of *about Conestogoe.* I think *on or near Sasquehannah* would be safer, for no Province can be meant here but Maryland, and it should never be mentioned that they have any thing to doe with or can come near Conestogoe.

I see Care has been taken, and perhaps thoughtfully, to avoid mentioning that as there is no penalty incurr'd on either side, the agreem^{t} is valid, & for ought I know it may be best to avoid it at this time, tho' I own I cannot form a judgem^{t} on it, and therefore shall leave it. I should certainly have given a broader hint of it, yet possibly it might have been wrong. I well know that A. H. can judge strongly in such cases.

In the last Line but two, I think I should venture to say as to *have the Lines actually run, so as to render the bounds indisputable.*

These few notes are what has occurr'd to me. I wish heartily it were dispatched.

To run over the other Draught amendm^{ts} now would detain y^{e} bearer to long; therefore, I choose only to send this by him. You left me when last here with a heavy Cold on me, of w^{ch} I am at length got pretty well rid, & my nose has for some dayes been reduced to its former size and colour. Would this Weather continue 2 or 3 dayes I would endeavour to come to town, as I hope I shall y^{e} fore part of next week, but that the Lett^{r} will before that time be dispatch'd. I refer what I have noted to consideration hoping that nothing I have offer'd will occasion the detention of it one hour. My family are generally in health, and with all our due respects,

I am
Thy faithful fr^{d},
J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THE PROPRIETARIES.

PHILAD^{ia} *16th Nov^{br} 1729.*

John Penn, Thomas Penn & Rich^{d} Penn:

HONOURED FRIENDS: After above 27 years rowling this stone, besides 2 more spent with your ffather here, I am now writing the last Lett^{r} I believe that you will ever receive from me as a person invested according to y^{e} common notion, with a particular Trust. Last Summer and the forgoing the then 4 surviving Trustees named in your ffathers will (now reduced to three by R^{d} Hills Decease,) closely and fully shew'd you the necessity there is that some of your selves should come over to directand settle your affairs, with the reasons why we could not conceive it reasonable that we should undertake them, now you are all of age, in pursuance of a Will made when you were all tender minors, what Resolutions you may have formed on the last of these Lett^{rs} we cannot judge, but are apprehensive they may tend too much to Delay. We were desirous to hear from you this Fall, & had great expectations of it by W. Allen; but y^{e} Winter season advancing so fast, that it is doubtful whether he may gett in here before the Spring, and there being no probability of any later opportunity from hence this year, we thought it would not be unadviseable that some proper person should step over to you, who might be capable of making more lively Remonstrances & thereby stronger impressions of the State of this Countrey and your Interest in it, than you seem to receive from anything that can be wrote.

I am, therefore, to acquaint you, that having, in y^{e} year 1711, at Lond, represented to your father, that I should not be willing to continue above 2 years at farthest in his Business after my Return hither, and therefore that it would be necessary to provide another to succeed me. But he, being disabled the following year from making any such appointm^{t}, tho' I could not wholly quitt the Trust as I had intended; yet at y^{e} end of those 2 years I proposed to your mother, and had her approbation to putt James Steel into the managem^{t} of the Land Office, as a person well known to & as much respected by the family while at Worminghurst, and tho' bred a Car penter, yet capable (both in penmanship and a good understanding,) of a superiour sort of Business, and at the same time I sent over a Copy of your fathers Lett^{r} by James to me when he first came over, recommending him in an uncommon manner for such as I have mentioned In that office. Therefore he has been since the year 1714 and since 1718, not much to his Profit, by reason of the Retardm^{t} to all business there occasioned by the Disputes that ensued upon your ffathers Decease.

Some part, especially the latter, of these last ten years he has been in suspence whether he should continue longer here under the straits he has long struggled with, (for he has a large family,) or return to his Plantation, one of the best in Kent, which would undoubtedly have been more profitable to him. But, unwilling to throw up all your affairs while there was no other to supply his place, he has hitherto continued, and now his Patience being far spent by y^{e} hardships of his long waiting, and hoping that by personal Conferences he might make you more sensible of the state of the Province, &c., than you can be by writing only, he at length proposed to make you a visit, which, for many reasons, could not but be approved of here, &, I hope, it will be as acceptable there, ffor as scarce any man is better acquainted with the general state of your affairs than himself, nor any one so well with the particulars of those of your Propriety, an opportunity of conversing with him there, before any of you embarks, cannot but be highly useful in order the better to settle your Business amongst your selves, and, therefore, I hope you will be very well pleased with his voyage.

If what has been so repeatedly wrote be considered, you will find the main points that require your immediate attention is the settlem^{t} of those vast numbers of poor but presumptuous People, who, without any License, have entered on your Lands, and neither have, nor are like to have, anything to purchase wth, a great Difficulty in the way of which are the Claims of Maryl^{d}. The method, also, of settling that better sort, who have had some License, with a view that such as might be of greater authority amongst them than the rest, should be on such terms as would admit of an hon^{ble} agreem^{t} to prevent a general Combination to insist or rely on their numbers, will also require a very serious thought, for these People expect their Lands at 10 ^{lbs} p. hun^{d}, the highest price mentioned at y^{e} time those settlem^{ts} were begun, with Interest (at most) from that time, which they can scarce object to. But what method is to be taken with the Maryland Claims is really past my skill to determine, if an intire settlem^{t} is not made with them. I have, in my Lett^{rs} either to you all or to J. P. alone, at several times given my then thoughts, but am satisfied in none of them. I shall leave them at present to be discoursed by J. Steel, who, in a great measure, knows my sentim^{ts} of them all.

That Province formerly gave us a vast deal of trouble to parry their superior strength, arm'd with hearty Inclinations to disturb us, who were not only much inferiour in numbers but equally so in zeal. But, to speak y^{e} Truth, they were as much outdone in Politicks, so that all their mighty Resolutions were constantly rendered fruitless, and now they are overdone on this side to a much greater degree than ever, which could never have been so effectually done without the Concurrence and endeavours of A. Hamilton, who, on all occasions since his Return from Engl^{d}, has exerted himself with y^{e} warmest zeal for your Interest, nor has our Govern^{r} faln short in any point in his Conduct to y^{e} present Govern^{r} Calvert, who is won over in all appearance by his visit hither to an uncommon affection for Pensilvania, and indeed I have wished sometimes they might not bee too much in love with it. I should be more particular in this, but y^{e} Bearer, who accompanied our Govern^{r} to Maryl^{d}, will give you the Detail of it. This will certainly, for some time, have a very good effect here, while we are quiet, but, when Property & Interest comes to be touched, it cannot be expected to hold, especially upon a hearing in Chancery, which, I think, is not to be wished for, tho' a Decision is, and must by some means or other, without much longer delay, be obtain'd.

Another great Point which must, without any Loss of time, be resolv'd on, is to make new Purchases of the Indians, without which we may expect a war that would run this Province into the extreamest Confusion, none being worse fitted for it. I have always been scrupulously careful to suffer no settlem^{rs} to be made, as far as I could prevent it, on their Claims, but S. W. Keith made the first outrageous steps in settling those Palatines at Tulpyhockin. In the mean time I have done all in my power to caress those Indians and keep them in temper, alwayes soothing them with an expectation that their brother, John Penn, their Countreyman, would come over, & exactly treading his & their Father (W. Penn's) steps, would doe them Justice. But about the Lands on Sasquehannah I was formerly less solicitous, depending on the notion I had recv'd from your father, that had all been actually purchased of them on your father's account by Gov^{r} Dougan, from whom he had Deed for them, now here. But this, I doubt, will not hold, any more than S. W^{m} Keith's story, who affirmed & had it entered in y^{e} Treaty he brought from Albany that after y^{e} members of Council, R. Hill, I. Nor, & A. Hamilton were come away, the Chiefs of these 5 Nations desired that evening to speak with him, and that, coming to him, they, in y^{e} psense of Coll. ffrench, then only left with him, expressly released to him all the Lands on Sasquehannah for ever. I much suspected this story on his Return, But more so since, in July or Aug. 1726, a number of their Chiefs, soon after our psent Govern^{r}'^{s} Arrival, came hither on a visit, and told us their business was to sell us all those Sasquehannah Lands which we had settled. This was some surprize, but we managed the best we could with them, Insisting first on their Grant to Coll. Dougan, shewing them his Deed to your father, and then on their late Release to S. W^m^, the first they would not own, and to y^e^ second said that Gov^r^ Keith desired leave only to make a fire (this is their way of expressing themselves) on the other side of Sasquehannah to gett some Copper mine there, which they granted, and this coming from those People, unacquainted in themselves with all things of that kind, appear'd so very like y^e^ Truth & y^e^ man (2 very different things) that tho' we turn'd it off and endeavoured to stagger them, yet with me it made no small Impression. 'Tis certain that having been at the Charge to gett all the old Records of Indian Treaties at Albany searched for such a Grant to Dongan, nothing like it could be found save only that which C. Colden has since printed in a Book that J. Steel will shew you. 'Tis also certain that the 5 Nations claim all those Lands at this day, of which we had a proof last summer, but they say William Penn was their Brother and a good man, and his Children will doe them Justice. In short, Purchases may be yet made by John, if he were on the spott, but I am of opinion they will cost near double, if any other treats with them. I have generally had a very good Interest with them, & continue sending them messages & Presents at yo^r^ Charge; but now I am no longer capable of anything; my Limb grows daily weaker & more troublesome; I neither am nor can ever be able to move one step without Crutches, and my strength sensibly decayes every way. Had not y^e^ winter prevented I should now have been settled with my family on my Plantation, after which I shall rarely ever see Philad^ia^ again.

But having expatiated beyond what I intended into some particulars, I shall leave all the rest to J. Steel, to whom I have del'v'd . . . . . . ^lbs^ for his Pocket, as by the Inclosed Rec^t^; you have also Bills of excha. and bills of Loading for about . . . . Sterl., as on y^e^ next Leaf, with which shall conclude this as intended chiefly for different business, from

Your assured faithful fr^d^,

J. LOGAN.

JOHN, THOMAS AND RICHARD PENN TO JAMES LOGAN.

[*1729.*]

Esteemed Friend: Since your last of the 6^th^ Decemb., T. Penn wrote you two Letters, of the 25^th^ of Febry and 22^d^ March last, but having since had more time, we herewith send you our thoughts more fully thereon; and, as to what you write about the affairs of Government, we would observe, that when the present Governour was presented to the King for his approbation, and S^r^ W^m^ Keith's or his Friend's Cousins not being able to lay hold of any other argument to render our design of sending Major Gordon abortive, they insisted, that as by the will the Carls Paulet & Oxford were appointed Trustees, to exercise the powers of Government, no other Persons whatever were capable of Granting a Commission, but they were answered by the Lords, that as the Carl Paulet did not present any petition or appear to Contradict our Presentation, it must be supposed that he Consented thereto, and not only this, but as that appointment received the Royal approbation, wee Conceive no person can question the power of administration but the Trustees, and when he does, it must be by appointing another, w^ch^ there is not the least reason to suppose, because, before the Commission was granted, he approved thereof by a Letter to our Mother, w^ch^ Major Gorden, without doubt, has now in his Possession, and, altho., since the Commission was given the Will has been proved in the Exchequer Court, we are advised that will make no alteration in the Case, as they have not decided the affair of the Government.

Wee also observe you mention at Sam. Preston's return from the Country, you met and Resolved to discharge part of the trust repos'd in you by our Father's Will, Viz.: to lay out 10,000 Acres of land to each of the Persons therein mentioned, and that you are of opinion, as we have come to an agreement amongst ourselves, there is nothing Further to be done on your part. But on this head, wee must differ in our judgment, For, if you Look over our Father's Will, you'l Find he gives to his Trustees there nam'd, (of which only four are Liveing and on your side,) & their heirs all his lands Tenements & hereditam^ts^, whatever rents and other Profitts, situate, Lying & being in Pensilvania & Territories thereunto belonging, or elsewhere in America, upon trust. That they shall sell & dispose of so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to pay all his Just debts, & from & after payment thereof, shall convey 10,000 Acres of Land to his Daughter and each of his grandchildren & their heirs, and all the rest of his lands and hereditaments whatsoever, in America, he Wills that his Trustees shall convey to & amongst us, his Children by his second Wife, in such proportion, and for such estates, as his said wife should think Fitt.

From all w^ch^ we may Conclude, that the first thing to be done after Proving the Will (the decree exemplified by w^ch^ 'twas done, being by this Conveyance sent to the Trustees), was for you to endeavor to get in all Moneys due on bonds, for Rents or otherwais, or (if you thought proper) to sell any lands, even without being oblig'd to have any Consent of ours, 'twas certainly in your Power, and no doubt, but where you have occation to sue for any debt, it must be done in your own names, as much as any private trust, 'till such times the debts are paid, the four Legaces granted, and you put us by a proper Conveyance into possession of our estates, w^ch^ is only in Remainder.

We likewise have, since wee had your Thought much about the Palatines, or other Persons Coming to settle, and wanting Lands of you, and altho' we wrote you before our request, that no more land might be sold, yet we think it is better to make an agreement with them, and give them grants, than let them set down without any, and so loose our Purchase, or afterwards be the occation of much Confusion. We must, therefore, desire (as Wee have by this Conveyance wrote to the Trustees), as you are vested with full powers, that you would give them grants on their paying you the value of their Respective Lands, and reserving the usual quitrent, or what we should rather choose, that the quitrent should be enlarged, and the purchase money ad valorem deducted, if (as we suppose) there is money enough in arrears For quitrents & bonds, for Lands that may be recover'd soon, to pay all our Fathers' Debts, because 'twil, in time, make it better worth to allow something more handsome for receiving them, and keeping exact accounts then, as it now stands, we can do.

Tho' the Forgoing has occur'd to our observations, yet we, nevertheless, are well contented and desirous the Lands given by the Will to our Sister & Cousins should be confirmed according to y^e^ Proportions given in the Will, but as to other lands to be sold we would request that if there is any vacant Land near the Citty Untaken upp, it may be so secured by Laying it out for our use; That if any or all of us should have an inclination to settle with you we might have a piece of ground to settle on; and we would likewise take notice, that the further or the higher in the Country you could persuade some of these people to goe, 'twould be much the better for our Interest in Inlarging the settlement.

We are very sorry you should imagine, what you have wrote us so often about the affairs of property, has not had its due weight with us, but we can assure you it has been the subject of our thoughts, and we have had frequent meetings with our Friends & Councills severall times thereupon. As to the palatines, you have often taken notice of to us, wee apprehend have Lately arrived in greater Quantities than may be consistant with the welfare of the Country, and, therefore, applied ourselves to our Councill to find a proper way to prevent it, the result of which was, that an act of assembly should be got, or endavourd at, and sent us over immediately, when we would take sufficient Care to get it approved by the King. With this resolution we acquainted the Governour, by Cap^t^ Stringfellow, to Maryland, the 25^th^ Feb^ry^, a Duplicate of which we have since sent by another shipp, both w^{ch} times we also enclos'd Letters For thee; but as to any other people coming over who are the subjects of the British Crown, we can't Conceive it any ways practicable to prohibit it; but supposing they are the natives of Ireland & Roman Catholicks, they ought not to settle till they have taken the proper Oaths to the King, & Promis'd obedience to the Laws of the Country, and, indeed, we Can't Conceive it unreasonable that if they are Inclinable to settle, they should be oblig'd to settle, either Backwards to Sasquehannah or north in y^e Country beyond the other settlements, as we had mentioned before in relation to the palatines; but we must desire Care may be taken that they are not suffered to settle towards Maryland, on any account. We are sorry we can't now give you an account of our having Finished our affairs with Springett, about the Government, w^{ch} you are sencible, Depinds on in having an answer from the Crown, and that wee are no ways Certain when we shall get; and as that, therefore, is a point out of our power to settle our affairs, by speedily determining we must endeavour to do every other thing we can to effect it. Wee are sorry they are already so Confused, as you give us reason to expect, but wee shall be far from doing any thing to add thereto.

Wee observe you are of opinion, if we should design to divide the Country into different proprieties, we should find the task difficult, and 'twould, likewise, much Lessen the Value of the whole. The same opinion we have ever been of, and shall, therefore, never have a thought of such a thing. Our design, therefore, is to appoint a proper Person, after the Country Comes into our hands, as agent or receiver for the Country, and the neat Proceeds of the whole must be remitted to one for the Benefitt of the rest, or to reach their Proper share, as wee shall then, on Mature Deliberation, think most Proper. You, in the next place, take notice of Methods wee should take in the severall things therein Mentioned. First, that wee should Impower some Persons to settle the People that have sate down on Lands at Rent or Purchase and remitt the money as fast as it Can be done to some Person to Devide amongst us in our respected shares.

We have before shown that wee have no powers before the debts are paid, but that the Powers to do everything of this nature is in your self and the other Trustees, who, by the will, are authorized to raize and remitt moneys (if you will be so good to take that trouble upon you) home to some proper person to pay all our Father's Debts here. If you think us, or either of us, proper to manage the affair, the moneys remitted may be to us, or the proceeds of any adventure paid to us here, with directions to apply it towards payment of our Father's debts, exact accounts of w^{ch} payments we must send you for our Justification. But as 'twas only the real estate w^{ch} should be sold, or the rents w^{ch} should become due after the 30th Day of July, 1718, That were given to you as Trustees for the payment of our Father's debts, and after that the Country should be Convey'd to us, as wee have amongst ourselves agreed, proper Persons must Certainly, at almost any rate, be got so to state the accounts that no moneys due before that time be assign'd to pay any debt but the Mortgage, neither any one that become due after that time be brought to the account of the Personall estate, w^{ch} is not subjected to y^{e} payment of any debts, but to be equally divided amongst us, and w^{ch} J. Penn, therefore, as administrator to our Father and Mother, sent you a power of Attorney and requested your endeavouring to get them received and remitted him to devide amongst us, after w^{ch} you may depend on one of us Coming over to make a Final Settlement, w^{ch} whilst we have no power can be of no service.

As to what you observe of Lands about Sasquehannah being entered upon that may ly Under Lord Baltimore's Claim, we are of Opinion they ought not to be sold 'till that dispute is determin'd, but, on the other hand, think they might be let for some quitrent, to be paid, while the parties settled are on them, much Larger than the Common quitrents on lands sold, and w^{ch} you, as we have before hinted, have full Powers to do. You likewise add that some generall Prices ought to be sett for Lands, and give us instances of the Crown & Lord Baltimore's granting theirs, but wee cannot agree with you therein, because wee apprehend, and, Indeed, by your Last letter in our Couzen William's Case, are assured, that some lands are worth 60 or 70 p^{r} C^{t}, or more, and, therefore, it would be unreasonable for us to sell ours at £15 p^{r} hundred, w^{ch} is the highest Price you have Propos'd, and wee have, likewise, been Inform'd that the lands in Jersey, if good, are Frequently sold for more. However, wee should be very well Content if the Generall Price were but 10 or 15 p^{r} C^{t}, if the Quitrents were raised in Proportion to the Intrinsick Value of the Lands, for less than w^{ch} we can't see any reason for us to sell, tho', at the same time, wee would not have you suppose we expect to sell them at the same rate others may have, for 30 or 40 acres at a time, as to persons having seated themselves on any lands who are noways Capable to raise money for their Purchase, the only way must be to give grants for those lands, subject to a rent in Proportion to what the Purchase of y^{e} Lands, according to their Worth and the Common quitrent, would amount to; but we Cannot but be surprised any People of a Common Understanding should be uneasy, as they pay nothing for their Lands; if they should pay a quit rent, answerable for the Purchase money and the old quit rent too, which, supposing worth 10 p^{r} C^{t} and 1 / quitrent, ought not to be Less than 2^{d} p^{r} acre, because, tho' the Interest of the Ten pounds is but 10 / p^{r} Annum at 5 p^{r} C^{t}, yet the Loss of the Principal, Considered it Can't be Computed at less than eight, w^{ch} will amount to about that sum, and so for Lands more valuable in Proportion.

But what we seem to take more notice of is, that the People of the lower Counties, who have been many years settled, & voluntarily agreed to hold their Land at one penny p^{r} acre, or some at a Bushel of wheat p^{r} Hundred, should Find any pretext to Complain of the Agreement, w^{ch} they or their ancestors willingly made to get a settlement there, and we hope more lenitive means will be sufficient to Convince them they are bound, by Law and conscience, to stand to that agreement or quit their habitations to their Landlord; thin . . . . . . tho we must Confess the Liberty granted them by our Father, of electing their own sherrifs, may tend much to our Prejudice.

We are truly sensible of the great obligations we ly under to you in giveing us your advice on the management of our affairs in your last, and we shall Constantly endeavour to pursue them with the most fixt attention, but are, at the same time, much Concern'd, the management of the affairs of Property should have been the occation of so much Uneasiness to you, as also to hear your health is so much, of late, impaired, to restore w^{ch}, as we gladly hear, you do not design yet to come over. A retirement in the Country, and some relaxation from business, will, we hope, be a sufficient means, and tho' we must still desire your assistance in our affairs till they Can be so settled, as that one of us Can go over & take the Case into our hands, (w^{ch} can't be till the trust is expired,) yet we would do anything that we are Capable of to make it Intirely easy to you, and have, therefore, Considered the Proposall you make in your next Paragraft, about establishing a new Commission of Property.

The scheme you have laid down is what we think reasonable, and the persons, most Likely (if you would accept of it) yourself and the three other Trustees, but, as you Cannot tell whether they will accept thereof, wee must drop that till we receive another Letter. The Person for receiver might be James Steell, if you think him as Proper a Person as any, and, as you are willing to undertake remitting, wee shall desire, that at your hands you Propose their meeting once a week, to dispose of Lands, and do any other business relating thereto, as also to audit & settle twice a year James Steel's, or any other receiver's, accounts. This method, could it be established by us, is what we should esteem most desirable, as it will Conduce to regulate our affairs, but, as we have no power to do anything in the province till we are qualify'd, as before mentioned, it lys entirely in your brests, so that if you think proper to dispatch the affairs of Property, as Trustees, yourselves, we shall be very well pleas'd that you should have an allowance of 7/6 each, for one day in the week, to manage all the affairs of property, and that the receiver shall have 7½ p^r C^t for Receiving all Quitrents, & 2½ p^r C^t only for any other moneys that are paid Into his hands, & when he has a sum in his hands, it should be paid to you to remitt to us, the best way you can. If due since the 30th July, 1718, to pay our Father's debts; if due before his death, to Jn° Penn, as administrator, to divide amongst us, and as soon as moneys could be remitted, to pay them off, and we have a Conveyance of y^e Estate from you, you might Depend upon one of us seeing Pensilvania Immediately, and there endeavouring to settle everything, to all your satisfactions.

As to what you mentioned about R^d Hills having his Quitrents due to this time Remitted, wee think Highly Reasonable, & Isaac Norris, as he has had no Gratification, ought to have the same. As to anything Further, till such time as the debts are paid, and the estate in our Possession, we are of opinion that Nothing Can be done, but when in our Power, all our Friends may be assured, and your self, in Particular. We shall always esteem it the greatest pleasure to acknowledge the many obligations we Lye under, in the handsomest manner wee are Capable off.

We have generally an account from y^e Governour of most of y^e publick Transactions, and particularly from New Castle, about the act of Assembly our Friends endeavour'd to procure, to Provide for the administration of Government in Case of a Governour's decease, and wee are Realy sorry they Could not get such an one as would Fully answer their Design; Tho wee doubt not, Andrew Hamilton was Indefatigable in the affair, And wee Cannot but be of opinion, that a Refusal of such an act as the house would grant, might have made so wide a breach that many years would hardly have Clos'd. Wee Remember soon after the Governour's arrival, Col^l French seemed (by the accounts we then had), to be very Friendly, and as wee suppose, he still retains some of the Places he had in the Governour's Gift. 'Tis strange he should be so openly an enemy to us. More especially, Considering he has, thro' the means of our ancestor, been provided for many years, w^ch on a generous mind, would have the Greatest Weight.

It is a satisfaction to us that Andrew Hamilton is in the Commission of the peace for Kent County, and much more so in his being of so great service in setling the Disturbances, w^ch in that County, had come to so great a head. As to what you mention about the land granted to him when here, we esteemed it about the quantitie he mentioned, and, as in the warrant, the bounds are particularly specified. The lands within that bound, is all he can desire, & we shall be very glad if after he has that Land laid out, there may remain a few acres for our own use, but if all the land Come to no more than what may be taken in by his bounds or the Forty five acres mentioned in the Warrant added to the Forty-eight he had before upon lease, we are of opinion he should have that survey'd to him the obligations when here and since wee Lye under to him, not suffering us to recede from anything already done to his disadvantage, tho' wee might be somewhat mistaken in y^e^ plan.

By yours of the 6 of Decem^br^ you sent us affidavits of Phil. Loyd's Progress thro' the Lower Counties exemplified, w^ch^ we shall make use of to y^e^ best advantage, if wee Find a proper opportunity, or else shall not divulge them to any; however, wee are glad to hear he met with no better success, even where he expected the most, so that wee hope there is not much to be feared from those measures, however disagreeable they may be to us.

Wee observe you sent us a Copy of E. Getchal's Letter about some persons wanting to settle by Nottingham, but as wee have so Largely wrote in the preceding sheets on that affair, shall now drop it. Wee must confess that man has suffer'd much & ought to be Further Considered.

You also Inform us Jacob Taylor and the persons who went with him to lay out our Cousin W^m's^ Land are returned, and altho' they Could not prevail with the Indians to let them survey the land, yet we are glad they seem'd in so good a Disposition to do it when he goes over, which he had done by this ship, but Could not get ready time enough; however, you may expect him in October next. Wee have before given you our reasons why ther's no necessity, but if there was, tis Impossible any one proprietor's name Could be made use of in any grants that should be made to pass under the great seal or in any actions For Trespass, that being to be done in the Trustees' names, as wee presume A. Hamilton or any Lawyer on your side the water will Inform you.

Wee agree with you that ther's an absolute necessity a settlement should be made w^th^ the Lord Baltimore, but wee cant think of that till our Father's debts can be paid, that wee can have some money from the Country to help bear the expense, w^ch^, to manage to y^e^ best advantage, will be very Considerable. Your arguments on that affair wee shall particularly regard, and at a proper time make use of them.

The notice you take of an addition you expect to the 6,000 acres of Land on w^ch^ you have erected your Iron Works above the Ffalls, and also that you think it reasionable that wee should allow a sum of money towards making those Ffalls passable for Flatt Boats, has occationed our revising your letter of the 12^th^ Jan^ry^, 1725-6, Inclosing a petition from the Guardians of Streper's Children, setting forth their Father's having purch'd 5,000 acres of Land, 4,448 of w^ch^, tho' it had been laid out, yet was Claim'd by the Indians as lands never bought of them, and as he was not naturalized, no lands Could decend by Inheritance to his Children, and therefore, as they had found a purchaser, (Jeremiah Langhorn,) for that quantity desired, that upon their delivering upp their grants, it might, by the Commissioners, be fully granted to him, which Lands, wee suppose, was part of the 6,000 acres you mention in your last, and tho' they might not, perhaps, be so proper for raising Corn or other provisions as for wood, which you designed to have at hand by exchanging the land to that plaice, were Certainly Valuable, and so we may suppose the undertakers at that time thought, (whatever reasons they may now have to the Contrary,) otherwise you would have been unwilling to make an exchange, as the land laid out to Streper might, wee think, as easily have been purchased of yᵉ Indians as the other, and we must also observe they Lik'd their exchange so well that they then propos'd to make those Falls navigable at their own expence, and on that Consideration, if you'l Look over the answer to your letter, you'l find it was, wee were willing the exchange should be made; but wee shall always be disposed to do you Justice in everything you can reasionably ask of us. The Purchase money paid or to be paid the Indians for that Land wee esteem much higher than any land was ever purchased of them before, or If 'twas only that Tract of 6,000 acres, of wᶜʰ wee desire an account, we have so fully given our opinion about the palatines that nothing more on that head remains.

We must desire you will, with as much dispatch as possible, get in the money due from Jonathan Dickenson's estate, wᶜʰ, if they will not otherwise pay, they ought to be sued In the name of the Trustees of the mortgage, for would they pay 10 pʳ Cᵗ Interest, the disadvantage we labour under In wanting money from thence to pay the mortgage off would be much the greatest. Wee must againe press your endeavouring to remit as Fast as suitable opportunities offer. Our best Respects attends your self, spouse, and all our Friends. Wee are

Your assured Friends,
JOHN PENN,
THO. PENN,
RICHᵈ PENN.

P. S.—We are glad you gave orders for our accounts to be drawn out, wᶜʰ we hope to have as soon as They Can be well Compleated.

Wee desire you'd excuse blunders, wee having a bad scribe.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

PHILADⁱᵃ, *30ᵗʰ 2ᵐᵒ, 1733.*

May it please the Propʳˢ.

I heartily congratulate thee on thy safe return to Philadⁱᵃ, & your success below, according to the accᵗ Jaˢ Steel yesterday gave me of it, at Stenton; but, inquiring into the nature of the House's address to thee, and thy Paper to them, he told me he had not had the favour of seeing it, w^ch^ I could not but think somewhat strange, as well as he did, considering his present office & interest in those Counties. He told me further he heard nothing of thy having any Lett^r^ from Paris. If thou hadst & he has wrote in the same manner to thee as to me, it was certainly proper, it should have been known there, of w^ch^ that thou may judge. I here inclose what I have rec^d^ from him, and if thou please to deliver it again to the Bearer he shall carry it directly to A. Ham., to whom James Sayes Paris has not said a word on that head in the Lett^r^, And^r^ has now rec^d^. I came last night to town to see R. Jordon before he embark'd, w^ch^ I understand he was to doe this morning, & to deliver my Lett^r^, but I understand the vessel stayes till to-morrow, as I also shall in town, & therefore may hope for the pleasure of seeing thee before I leave it.

I am w^th^ due respect
Thy faithful friend
J. LOGAN.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON *28th 3mo 1733.*

May it please the Proprietor:

I doubt not but thou will thy self think it necessary to see A. Hamilton this morning to take his opinion about New Castle as whether it may not be proper to hoist the flag there. It is not that I propose this last, but to advise with him as soon as may be & have his opinion, I think will be necessary, and tho' this may be needless from me, yet, I hope thou will excuse it in

Thy faithful friend
J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN, Esq^r^.

STENTON, *7th 4mo, 1733.*

May it please the proprietor:

I am very sure thou took all the Papers relating to the purchase, & putting them up carefully, carried them with thee from hence. I took, however, for my own satisfaction, the inclosed list, which I here send, but desire it again. I scarcely think those Indians will be in town so soon, or that they will pass this place without calling. 'Tis reasonable to expect, there will be a great number of them when thay come, & therefore, I have had a thought that it might be better to deliver those Goods somewhere up the Country, as at Mahanataway &c., for they will be very troublesome in town. Three Indians call'd yesterday here of Nootamis Company, expecting that he & about 40 or 50 more of men, women, & Children, would be down before them. One of them speaks very good English. His name, I think, is Joseph Toonam. These with Nootamis (they say) are bringing a Present. If both they & the others should be in town together, it would be very inconvenient. Thy list of Goods I believe is with their Deed, if not the Deed itself, (which thou certainly hast) with its Indorsement will fully shew all that is wanted.

They left a bag of Bullets here last year; there is one made Coat at E. Shipens, design'd for them but not deliv^{d} nor Charged.

Thy faithful fr^{d},

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

May 10, 1734, near 8 morn.

May it please y^{e} Prop^{r}:

I Staid at Shuberts last night with A. H. till after 9 talking on the subject. He is willing to doe any thing he can that may be of service in the case, but is of opinion that his going would be otherwise, for as they have nothing to doe on their part to gain their point, but to be a little obstinate, they would choose to be so to him to baffle him, & then triumph on their superiority, which amongst the Inhabitants might be of worse consequence than attempting nothing. I am to goe to him presently again, to see what measures will be most proper for some other hand, & it might be well enough if about 9 thou dropt in there.

Thine,

J. LOGAN.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *16 May, '33, 9m.*

May it please yᵉ Propʳ:

Last night I said I had been thinking a good deal of yᵉ affair of Marylᵈ but had then time to note little more than what released to the Lettʳ, and therefore, now I shall mention a point that I think ought to be well considered. After I left thee I heard more, tho' nothing particular of C. Ogle's settling above the head of the Bay, & was also told that the sheriff of Balᵗᵉ, not only had spent 2 days with ours at Chester at Nottingham, but had frequently been over there of late and spent much time amongst the Inhabitants, now, tho' no man (none of us at least) can form any certain Judgmᵗ of that Govʳˢ Intentions, for he may be as much affected as I once was with the solitariness of the place, or may have other reasons for it, yet from the Disposition and Conduct of the man, especially when that story of taking yᵉ men at the suit of J. Heath, is considered, Prudence will oblige us to suppose he may have other views, and that their sheriff makes not those frequent trips amongst our people for nothing, and therefore, that the best provisional measures should be taken to guard against his designs, what appears most probable to me is that he will concert some scheme to lead our people into some act that may give them an advantage over us, and furnish matter for better founded Complaints than any they have yet had, and perhaps they may lay the scene in those parts about Nottingham, that will be left out from this Prov. by the last agreemᵗ and especially in such as they will assert in right of Talbot's mannor wᶜʰ takes in by much yᵉ greater part of Nottingham, or on their Claim to Munster Tract, on either of which they will have an advantage, and therefore, the utmost caution is to be used on our part for this reason. I have since I saw thee wished I had seen Elisha Gatchel before he went out of town, but I had not then thought of what I have here mentioned in the manner I have now done. It is exceeding unhappy that while on the side of Marlᵈ they have a most able head, tho' I admire not his Judgemᵗ with many he can advise with, who will chearfully undertake any thing they are put upon for the service of their cause. Thou art so extreamly destitute of assistance, and on this accoᵗ our Govʳˢ age, &c., proves unfortunate for one in his station would be the only proper person to appear in these affairs and to treat and deal with the other, but it is to no purpose to mention it. Yet since this is the case, it is still the more to be lamented that without yᵉ requisite abilities, Passions should so highly prevail as to render those who might be of more use, much the less serviceable and now.

I fear we shall find the effects of the unhappy choice made of the Sher. of Newc. I had then in view, and very much prest'd y^e^ necessity of having this year a man of spirit and Interest in that County, for I take the Lands about apoquinimy, as we see they are already begun with to be in y^e^ most danger of being attack'd of any other in the 3 Counties, and of all men I have heard of in the counties, J. Goodin, considering his situation, and his stout and zealous brothers, with their Interest amongst their neighbors, was undoubtedly the fittest. But it must not be, because it would oblige M^r^. H——, and yet I could never learn that he had any regard for Goodin on any other acco^t^, whatever, than his past services, especially that most agreeable one to the Gov^r^ himself, of demolishing Newc, Charles, which was principally effected, ministerially, by his good conduct. But this is blotting paper for nothing. I wish, however, the Gov^r^ would consider what he, with his family, are capable of doing in these cases. In the meantime, I could also wish thou wouldst see W. Allen, and give all the Instances of respect that may be to all that family, old & young, especially now in And^r^ absence, and not less at other times, for our Govm^t^ certainly wants to be strengthened, and now, thou art sensible it turns almost wholly on thy self. But to return to y^e^ lower Borders. As things very probably may be soon driven to an extremity, 'tis necessary that all possible vigour should be exerted. We write Letters tolerably well, perhaps, but there is a good deal more wanting. Were the Govern^r^ fit for it, I think he ought to be on the scout, himself, and amongst the people, to hearten them. But as this cannot be to any purpose, I hope thou wilt forgive me if I say, I wish thou couldst resolve thy self to take some turn at this pleasant time of the year, amongst the Inhabitants of the most exposed places, and encouraging them on the one hand, to assert their Rights with firmness, and Resolution on the other; to give them due caution not to make one step but what is legal and justifiable in defence of themselves & their possessions in opposition to those who invade them. And I really think it is a pity, but that such persons as I. Norris should accompany thee or perhaps, the good natured S. Preston, would not refuse. But some friend of A. H.'s should also goe, yet I think to take more than 2 or 3, in all, would not be proper. W. Allen & D^r^ Chew, I hope, will yet set forw^d^ for Maryl^d^, and I am of opinion that if C. Ogle is at his new seat, & therefore cannot be seen at Annapolis, it would be highly convenient that A. H. &c., should attend him there, for as this Journey will bring a very considerable expence, and it will not perhaps be practicable to engage any proper person to undertake another, 'tis to be wished that this may be rendered as effectual as possible; and therefore, that these Gent. should not return without driving that Gov^t^ to some answer, or some conduct, at least, as a Representation may be effectually grounded on, and in a manner that may carry a weight with it. For these reasons, I say, this occasions should not be lost. I hope, therefore, thou wilt think it proper to write to A. H. to this purpose, & if the reason I have advanced be mentioned, it may not be amiss, but I could, by all means, have W. A. &c. to accompany him, and if thou impart what I have said, to J. Steel, he may write to him in my behalf. It is with reluctancy I mention myself as any weight in these cases, but thou knows my Opinion of A. H., that he is the most capable man of serving this Govern^{t} of any in it, and others have known my practice, that is, that with unwearied application & zeal, foregoing all passions & Resentm^{ts}, whatever, to w^{ch}, in business, I have ever been a stranger, I have earnestly laboured all such means as might advance the public Interest & especially yours. For this reason, it is, that I have taken more pains than any one besides myself knows. That while that man would think himself slighted by others, some one, who had those affairs at heart, might have some Interest, & this closely, with him. I have now run this out into an unexpected length, & deliv^{d} my thoughts freely, yet I must add, that I am persuaded no measures that can be taken here, will much avail to keep peace amongst us long, & therefore, not an hour that can be saved, should be lost in putting them at home on measures to have it preserved pursuant to former Agreem^{t}; that in 1724, I think would be the best, of w^{ch} they have one Orig^{l} in Engl^{d}. 'Tis true that a Representation might be better made after we see the event of this Journey to Annap. But as all that will be gained by this, as I conceive, may possibly be some relief to those prisoners, and to drive that Gov^{t} to some kind of answer, w^{ch}, I think, is somewhat doubtful; yet, I say again, no time should be lost, for he has so many more advantages on his side than we have, & these accompanied with so much zeal, that I doubt it will be almost impossible to prevent some mischief, even before any Ord^{rs} can arrive. However, measures, I think, without delay, should be taken that y^{e} Caution I mentioned, should be taken. I shall only add, that the producing the Gov^{rs} Pat, that J. G. takes down, will require some prudence, and that I think his Papers will require to be well guarded & secured, or otherwise they may be in danger, for there is nothing too base to apprehend from that Quarter, and if I were in their places, I would take good care how I went over the bay, and in what company I traveled amongst people who were never known to have the strictest regard to Justice or Hon^{r}. But I am at length obliged to close this, w^{ch} I doe with sincere respect.

from

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

PHILAD^ia^ *first day Morn^g^, 20^th^ of May 1733.*

May it please the Proprietor:

I am really sorry I am obliged to go out of town this morning (Since I must return to morrow.) without seeing thee. From what I heard yesterday afternoon of S. Chew's discourse to others, compar'd with what he said to myself I think 'tis clear the L. B. view in coming to this town and spending so much time in it, was in hopes of falling in with a party here and making himself an interest amongst the people in opposition to thee and the Governm^t^, which if as true as 'tis probable, shews his Hon^r^ in the plainest colours; my information is that Samuel told A. Taylor or John White or both that his lord^p^ said he did not desire or expect any public Reception but admired at the Gentlemen of the place that none of them would come near him. I am further told he particularly inquired for P. Sober, that upon it such pressing importunities were used with Thomas that at length with great reluctancy he went of which he afterw^ds^ heartily repented, as it is not improbable, but his Lord^p^ may stay this day also on pretence of the weather. I think J. Kinsey's return to Burl. early in the morning with a large commission from thee in words at least, if not in writing, may be of use, or if he goes not, Pray consider whether it may not be adviseable to send J. George's before the other L. B. gets thither. But A. Hamilton's advice in all these points will be of great weight. I am obliged to hurry out & write in too much haste, but am with all due respect,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

I suppose the Govern^r^ will see Co^ll^ Ogle to-morrow morning as also Co^ll^ Calvert at their Lodgings saluting them in a proper manner as Commiss^rs^.

JAMAS LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *June 14^th^, 1733.*

May it please the Proprietor:

A. Hamilton stopping to day at Frankford in his journey to Bucks sent me by a messenger or express whom he hired and paid for it, a Lett^r^ wrote there first regretting my being out of town this morning when he left it. He then tells me thou was last night at his house in company with W. Allen, to whom thou hadst proposed to write a Lett^{r} to Parson Anderson on y^{e} subject of the late news we have had from Donegal, that Will^{m} readily agreed to it, but doubted that Minister had now very little interest or influence over the people; he added in y^{e} Lett^{r} a good deal more on that head which I can not so well put together as to collect with any certainty the meaning of it unless it be that he may have seen my Lett^{r} (which I hope he has,) and cannot think it perfectly safe to venture it till the fact can be better known, and then it may be proper for me to write in another manner, yet this is only my conjecture, & I am inclined to believe that you have fully concerted what is to be done in that affair; for Quitting that subject he proceeds to another which he owns is y^{e} principal (if not the sole) occasion of his writing, viz., That thou hast never yet been at any publick time or place in the county of Bucks. That now the courts setts and there will be no other opport^{ty} of seeing those people together before September at soonest, that it is of importance to thee to make thy self better known to them, & therefore, that as there cannot be a fairer occasion for this than in so pleasant a season of the year to drop in upon them at their P'sent court at Newtown with two or three suitable companions. He appears very desirous thou shouldst step up thither in y^{e} cool of y^{e} morning, & taking a dinner with y^{e} Justices, in y^{e} evening take a lodging with J. Langhorne, which to give my own thoughts I must say seems to me at this time extreamly necessary, & y^{e} next day thou may return home. His concern in this I think as it shews him truly & sincerly concerned for thy interest equally merits thy regard, but he very strictly charges me that it shall not appear to come from him w^{ch} I take to be owing to a quality his best fr^{ds} wish him cured of, therefore, I doubt R. C. would not on this occasion be so proper, but doubtless W. A. if not gone thither would be extreamly so, as to y^{e} Gov^{r} I can neither say nor think one way nor other, but that county thinks themselves neglected by thee since it was in that thy father chose to fix his seat & yet thou hast never visited the people or so much as their Chief J. Langhorne.

If thou approves of & complies with this, (which I must own I wish,) Th^{o} his lett^{r} is not to be mention'd, he will be puzzled on seeing thee, how to think it a secret, yet it requires discretion. Had it not been for this caution of his, I would have sent thee his Lett^{r}, which would have been more satisfactory.

I would have sent this also express, but J. Budd with a friend, viz: James Bingham, coming out to dine with me, I make use of y^{e} latter as y^{e} more agile of y^{e} two, to be y^{e} bearer. Jn^{o} is willing to undertake the management & sale of y^{e} Lands in Jersey, as to agree^{t}, see the Land conveniently laid out, yet y^{e} Deeds prepared & all other things that are necessary, obliging himself not to receive any of y^{e} money, or at least, none but what he shall directly send in parcel & specie, just as he receives it. We talk'd of yᵉ Consideration, & mention'd 5 ℔ Cent, but he thinks it too little. He may certainly be useful, & besides him and John Reading, I know not (tho that may be no Rule) of any other one person capable, I recommend the thought of Bucks to thee most seriously.

& am with due respect,
Thy faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *16ᵗʰ Augᵗ 1733, 2ʰ p. m.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Allummapis & his company, four or five men, with some women, young Lads, &c., came hither about two hours since, & have now a Dutch-man's wagon at our gate to receive the Goods. His notion was, I found on his first discourse, that he was to receive the whole £700, and that, valuing the Goods he receives at their usual rate, that sum was to be made up to him. I took yᵉ most proper means I could to give him a righter notion of the bargain, and, after a good deal of Consultation amongst themselves, he is now better satisfied. He desires to have the Goods deliv'd to him here, but, complaining that did not prove good, he is willing to see them all in town before they are sent hither, and, for that end, will now goe down. As they seem not to be in the best of humours, it may be convenient to treat them kindly, and leave them no manner of room to complain. He says we have got all his Land, that it is good Land, and he ought to have good Goods for it. He has no more to sell, & when these Goods are gone, of which he is to have no great share, he shall have nothing. He seems, therefore, inclinable to leave some part in hand for his future necessities. He says, also, there is another man over sasquehannah who has no Interest in the Land, & he must have part of the pay. They have no Interpreter but Pesqueetoman, whom we too well know, yet he seems well enough inclined to interpret faithfully, the contrary of wᶜʰ is a very great crime with them. I am sorry I could not be in town with Hetquantaquechta. I wish, however, that what is said to him may not be so fully concluded, but that thou may make a reserve for him to expect to hear something further from thee here.

I am, with due respect,
Thy faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

The old man says that if y^e^ Goods can be had to-morrow their waggon shall come down for them, but he would receive them here. E. Shippen will assist in y^e^ odd little things, but they ought all to be good of the sort.

J. L.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

Stenton, *22^d^ of Aug^t^, 1733.*

May it please the Proprietor:

The Bearer, John Montour, Brother to Madam Montour (so called), formerly wife to Carundawana, alias Rob^t^ Hunter, is husband, as he sayes, to Anameackhiskaman, who, with her son, claimes some Land at or near Leckey, or forks of Delaware, above Durham, where Teeshakomen & Nootamis claim, but what right she has I know not. He went, as he tells me, to town yesterday, and now came out hither to put me in mind that, having been with me before, I told him I could not purchase it, that nobody could purchase Land of the Natives but the Proprietor, and he was expected over, that now they are come to treat about it with thee, and he desires I would certify this to thee. But, as to their claim, I can say no more than that he, being very noisy & troublesome, for he is a senseless fellow, and is like his sister as an oyster is to an apple. On y^e^ 16^th^ 6^mo^, 1729, as my acco^t^ shew, I gave them a Strowd. Had he come hither yesterday, in his way to town, we might, perhaps, have known of the Indians whether their pretence has any foundation. But now I know no other answer can be given them than that if they cannot now prove their Title otherwise than by their own bare word, w^ch^, in such a case, since we are all strangers to it & they to us, can be no proof. They must procure some Certificate from Teeshakomen & Nootamis, who, we know, have Land there, that this woman has a right, how she came by it, & where & between what waters it lies, &c. He says his sister will be in town in a day or two. She is of another make, but ancient, & should be well treated. Pray know of her in y^e^ most proper manner whether ever she rec^ed^ that suit of clothes w^ch^ I sent her about 3 years since, in your names, by Henry Smith.

I am, with due respect,
Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN, ESQ.

STENTON, *31 Aug., 1733.*

May it Please the Proprietor :

This being y^e^ day of the monthly meeting, both I. N. & S. P. will probably be in town, &, therefore, if they have due notice with the rest, the Comiss^ers^ may meet between 3 & 4 . . . , before which time I propose to be in town. But, I shall here previously observe, that, since I return'd home from thence, I have more reason to doubt my own ability to undertake the expedition on my part, for I find my limb so extreamly weak that the least wrong motion very much disorders it, & getting into & out of a boat, with my being so long in it, carries a good deal of danger w^th^ it of having me laid up again, and this amongst strangers. But, if there were a likelyhood of my Presence being of service sufficient to underballance the oddness of my appearance where there seems no absolute necessity for it, I would run any hazard that could rationally be accounted for. Thou knows my first thoughts on this meeting, & having mentioned my second on y^e^ apprehension of what measures those of the other side might take, both I. Nor. I found, & A. Ham., think it impossible. I shall say more, however, when there, but pray speak thy self to A. Ham. Thou knows my opinion of the importance of that man, and of the wrong conduct of others, as well as his, to rectify all which y^e^ utmost endeavours of think ought to be used. My wife is in haste to be in time for y^e^ meeting.

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

6^th^ 8, Even^g^. [*1733.*]

May it please the Prop^r^ :

When I received thine, four or five of our Comm^rs^ were together at I. Norris's. I kept aside, and And^r^ Ham. following me, we read the contents of it together, and I shall communicate y^e^ same to I. Norris, who stayes in town to-night. Just before that, we rece^d^, each of us, a summons or notice, one of which is the inclosed. A. H. intends to see W^m^ Allen to-night, if he can, but expect no information or further acco^t^ from him. If we are all detained, as we shall be, I suppose, from the hour of ten, there will be no opp^ty^ for us to advise in any thing that is to be done to-night. Perhaps is too late for thee, nor doe I know whether . . . . . . company may be had. But, if not to-night, I cannot but think it will be absolutely necessary we should meet early in the morning, &, perhaps, the Gov^{ers} may be y^{e} most proper place, as more out of y^{e} way than my p'sent Lodging. Thy thoughts on this, I believe, may be of use to-night before we part. The meaning of this is, that we think if of importance, especially A. H., who has mentioned it more than once with concern, that it should early enough be concerted how these people are to be rec^{d}. Pray excuse my Paper & haste.

Thy faithf^{l} fr^{d},

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *12 8^{br} 1733*, *Near half-past 6 p. m.*

May it please the Proprietor.

I congratulate thee, Coll Gordon, y^{e} Province, & Counties, on thy Receipt of the Commission (if effectual as I hope it is,) & particularly on the K. approbation, which will not only end all disputes here on that score, but perhaps prove also a disappointm^{t} to a profess'd adversary at his return home. I send thee back Paris Pacquet (of which & the other I thank thy kind care,) but am sorry to find him write with no more spirit on the subject. Thy Nephew is chiefly spent on the subject of his Bro$^{er's}$ Death, on which I had particularly condoled with him, with some touches, but light one's, on business which shall be communicated at my coming to town pursuant to thy appointm^{t} if not before. In the mean time, I request that R. Charles may prepare a new Commission of Oyer & Terminer, y^{e} date blank, to the judges, for I must own I have been under some uneasiness on acco^{t} of our intended next week's work at Chester, especially since a notorious Murder had been committed there since our issuing the Venire. I request also that enquiry I made to-morrow whether y^{e} Sheriff of Chester has duly proceeded in pursuance of that writt, that is in publishing y^{e} Court Summoning of Juries, &c.

I am, with Due respect,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *1st 9^{br}, 1733.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Having been told thou intended to sett out as yesterday, for Lewis, I went to town the day before, in order to wait on thee, but finding had much Company, I forbore; and yesterday I endeavored to see thee, but was disappointed. The chief of my business was, that seeing thy visit to Sussex will not probably allow thee to return before the 14th Instant, the day the Comm^{rs} for this Prov. & those for Maryl^{d} adjourn'd to, It will be necessary, that one who can be at Newcastle, (for of the Gov^{r} & of B. C. there can be but little expectation,) should meet with thee & discourse the affair, before thy setting out, since after it will be impracticable. In order to this, I propose to be in town again, 7th day next, when it may be hoped, both I. Norris & S. Preston will be there, tho have unless particularly called seldom comes that day.

In the mean time I take the liberty to inclose my acco^{t}, as formerly exhibited, together with a Duplicate of all the first part, but the latter left blank by J Steel, according to thy direction, only on thy too great generosity when last here. The last article, th^{o} y^{e} Sum Stands is turned into Cash, I paid H. Newton at Newcastle. This latter part I beseech thee fully to consider, in order to a full settlem^{t} which will be a very great satisfaction to an old Serv^{t}, now in the sixtieth year of his age, &

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

NEWCASTLE, *25th 9^{br}, 1733.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Having unhappily forgot in the morning to mention it in my Lett^{r} to Ja^{s} Steel, I now take the opportunity by this Bearer, Ralph Hoyle, to acquaint thy self that there is one vessel at Philad^{a} ready to Sail for Bristol, w^{ch} may be expected here, as I am told, to-morrow or next day, and an other for London, (Cap^{t} Craigie,) that tis believed will sail from thence, I mean from Philad^{a}, on 3d or 4th day, tho' it is not improbable he may stay some what longer. I expected both these here about this time, which is (what I would have mention'd to J. Steel;) but this acc^{t} I have given is what the Pilots of some Vessels just now come down gave to those I sent to inquire of them, and I suppose that such opportunities offering just on our Transaction of yesterday with the Commiss^{rs} of Maryl^{d} may induce thee to choose to call here before thou proceeds to Nottingham. I told J. Steel in mine to day that I. Nor. & S. Pr. Set out this morning on their return about 9., & the Comm^{rs} of Maryl^{d} about ten o'clock, for northest, since which, Doc^{t} Chew getting hither between 11 & 12, he & And^{r} Hamilton set forw^{d} in about an hour after, designing to be this night with their families. I shall get a Copy of our yesterday's parting minute, w^{ch} is in 3 pages folio, ready for any use against this coming, & am with due respect,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

'Tis doubtful whether I shall not stay here till 3^{d} day morning.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *5th 10^{br}, 1733, past 10 m.*

May it please the Proprietor:

When I wrote the inclosed, I design'd to send it unsealed, under cover to thy brother, but on looking it over, just now, as I was to fold it up, I was so much ashamed of it that I could not bear to send it in that manner; 'tis a pity I believe, however, that should be quite lost, & therefore, I send it to thy hand, tho I cannot but wish they knew the substance of it on the other side. Fearing to be too late with my Lett^{rs}, I cannot add, but that we shall expect thy promised favour here, & that I am with due respect,

Thine,

J. LOGAN.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *28th 10^{br}, 1733.*

May it please the Proprietor:

When I wrote last, I proposed to be in town on yesterday, but neither the weather nor Roads would well admit of it, and perhaps, there may be very little occasion for my attendance. As to the subject I wrote on, I have since considered, that as the affair stands, upon all the knowledge I have of it, w^{ch} is only what thy Lett^{s} gives me, & mine mentioned to thee, the handsomest step can be taken in it, is to cause some proper hand to draw the Commission to James, in y^{e} very same terms, with that to his father, y^{n} stile excepted, and dating it the first of next month, to send for him & give it him as a New-Year's Gift, saying very little on what has past, unless this may be proper, that thou hast reason to doubt whether thy brother would be satisfied, it should be granted on any other terms.

When I was writing my last Lett^{r}, I was full of the thought of the discourse I should use to them, when I came to town, intending then to say a good deal, but on further consideration, this method appears now to me to be much preferible; it has really given me a good deal of uneasiness, as I had particularly moved the matter, but I cannot account for other people's conduct, and especially such as we are concerned with. The Lad himself I think has a good deal of Merit, & I imagine will be thankful & grateful. I know not what to say for my delaying to come to town, other than that my last trip to Newcastle has more affected the state of my body, than all that has past these last 6 years since I rec^{d} my hurt, but if I am much wanted, I shall endeavour to come in the best manner I can, tho' I am now grown very tender, Yet am in all circumstances,

Thy assured friend,

J. LOGAN.

The bearer will bring back a Line, if thou think fit to give him one.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *26th Dec., 1733.*

May it please the Proprietor:

I am much concern'd at the acc^{t} thine of this day gives me of that Commission. I really thought that, as thou hadst been speaking to me of the subject, and I upon it to And^{r}, when you were both last here, you would, as I then proposed, have entred on it in your return home, for a more suitable occasion, I thought, could not have offer'd. But I now suppose it was not made use of. My sentim^{ts} upon it, and, as I last express'd them to A. H., were, that he should apply to thee in writing, expressing his inclination to resign y^{t} office, provided his son James, for whose discharge of it he would be answerable, might be favour'd with a Commission for it in his stead, and this is all I know of it. The Commission, in your names, witnessed by the Gov^{r}, as far as I can judge, is right, and that point excepted, I never had any notion of it that it was to be in terms different from that to his father. I never had a Commission of any kind otherwise than during pleasure, and except it were one to Rob^{t} Assheton, I never knew any granted otherwise in this Province but what was afterw^{ds} found to be wrong, and were J. Ham. my own son, or if I had one in all cases exactly so qualified, and of his age, he should never, wth my consent, have it otherwise. I heartily wish what I so often mention'd on this occation, of y^{e} manner of doing it, had been consider'd. I shall endeavour to be in town to morrow, if the weather will permit, and am, in y^{e} mean time,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *15th Jan^{y}, 173¾.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Once or twice of late, when discoursing of our public affairs, I observed to thee that it might so happen, on the decease of a Govern^{r}, that the want of power in the Govm^{t} to pass an act on any exigency might prove exceedingly inconvenient: and, therefore, that as all y^{e} other powers, wth which any Lieut^{t} is invested, devolve, on such decease, on the Council, it might be well to have it, in that respect also, in the same manner here as it is in all the other Colonies in America; and that it is not Compleatly so here is owing only to these two words, or some such, *Legislation excepted*, in y^{e} act pass'd by C. Gookin, in 1712, as I remember, providing for y^{e} administration on such an Incident. I now choose to mention this again, because a very short Bill to this purpose, w^{ch} A. Ham. would, I believe, readily draw at thy instance, being recommended by thee to the House, or known by them to be thy mind, would now, as I judge, easily pass there, for it would take up very little time to fully supply a defect which I have for many years pass'd thought of, &, therefore, thus take y^{e} freedom to recommend it to

Thy thoughts, from

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *27th 1mo, 1734.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Upon our last discourse about the Quittrts, as the subject is of great Importance, not only as it affects thine and thy Brother's Interest, but as it may have yet more momentous consequences, I have been considering ye case as far as I have materials to proceed on. A. Hamn mentioned the case of mixt moneys in Ireland, and the next day sent me the Book, (Davis Reports,) wch I have carefully read over, and find it is not at all to the purpose, for reasons I have drawn out in writing. I have also considered our own several acts, on which I think the matter solely turns, and find them very express, yet I am in hopes, that on duly comparing them with the 6th of Queen Anne, for ascertaining the Rates of foreign coins in the Plantations, to which these acts refer, something may be deducted that will help you. I now send to Edwd Shippen, to send me that Act, if he can find it among some other Prints I left in town. If he cannot, which he will let the know, I wish, if thou hast not a single one, thou wouldst cause one of thy Lads to transcribe the material parts, both of that and the Queen's Proclamation, if inserted in the act, & send them by the Bearer. I want other Law books from A. Hamilton, and to confer closely with him upon them and the subject, but that must be deferr'd 'till his return.

J. Steel being here first day last, told me he heard they were proposing more Paper money (that great Blessing) at Newcastle, & that thou thought of going down thither this week. It is easie to see that, as the Balance of their Trade with the Province being against them, drains them of their money, let them make ever so much, if made passable with us, they will always want, and there will be no end to their craving it; but this is obvious & will occur to all who will consider it. As to the other, it may p'haps be worth while to think whether there may not be occasion to call our Assembly. I am not so fixt in my own Judgmt about this, as that I would advise it, could my advice even be of weight, which I have no reason to believe, and therefore I only mention it as a matter to be thought of. I shall only add, that if any others should think of the same, I am sure the assembly might be spoke to in such a manner as would or ought to convince them, that they never yet met on an affair of greater importance to the Countrey, than this will be in its Consequences, if the point is not amicably gained. But

I say again, I neither now advise to this, nor am I sufficiently determined in my own Judgm^{t} to advise it.

I am, with due respect,
Thy faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

I hope the boy will be detain'd no longer than there's necessity for it.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *23^{d} 12mo, 173$\frac{3}{4}$.*

May it please the Proprietor:

At a Council held last month while I was in town the Gov^{r} laid before the Board some Complaints he had recev'd from the back parts of Chester County agst John Carnahan, who has for some time been a Magistrate there, as a person unfit for that Trust. Cl. Plumstead being (I think) the only person present who knew the man, spoke in his behalf, and to the particular articles, having heard of them before insisting they arose only from a spiteful Quarrel upon which it was order'd that some persons in that County should be appointed to inquire into the validity of the allegations, and it was expected the Board should be acquainted with the Return. I am further told that those who have the power promised Cl. Pl., (but this I did not hear,) that he should not be left out of the new Commission. On 2^{d} day last, I rec'v'd the Inclosed, without date, from the Minister of those parts, to whom I once thought not only my self but the Governm^{t} obliged for y^{e} endeavours he used on some Letters of mine to prevent disorders amongst the People of that neighbourhood; and the next day by a good hand I sent it to R. Charles not doubting but it would have some good effect, in which it seems I mistook to say no more as to my part. I doe not so much as know Carnahan, but have heard he is a man of Credit and thinks it hard that his having been put in Commission w^{ch} his neighbours and not he requested (for this I remember,) should become a matter of reproach to him, and give a handle to his adversaries to triumph over him, unless he had deserved it more than has yet appear'd; and in this he will doubtless have many good people of the same mind. I must also say I take A. Boyd to be a man worth obliging, and I have always found in all differences amongst those people their minister's sentiments are by much of the greatest weight & principally to be regarded. The Commission which must be at Chester, 3^{d} day next, for their County Court, may p'haps be finished;

but if thou judges the Lett^{r} with what is here said may render the affair fit for thy notice or Inquiry, it is not yet too late, even tho' the Commission were as I suppose, it is not sent away, for he might be added, as is very frequently done by a particular Commission Impowering him to take his place according to his standing, tho' it would be much better in the Gov^{r}. I shall only add that these Wounds to reputation, were they just, if absolutely necessary may be given at any time, but cannot be so cured. I propose to be at Chester 4th day next, in order to be at Chester y^{e} 5th and am with all due respect,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *24th Febry, 173¾.*

May it please the Proprietor:

This evening I received a Pacquet of Papers, relating to J. Carnahan, with two lines on the Cover, from R. Charles, to tell me he sent them by thy Ord^{r}, which I take to have been intended as an answer to what I took the freedom to write to thee by I. Pemb., Jun^{r}, that I suppose came to thy hand by him this morning, and tho' I doe not believe 'tis expected of me, yet I shall crave leave to give my further opinion upon these, w^{ch}, on another perusal of them, I can doe much better now than I could only on hearing them cursorily read at y^{e} Board, where, if I mistake not, they were all produced except a late one from a woman, Js. Jordan, a 2d from the first Complainants, & the Justices Return, and, upon the whole, I shall give thee my sentim^{ts} as impartially as tis possible for me to doe in any case whatever.

The first General Complaint, signed by three Boyds, a family I am no stranger to, with five more, I take to be a scandalous attempt, and think Carnahan, whatever he is, has not Justice done him unless either y^{e} Paper it self, or a certify'd Copy of it, is put into his hands, and the second, from the same 8 hands, of y^{e} 18th of Jan^{ry}, is both presumptuous and Insolent. Most of the others, also, if not all, except Grub's, carry either Malice or Nonsense, or both, in the face of them, and they altogether plainly shew a formed Design (a Method I have known too much of in my time, especially near 30 years since,) to rake up dirt at any rate, of which the old man, Rob^{t} Boyd's particular paper is a clear Instance. As to Grub's Complaint, of which the Justices themselves take notice, and which, on y^e^ first view, appears a real matter of wrong, he ought to be asked (in my Judgem^t^) whether he had paid the money to Moore, &, therefore, was a Loser. It should be considered, also, how Hewey, who shewed himself, by y^e^ Tenour of the Complaint, ready to pay y^e^ Debt as soon as he could get money, and accordingly did it, came to demand it again of Grub, for it would be extreamly absurd in any man, who had before shewn his honesty in his willingness to pay his Debts, to make such a Demand without a very good reason for it, and this reason I have heard from a hand that I took to be intirely impartial to the case. I think it was S. Blunston who was with me about the time these Complaints came. I say I heard this reason was, that P. Moore, whom I also know, and that he is an exceeding sharp man, meeting Hewey in Lancaster County, obliged him to pay him the money there by some stoppage, or other like means, and, if this be the Truth, then Hewey had undoubtedly a good Right to demand his money back from Grub, since Grub's Receipts could no way enable Hewey to receive the money of Moore by action, since he had no legal but only a verbal authority to receive it. Now, if this be right reasoning, which, I think, cannot but be allowed, it must, on the face of the whole, appear that if, as the Magistrates say, Carnahan own'd his Judgem^t^ was too rash, he must undoubtedly have been under a good deal of Confusion, &, from thence, scarce sensible of what he said; howe'r, upon the whole, I cannot from hence forbear forming my own Judgem^t^ upon that part, at least, of the Return.

And to y^e^ whole of it they say that, after two dayes Inquiry, they found the Complaints too just (or to that effect). But that was to say that Carnahan had sold Rum by small measures, and that his Warr^ts^ & Judgem^ts^ were not so well guarded as they might, and that he had confess'd he had been formerly duly convicted, of which last, I think, there is nothing in any of the Papers, & therefore it must have arisen from some other Quarter.

Thou wilt doubtless admire, that in such an affair, I should give thee or my self so much trouble, and mayst think I must certainly be deeply embarked in it. It may also, perhaps, be alledged by some, that I am willing it should be believed I have a great Interest, and will not be foil'd in what I undertake. Yet, not any one part of this has any foundation, for Carnahan, as I said before, I doe not so much as know, and with Ad. Boyd I never desired to have any acquaintance, save when I thought it for yours and the public service. Nor could he have any dependence that I should take notice of his Lett^r^. Nay, he cannot know that I ever receiv'd it, for I know not who sent it hither, or of whom my serv^t^ had it. But my Inducem^t^ to all this, is what I should think of considerable weight, were I engaged as formerly, and I must believe it ought to be of weight with those that now are, w^ch^ is, that from a long experience, I have observed it necessary to guard carefully agst suffering the lower sort (at least) of people, to imagine it is in their Power to induce y^{e} authority, either to put in, or to turn out any in office at their pleasure; and I must say, that such an attempt as this from those 8 men & boys, is the most presumptuous of the kind I have ever known. Pray consider this first and second Lett^{r} or Petition. These 8 only signed the first, and in their 2^{d}, with a great deal of assurance, they take upon them to tell the Govern^{r} there were a great many hands subscribing on the other side, (of which, by y^{e} way, I have seen nothing,) and yet, when it so nearly concerned their Credit, they got not one more to joyn them, tho' they say, if it were not for troubling his Hon^{r}, they could get a great many, and that all the rest of y^{e} Complaints are procured, I think, is evident. The authority, I say, of Magistrates here, and the respect paid them, I am sure, is small enough, but to shew the least Countenance to things of this kind, is the ready method to render, not only them, but even y^{e} Govm^{t}, Contemptible. I am really concerned to find, that as things stand, the man proves a trespasser in the article of Rum, w^{ch}, in a Magistrate, I own, is a great fault, & what I should not easily pardon in any. Yet, great as it is, I shall freely declare my opinion, that for the reasons I have given in my other, as well as here, I think he should not at this time be left out of the Commission, but, instead of it, he should be sharply reprimanded by a Lett^{r} to himself, and caution'd to behave in all things in a more inoffensive manner; after which, if there appear a real occasion for it, but never on any that should arise in this manner, He may be served when this heat is over, & those spiteful creatures, (I know of whom I speak,) are disappointed with a supercedeas. But I am of opinion, that as y^{e} man is said to have good sense, he would, on such a Conduct tow^{ds} him, make a good Magistrate, and those 4 Justices who signed y^{e} Return, of w^{ch} I shall say nothing here, may, by something properly said to them, be made very easie, or at least should be so. I am now ashamed of this prolixity, but I am sure, my view is right, and therefore, I hope may be excused.

from
Thy faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *25th 12^{m}, 173¾.*

May it please the Propriet^{r}:

I thank thee for thine, just now recv'd by thy serv^{t}, the trouble of sending which express was too much, considering I am so soon to be in town. I never imagined the Govern^{r} prejudiced in the case, for I believe Carnaghan never offended him, and I think I know his Disposition to well to believe he can doe any thing of the kind, and much less unjust by any man, without large provocation, and not the latter, on any terms, whatever, to his knowledge; and I as little doubt his being as fully satisfied in mine, that after the experience He had had, I would not advise to any thing inconsistent, either with his interest or honour, and had he known of my sending their minister's Lett^{r} to town, as I did, I doubt not but I should have heard a different acco^{t} of it. I have had no inducem^{t} whatever, to concern myself in this affair, but the old one, that has had too long a possession to be easily rooted out—A zeal for the good ord^{r} and hon^{r} of the Govm^{t}, which, whoever layes sufficiently to heart, will never be diverted from their view by any byass, whatsoever. Pray be pleased to doe me Justice with the Govern^{r}, to whom I am in all respects, save ministerial, the same he has ever known me, as I am to thee with due respect.

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *28th Feb^{ry}, 173¾.*

May it please the Proprietor:

I forwarded to thee, the other day J^{a} Andersons Lett^{r} to me. by Jn^{o} Galbraith, and now two Deputies coming from Donegal to my house with another from the same hand, I also inclose it with this. They have likewise shewn me an address from their Township to thy Bro. & self, some parts of which I think are not sufficiently consistent with J. A's Lett^{r} to me. Therefore, as that is an answer, and speaks particularly to mine to him, I inclose also my Copy of my own Lett^{r} w^{ch} probably may on this occasion be worth another view; but I request that both it and J. And^{n} two Lett^{r}, may be either sent me again or kept for me when I come to town. I could wish their address had been somewhat differently drawn; what they say in relation to y^{e} Indians is too much, tho' 'tis very true that when I first encouraged their Settlem^{t} where they are in 1719, & 20, we were under some apprehensions, and divers of them for some years after recv^{d} considerable loss, by some of y^{e} 5 Nations, in so much that y^{e} assembly made good some of their Losses. I doubt not but their case will be considered on y^{e} score of prudence, but otherwise I have nothing to say. On their complaint that some of their Tracts are so exceeding mean (w^{ch} it must be own'd is too true,) that they are scarce worth holding, I have told these 2 men that if the whole Township would agree to pay for all the Land they claim or hold, in y^{e} Tract at y^{e} price set, I doubted not but the Proprietor would leave it to themselves to rate each Tract higher or lower according to its worth, provided, they made up the sum, but this they own is impracticable for them at least.

I take it to be owing solely to their ignorance, that they imagine it a piece of Policy, to appear to have a great dependance on me, which I am sensible may prove to their disadvantage, yet for the sake of the Innocent I must beg the Justice to be believed in saying as I doe with great Truth, that I never acted any thing in relation to these through any regard to the Countrey whence they came, tho' it was my Lot to be borne in it, or to any other view than yo^{r} Interest, and y^{e} general benefit and security of the Province. If I had, I should have acted a more friendly part by them, than to place them on a Tract so full of Barrens. I hope, therefore, they will not in any case suffer, than they must by the soil on my acco^{t}, or for any Professions they have made. They well know themselves that for 10 or 12 years I had a vast deal of trouble with them, without one single farthing advantage, nor did I ever propose or expect it. I only now wish they may give Content in being found Dutiful Tenants as I am.

Your very faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

P. S. I must beg leave to add that neither these two men nor their Constituents have or have had any manner of Instruction or direction from me in this application, other than my Lett^{r} to J^{a} And^{re}, of w^{ch} you had y^{e} view first, & now have y^{e} copy.

J. L.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *13th Mar., 173$\frac{4}{5}$.*

May it please the Propriet^{r}:

Th^{o} I had lately, for good reasons, resolved to hearken to no future applications which some ignorant, honest people are still apt to make to me, that, from my knowledge of their case. I would recommend them, Yet I really thought it incumbent on me, upon one from John ffore, left 7th day, to put the Govr in mind of what had pass'd on that head, and as J. Steel sent me John's Lett., I inclosed mine for the Govr to him, that he might deliver it and receive his answr. The Request to me was, that as the favour design'd for John was grounded on the Propriets Direction, the application should be renew'd to thee; but as I thought thy Lettr left at Newcastle for the Governt was sufficient, I would not give thee any further trouble in it. Yet his answer being different from what might have been expected, I have now desired J. Steel, who has my copy of that Lettr, to wait on thee with it, that, if thou thinks thy self at all concern'd in what past, proper measures may be taken in it, and there I intirely leave it. And tho my experience of the world has abundantly taught me what common Prudence should teach every man, that no degree of Zeal will justify another's interposing in affairs (tho. tis extream hard to cheak a true Zeal for the public Peace in an honest breast) any longer than he has reason to expect it may be of some service, nor will any goodness of Intention excuse the man who renders himself disagreeable; yet I cannot forbear this one more to hazard some censure, and observe that I had great hope, after our Commissioners for the Division Lines had, in Novr last, spent near a fortnight at Newcastle, not only with the most hearty Zeal, but the greatest unanimously to the best purposes in their power, for yours and the Country's service and the Govt, with those about him were settled in their authority, we should all unite amongst ourselves, and for our own strength cultivate Peace and a good understanding, in order to which I advised to one step with as much good Judgmt, I will venture to affirm, as was ever exerted, by me, at least, in any of those, the fruits of which these Gentlemen have, for several years, reap'd to their ease and advantage, could my advice to them have taken the same place it formerly had done when it was believed & found necessary; But, on the contrary, it appears that instead of such happy effects, that step, as if it were wholly mine, is never to be forgiven me. Had it been otherwise, and could my wishes have prevailed, it would be needless now for me to mention that I understand the Govr is going this week down to Newcastle to meet the Assembly there, of which A. H. . . . . is speaker; and that I well know, by many repeated expressions I have myself heard, that some would be less uneasie than they ought, to see things goe wrong, provided they could load another, whom they dislike, with the blame of it. How far A. H. may think himself under obligations to the Govt, others will judge; but of this I am well assured, that he heartily desires the peace of those Counties, and that they may be secured in . . . . . . Interest; And I as well know that if the People there should take an unhappy turn, it would not be in his power, th^{o} he can doe a great deal to prevent it. Nor, as I have formerly hinted more than once, are any professions of the Populace or marks of respect once paid to be at all depended on, not only history, but common observation abundantly confirms this. But I am very sensible that those who hint their apprehensions of dangers which afterrw^{ds} appear not, are frequently but ridicul'd for it; yet it has ever been a rule with me, that all who are intrusted with the powers of Govern^{t} should carefully watch all possible dangers that may arise from any quarter, and guard ag^{ts} them; and if they never happen, tis well, the Caution did no harm and was not the less prudent; but if they should, without any such provision, the person want of Conduct will then infallibly be arraign'd, and for my own part, I have so much fickleness and such humours prevail in those Counties that I shall never be without apprehensions of them till they are effectually settled. Of A. H. thou fully knows my sentim^{t} both ways, and they are likely to alter; he would gladly serve thee, I believe, in an acceptable way, th^{o} he is but too often unhappy at finding it, w^{ch} is to be imputed to the one side of his Character, while the better still continues in its full strength. Upon the whole, thou wilt consider whether, on this occasion, it will not be proper to enter into some open and free discourse with him, as also with the Gover^{r}. I have not seen And^{r} since we came together from Chester, but hearing my sister in-law, Pemberton, is ill, and that a ship is to sail this week for Lon^{d}, I think to be in town to-morrow.

I am, with due respect,
Thy faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

"TERMS FOR YE DONNEGALLIANS"—THOMAS PENN TO SECRETARY LOGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *23^{d} Jan^{y}. 1733.*

LOVING FRIEND: On the Receipt of thy Letter & paper read to the Inhabitants of Donnegall, & perusal of them, I found the proposals were disadvantageous to us, & began to Consider the reasons for granting to those people their Lands at a Rate much more moderate than other persons generally pay. 'Tis true some of them applyed to the Commissioners before their Settlement, whereas others went without thinking that formality Necessary, but then they have been settled 12 or 15 Years, have paid no Consideration for that favour, neither think they ought. All y^{t} can give them room to expect an answer agreeable to their Inclinations must be from the Services their old Friend may have done them, with me joyned to thy Endeavours, for the Speedy Stle^t of their Estates, which all reasonable men would have been uneasy should have been so long delay'd y^t have made any Valuable Improvements on the Land.

For my Last answer to any applycations from that Township, I do agree that the Inhabitants shall have their Choice of these 3 proposals:

Either to pay 16:15 & one Shilling a Hund. @ Quitrent.
15: & 2 Shillings Quitrent.
6:10 & 1 penny Sterl. an acre.

The persons must make Choice before the 1st Day of March next which of these terms they choose to Comply with, & the Consideration money must be that Day paid, or Interest for the Delay, which will be expected shall not be long. The Quitrent commences from the 1st Day of March next, pursuant to which I desire requests may be drawn upp, and when thou Shalt know how the people shall choose, I desire to be acquainted therewith, & am,

Thy loving Friend,
THO. PENN.

THOMAS PENN TO SECRETARY LOGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *24th Jan^y, 1733.*

LOVING FRIEND: Having Considered the terms I am willing to offer to the Inhabitants of the Townships under thy Care North of Donnegal, as the people are generally unable to pay money, I shall agree that, from the first Day of March next, three years & a half shall be allowed them to provide 15£ 10 Shil. for each hundred acres, & that no Interest shall, at the expiration of that time, be demanded for the Delay; that one half penny an acre, Sterl. money, shall be reserved for the quitrent, & that no persons, who shall hereafter settle on the Lands in Your County, shall be intituled to any such Length of time, but that all persons settling without propper authority shall be removed in such manner as the Law directs.

I am,
Thy loving Friend,
THO. PENN.

THOMAS PENN TO JOHN WRIGHT.

PHILA., *24th Jan^{ry}, 1733.*

MY GOOD FRIEND: I rece^{d} thy Letter & Speech, therein inclosed, to the Inhab^{ts} of Donnegal, and, altho' the long time they have been settled without their Paym^{t} of any thing should incline them to do at least what was proposed by James Logan, yet, as He has been their advocate, & thou hast engaged to solicit their Cause, I shall consent that either of the two Proposals shall be accepted of, provided the money is paid the first Day of March next, or that Interest shall be paid from that time, and, as James Anderson, in his Lett^{rs} to J. Logan, propos'd that some of the Town^{ps} would rather pay a less Sum, & hold at a penny an acre, I also agree that this Proposition shall be made to them, to pay six pounds ten Shillings a hund^{d} a^{s}, & a penny an acre Q^{t} R^{t}, the Money & Rent to be p^{d} as the other Moneys are, the Q^{t} R^{t} to cômence from y^{e} 1st Day of Mar. next. I have enclosed a Lett^{r} to the same purport, to be made such use of as thou mayst judge necessary. This Proposal is by them made, without mentioning any thing of the 15^{t} 10^{s}, & time for paym^{ts}, for which Reason I have not said any thing about it, and, unless some have had the promise of it, I should think these three Terms are sufficient. If they have, thou must certifie me of it that their Grants may be so made. As to the Commencem^{t} of Rent, it must be as thou hast acquainted the People. If thou hast told them they are to pay ½^{y} an A. from next Mar., there can be no Reason to abate, but I think the people of Sawatara were informed by thee they should pay neither Rent or Interest for about 4 years. Of this pray be certain, & if thou hast not already given the Rent up, I desire it may not be done.

Thou wilt observe a small Alteration in one of the Proposals, which makes too great a Diff^{ce} in calculating the Rent of one Shilling a Year, & is also an even Rate.

I think if the Donnegallians have not had a promise at the 15^{lbs} 10^{s} Rate, there will be a sufficient Diff^{ce} between their Terms & those of Sawatawro. If they have, some more time must be allowed them. To be sure, five years from the 1st of Mar., & the others three years and a half from the same time, will be sufficient if the latter have not had Reason to expect more, and, as is before observed, they must pay Q^{t} R^{ts}, unless thou hast agreed to the Contrary.

I have some thoughts of being soon in the Neighbourhood of George Aston, but, while the Assembly sits, it will not be practicable. Sometime before I set out I will acquaint the Day I shall be there, that, if necessary, I may meet thee.

Zachariah Butcher was with me yesterday, & brought two Men, who, with him, were much beat & abused on the other Side of Susquehannah, & said that thou hadst directed them to apply to me for Directions how to proceed, which I could scarce believe, because the way, I suppose, is plain, and the Persons should, on application to a Magistrate, have had a Warr^t for apprehending the Aggressors 'till the Court had decided the matter. In this Case, as in all others, I desire thou wilt give all the Countenance & Assistance as a Magistrate to our Officers which they can legally demand, & that Care may be taken to make Examples of 2 or 3 of the most forward of those fellows, for which End I shall speak to the Att^y Gen^l to assist when He goes up to your Court.

The Persons who are to have the Benefit of the Proposals are the Settlers in Donnegal & on one Side of Cheekaselunga Creek, on a piece of Land surveyed formerly to us.

Thy Letter, by Isaac Saunders, I have received, & referr'd the Matter to thy Self & Elisha Gatchel, to whom I have also wrote, & in the mean time ordered J. Steel to give King notice, that he may not cut down any Timber.

Benj^n Eastburn having shew'd me some Warrants thou hast given out to the Settlers over the River, which He got from them again, makes it necessary for me to desire thou wilt get in all thou canst, & if any Settlers before the Date of the Lott^y Proposals, should apply for more, that thou wilt fill up the Warrants & send them down to [John Georges, in whose Office they must be entered. & then return'd to] Benjamin, who will give Copys, with Orders, to the Surveyor & keep the originals, according to the constant Custom in his Office, the party applying never having the Custody of the Warrant unless he is intrusted to carry it from one office to the other.

Having said what is necessary in answer to thy Letter, I shall only desire, as far as thou canst have opportunity, I may be informed of what is done, & am,

Thy very loving Friend,
THOMAS PENN.

P. S. The Persons to whom the Terms are to be offered should determine how to hold before the first Day of Mar. next.

THOMAS PENN TO J. MINSHALL.

PHILA., *22 X^{ber}, 1733.*

MY GOOD ffRIEND: With great pleasure I rece^d thy letter of the 14th Ins^t, and much approve of thy thoughts in regard to the Irish Settlers, having been always of opinion that, tho' they might over their Cups, or when encouraged one by another, make strange Resolutions, yet that all, except the most senceless, would on further Considering, and on the Approach of persons of authority, change their former sentiments, and as their opposition could in the end only turn to their Destruction, receive with Civility any such who would behave mildly and with seeming kindness.

The carrying these thoughts into action is what very particularly deserves my thanks, and as thou hast offered to serve my ffamily in surveying the Township of Lebanon, I ordered immediately, on receipt of thy Letter, a Deputation to be made to thee, and I must desire that thou wilt survey the Lands of that Township on the People's taking out Warrants, the Requests for which may be signed by many on one paper, in which the Terms may, in a very short manner, be mentioned, and Warrants accordingly granted. But if it were possible to spread abroad that the persons already settled are only to expect the allowance of Time, I think it would be well. Also, the giving this time may be a means for their people to encourage great multitudes of their Country Men to come over and Cover the Country, which might otherwise be inhabited by a people more Industrious than many of them are.

As to Donnegall, I choose not to do anything but thro' James Logan, resolving, since they think they are entituled, from the Settlement being made by the Comm^rr, to have the Land on old Rent, to leave it entirely to him, provided it is not too long. I should be willing to consent that they should have some terms more advantageous than the last Rather than have any more Trouble about them.

I shal hope soon to hear from thee the particulars of the Treatment T. Butcher met with over Sasquehannah. As soon as I receive it some orders shal be sent to call the Ringleaders to acco^t, if necessary; if not, I desire thee & John Wright to take the propper measures for putting a Stop to such proceedings, by securing some of the chief agressors.

The Instruction thou mentions I have been appized of by the Chief Justice, and shal, when I see him, further cousider it.

My Intended Journey I shal now put of till a more suitable season for Travelling, when I hope to have the pleasure of seeing my good ffriends at Sasquehannah, to all whom pray give my Respects, and be assured tnat I om,

Thy Aff^te Friend,
THOMAS PENN.

THOMAS PENN TO JOHN PENN.

PHIL^{a}, *14th Jan., 1735.*

D^{r} BRO^{r}: Just now hearing that Cap^{t} Annis sails soon from Maryl^{d} & a Gentleman setting out immediately for that Province, I thought proper to acquaint you that I wrote you on y^{e} 9^{t} Dec^{r}, a Copy of which goes herewith, since which nothing extraord^{ry} has happen'd. The Person who was employ'd to sell Hony Bro . . . Land is in Treaty with some Persons, who I don't question will make a Purchase.

I have agreed with Clem^{t} Plumsted for the Bank Lot, under Society . . . , for five Pounds a foot. It contains 62 feet. I have also shipped in a vessel to Carolina the Value of between 2 & 300^{lb} in Bread & Flour, & in the Same Commoditys since 100^{lb} Sterl., which I find I acquainted you of before, but w^{ch} need not be insured. I have desired Clem^{t} Plumsted to purchase Wheat, but as our River has been some time past froze up he has not began, and, indeed, the Moneys laid out in Flax Seed, to W^{m} Allen for my Bro^{r} John, & these Sums to Carolina have, till now, made it impossible, but as soon as the A. is gone he will go on buying, & if we can hire a Ship in the Spring I shall forward one Ship load at least. The price at Lisbone, by a Letter of the 29^{t} of Oct^{r}, from Jn^{o} Shrman, I find is not there any ways encouraging, and this Fall, if Wheat had been got, the Difficulty to have procur'd Freight would have been great. The price is about 3/9 a Bushel, &, tho' much Wheat has been shipped, the Bales have been dispos'd of at 170 ⅌ C^{t}, which, tho' a great Price, I have deposited some Money in W^{m} Allen's hands, for which I am to have Bales in the Spring.

Our Assembly sat Monday last, & will about 10 Days long. I have spoken to some of the Members about the Quit Rent affair, & they have promis'd their assistance, & I am in hopes somewhat may be done. The late News Papers have been filled with Arguments for & against the Legality of the Court of Chancery, & some People whisper that we intend to make use of that Court to recover our arrears, &, if they conceive it likely, they may think it much more proper to comply. I have not time to enlarge, but, with my best Wishes for your Selves & my Bro^{r} Richard's Family, am,

THOMAS PENN.

The Gov^{r} is recover'd of his Indisp., tho' much contrary to y^{e} Expec. of his Physicians, but, as yet, is confined to his Chambre.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *15 May, 1734.—7, Even^{g}.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Having talk'd a good deal and thought more to-day of our affairs with Maryland, I happen'd in my way home to call to mind what I take to be an omission in our Gov$^{r's}$ intended Lett^{r} to C. Ogle, w^{h} is that his Lett^{r} turns mostly on taking measures to apply to his Mat^{y}, & to know his pleasure, but the Gov$^{r's}$ runs wholly on settling some terms for preserving y^{e} peace in y^{e} mean time, till the Boundaries are first. His perversity, therefore, may very probably render this as our Govm^{t}, not accepting his very loyal proposal. For this reason, I at p'sent think it might be worth while to transcribe the Lett^{r} again, (since it is but short and may soon be run over,) and to insert after that sentence as the ultimate and only effectual means to put an end, &c., or in some more proper place, some words to this sense, viz., *or at least till such time as his Ma^{ty} can be applied to and his pleasure known therein as you have your self proposed*, or any thing to the same purpose that in suitable terms may take off all pretence to such an objection; and I have disapatched this Bearer that there may be time enough to consider and doe it to-night, for it requires but little. But I am on J. G. acco^{t} sorry to see the evening promise so little for fair weather to-morrow. It would be well if some rep'sentation could be got ready for the Ships that are to Sail for London, as they say, in ten dayes at farthest. I mentioned a Caution to J. Steel, w^{ch} I shall not here repeat. I write this in some hurry, & am with due respect,

Thy faithful fr^{d},

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THE THOMAS PEEN.

STENTON, *16th of June, '34.*

May it please the Proprietor:

I have look'd over the Inclosed, and think if it will require any alterations, they will better and more properly be made at the Board, after the Copies have been affirm'd & sworn to, for it will be full as well taken, & probably better, to have the minute done in concert with y^{e} Council than to be wholly prepared before-hand. By ten in the morning, or thereabouts, I hope to be there, who am,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *23 of June, 1734.*

May it please the Propriet^r:

Two things particularly I was short in, when with the last 6th day, w^ch I therefore take the freedom now to mention to thee. One is to press further the dispatch of a settlem^t, and get y^e ballance of R. Thomas due to thy sister, w^ch I think is really too much neglected. He has settled for Stening Lands, but does nothing tow^ds the Pay, w^ch on his death will, I doubt, be difficult to recover. The other is to conclude on a description of y^e Southern Boundary of y^e Lower Counties on Maryl^d, w^ch, If J. Paris has more than once earnestly requested, in case there should be room to come to a further agreem^t w^th L. Balt., for the Cape mention'd in the articles, will with difficultly, if ever, be found. If thou hast anything from thy Nephew about Mountjoy or S^r A. Grant's business, I should also wish to know it, who, am with due respect,

Thy faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *7th of July, 1734.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Sixth day last, I wrote a note to Ja^s Steel, desiring him to acquaint thee that Sassoonan or Allummapis, with about half a score of his people, young & old, were that day come hither, and that they would visit thee the next; but the Lad, not finding James in town, brought back the note unopen'd.

The day they came they fared very poorly with us, comparatively with their former entertainm^t here, for we had dined, and because of the excessive heat we happen'd to have no fresh meat in the house, drest or to dress. My wife, therefore, doing the best she could with them, sent for a Joynt to make them a good breakfast in the morning, but they packt up, and were gone about sunrise, which really gave me some uneasiness, for the poor creature having formerly been always well entertained, and with marks of respect while he had any thing, I would myself have been at some charge rather than he should now think, as others also must take notice of it, that having parted with all his Land, and also with all the Pay for it, tho he holds the same rank with his people, he is slighted & disregarded when there is no further advantage to be made of him. I am sensible this is below thy spirit, and since it fell out so unhappily here with me, I could not be easier without giving this hint of it, requesting thee to make amends for the appearing slight he met with here. And when I have an opp^{ty} myself, (tho I have no Interest in the case,) I shall endeavour not to be wanting. Be pleased also to excuse so much being said on such a subject, from

Thy faithful friend,
JA^{s} LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *11 Aug^{t}, 1734.*

May it please the Propriet^{r}:

Having rec^{d} the 2 Letters from thy Serv^{t}, just as I was going into the chaise; I forbore reading them then, but calling at Ja. Steel's, I there look'd on Brown's, but had not patience to goe quite through the first side. She is certainly a base woman, to dispute facts so clear, and above all, to endeavour to overthrow them by another piece of wickedness, equal to the first. In reading *the Land* in Colby's Lett^{r}, *yo^{r} Land.* She gave Ja^{s} Steel Colby's Original Lett^{r} to his Aunt, w^{ch} he has, and there it is *the* Land. She may probably have a duplicate, and of the *y^{e}* will make a *y^{r}* & from thence draw a prevaricating argum^{t}; but I am as fully satisfied in the case, as I have ever been in any fact, that his aunt gave him a firm Title for the Land, and that it was absolutely his. I saw (& shall in a proper place depose it) an authentic Deed from his Aunt, & brought from N. York with me the copy of it, Signed, as I remember, by the persons themselves who witnessed the original, and she is an Infamous . . for disputing the truth of what I have so asserted. I never had any manner of Inclination to be concerned with that affair of y^{e} Land, and would much rather be clear of it, as I really design to be. But after the acco^{t} I gave in my representation. as they never had any legal right, I cannot see after what has past, what room there is to be any way concern'd about it.

The other Lett^{r} from W. A., I read not till I came home, but I met him on the Road, & had a good deal of discourse with him, and find that th^{o} he sayes, I once told him, I did not see but that he might have the Land, and he had it duly surveyed; yet he owns, also, or at least denies not what I told thee had pass'd between us. but what he insists on, is what since pass'd between yo^{r}selves at his house, when thou bid him turn y^{e} people off, and if they refused, to send them to Newtown. From that time, he says, he thought y^{e} point clearly fixed, & has since acted accordingly. To all which as I am a stranger to it, I can say nothing. But if he has it according to that expectations given him, I shall interpose with him, for Tenant's piece, w^{ch} I must confess, stricks a little with me. He complains, I see, for want of his Returns, and, indeed, he has reason, for th^{o} before thy arrival, I took vast pains to get them made, and tho he was generous enough to the officers, and for all they did they knew they were to have ready money, and th^{o} J. Steel had it most strictly in charge for me, and I believe he was not slack in it, is most earnest to press J. Taylor for them. Yet I could never see one of them, but this now, I hope, will be remedied. I left Brown's Lett^{r} with J. Steel, to return to thee, & here inclose the other, from

Thy faithful fr^{d},
J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *5th of Oct., 1734.*

May it please the Proprietor, T. P.:

Ann Cartlidge tells me that in discourse with her daughter-in-law, now in town, since she spoke with thee, she understands that Jno. Smith, the Surveyor from Virginia, began at the mouth of Octeraroe, and not from Conestogoe, and that it was Smith whose line fell nearly in with their house. That Smith began at Octeraroe, I think, was always said, but I thought yesterday it was a line from Conestogoe, that is, Noble's Line, w^{ch} fell in with their house. But she knows nothing of Noble's Line. John Smith she saw at their house when he returned from Sasquehannah, and knew the man before, so that in him she cannot be mistaken. But, if some proper person would speak with Edmond's Daughter, who, they say, was married yesterday in town, perhaps they might come at more certainty. If this should be the case, w^{ch} I know not how to believe, we have all hitherto misreckoned much, but I think no time should be lost in knowing the Truth with exactness. This I thought necessary to hint before the woman left y^{e} town, & am

Thy faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

If S. Blunston were employ'd, with assistants, to run the Line, he might probably the more freely undertake the other. The variation must be allowed for, w^{ch} is about 5° 40 minutes westw^{d}.

[*Note of Thomas Penn's.*]

Rob^{t} Charles: I desire thou wilt learn where Ed. Cartlidge's Daughter-in-law is, and from her learn what she knows about running these Lines, and send me advice by the bearer if she can be readily found.

T. P.

JAMES LOGAN TO THE PROPRIETARIES.

Stenton, *8^{br} ye 8th, 1734.*

May it please our Proprietors:

Having a considerable Interest in Durham, I thought it proper to send up my son (a great boy) by the direct Road, that he may know it for the future, and see a place where he may happen hereafter to have some Concern, or business at least. With him also comes a servant, who probably may continue with me, and being to return immediately will obey your Commands, if you have any message this way.

This gives me an opport^{ty} of observing that, being ask'd yesterday what I thought might be a proper consideration to give the Indians for their Claim if they should sell, I answered, much out of y^{e} way what I would have said, was about 40 shills. per thous^{d} for y^{e} whole, good and bad, or to compute for what may be improveable of it, as a great part of it is good for little or nothing, at about 5 or 6 ^{lbs}, or from that to 8 or 10 ^{lbs}, w^{ch} would, if I mistake not, be near is not altogether as cheap as the other. But you have the sharpest fellows on such accounts to deal with that I have known amongst the Indians, and to set prices here is to no purpose, but I think you should purchase.

In the evening of yesterday arrived Jennings in Simon Edgel's Snow, from Bristol, who had not been gone full 4 months from hence. The last date I have is from my Brother, y^{e} 17th of Augst, who, tho' he used to send me a summary of their news, has said nothing further in that than that "there is nothing yet new undertaken since the surrender of Philipsburgh." By the news of July I find that place was surrendered, upon very honourable terms, about y^{e} 23^{d} or 24th N. st., the french having granted to the Garrison, or rather to their Govern^{r}, every article he demanded, & afterw^{ds} treated him with great honour for his Gallant behaviour, as also did Prince Eugene & the Imperial officers for the brave Defence he had made. That Prince had made his approaches so near to the ffrench that some of his men were killed with musket shot (as tis said), but the latter were so strongly Intrenched that the Germans could not attack them, their army also being vastly inferior in number. This is all I know by that vessel. I heartily wish you success and a safe return, who am

Your faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

I ordered my lad this morning to call on Tho. fframe to know if he had any thing to send, w^{ch} he did, but he has nothing.

J. L.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

PHILAD^{ia}, *8th of feb^{ry}, '$3\frac{4}{5}$.*

May it please the Proprietor:

I came to town yesterday about noon, on acco^{t} of our Durham Company, who kept me engaged till near eleven at night. What I am now to request is a sight of the Book of Minutes of the Commissioners of Property, begun in my hand 1701, and I will either send it back to day or bring it my self, who am, with respect,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

I must return home to night.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *13th of febry, 173$\frac{4}{5}$.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Some of the Chiefs of the Silesians, who arrived in the ffall, having some few weeks since applied to me for a Tract of Land they would purchase, I told them when I went next to town, I would inquire whether they might not be accommodated. But J. Steel, telling me last 6th or 7th day, when I was there, that they had not succeeded in their application to you, to which I had advised them, and that he thought they were agreeing with C. Whisser, I concluded it was over. This morning, some of them coming again, told me Caspars Land would not suit them, because incumbered with other inhabitants, and therefore, they continue their Request for my assistance, and I believe I could get them otherwise accommodated. But I find there may be a thousand pistoles had of them in specie, for two thousand acres of good Land, at Perkassy, provided, the Quittr^ts be easie, which I take to be a handsomer offer than I have known made since I first knew the Province, and how far such a sum ready down, in that pay, may suit you, your selves are the most proper Judges. 'Tis true, I have a good opinion of the People, but you may be assured, I have no other view in this than to serve you. They will want an answer as soon as conveniently may be, w^ch may be returned by Ja. Steel, or as you shall think fit, & I wish it could be to-morrow.

I am, with respect,
Your very faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

I forgot to inquire whether my Letter *was sent to J. Anderson*, of Donegal. My son having copied this, tells me it was.

[Note of Thomas Penn's].

I had thy Letter about the Silecians this day, and am obliged to thee for thy trouble concerning their proposal to us. They have one from us, and are to let us have an answer to-morrow or Monday, upon the Terms mentioned in thy Letter. But the quantity wee propose to sell to them, is 2500 acres. My Brother Joyns with mee in our best wishes for you all. I am,

Thy Ass^d ffr^d,
T. P.

Thy son had thy Letter to Ja^s Anderson back with him.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

March 25, 1735.

May it please the Proprietors:

As the weather with its effects on the Roads, w^ch are now impracticable, has prevented my coming to town to-day, as I fully intended when I left it, I send you my Draught of such a paper as I imagine might be proper for you to send to the House of Repsent^ves. I am Sorry, indeed, that I cannot now, since I was last week in town, please myself with y^e same hopes of its success that I had when I wrote my former lett^r, for I have too good grounds to suspect the Trustees of the Loan Office, through their Abhorrence of the thought of any further inundation of Paper, fix their mind so much on this alone and keep it so constantly in their view, that, tho' they also detest the Justice of your being kept out of yo^r Rights, yet they will with no good grace or bent of Inclination goe into any measures that can give but y^{e} most distant apprehension of the other. They flatter themselves that, by their managem^{t} in keeping money always in y^{e} office, by rendering it somewhat difficult to get it out, they shall be able to prevent the increase of it, for 'tis this view alone that engages A. H. to undergoe the fatigue he bears in that office, which otherwise he would not undertake for thrice the Pay he has for it; and if they can secure this point, they hope y^{e} Currency cannot in y^{e} time it must be out, sink much lower than it now is; & if it does not, they seem to be of opinion that you will lose much less by it in yo^{r} Quittr^{ts} than you would otherwise in y^{e} Pay for your Lands, should there be another Emission. This is what I never heard any of them say; yet I cannot think myself so akward at conjecturing, but that from the hints that have dropt, I can pretty safely form this conclusion; and what I principally draw it from is this, that A. H., in all the discourse I have had with him on the subject, appear'd always to think it very difficult if not impracticable to bring the Assembly into any measures that would answer the end proposed, and seem'd to think it much easier to get you a sum of money in consideration of what you lose in those Quittr^{ts}; and this I Judge he thinks would be another method, could it be brought to bear (of w^{ch} I must own I have no great hopes) to discourage the Countrey from suffering y^{e} Currency, if by any means they can prevent it to sink any lower. Thus much in relation to the Trustees.

As to the Paper, if you would have it even so much as further considered, it will be proper, I believe, as soon as may be, to get it pretty fairly copied, and to communicate it as you shall judge most suitable and requisite. But tho' it is my own draught and thought, yet, I assure you, I should not, myself, venture it into y^{e} house without first finding out, by proper endeavours, what might probably be expected to be the Issue of it. Of the less capable of thinking, most that you would consult, would probably approve of it immediately. Of the other sort, some who would heartily approve of your having all yo^{r} just Rights, might not, probably, of this method. or of all the Language of the Paper, and of those who would openly seem to joyn with it, some would be willing, & p'rhaps capable, to give it a turn in the dark without ever being discovered. All my views in it, was to fall on some method to bring the House of Rep'sent^{ves} to say they hope the people will, on further thought, discharge their duty with so much Honour and Justice, according to their abilities, as to prevent the necessity of any other measures, or something to this effect, which I am sensible they may possibly doe in a very civil manner, yet in terms so ambiguous, that each side may construe their own way, and in senses directly contrary. Yet, if no other advantage follow'd, you would have this, of having giving fair notice of what y^{e} people are to expect, w^{ch} would be some, provided, no other Inconveniency ensued. Thus, I have fill'd two pages, and yet, you will be no more able than I am to say to what purpose. You know my Opinion, that you should be very free with, and consult many. There have but few things in my own affairs, or those I had in charge, appear'd so fully clear to me at once, as that I could depend on my own Judgem^t without taking all the assistance I could get from others, th^o after I had form'd one, I have not been easily moved without some new discoveries, to which I have thought, I ought always to have my eyes open, and to suffer no former opinion to prevail further, that its foundation should prove solid on any further Inquiry or examination. All this I mention here, only as it may lead to y^e method to be taken in this & y^e like cases. Should you see any hopes or prospect of effecting any thing, what, if in order to prepare them, you invited the whole House to dine with you & y^e Gov^r, (but no more,) at Shubert's, next 5th day, and there, in the most free, open. & pleasant manner talk, now & then, of y^e Countrey & y^e People, not forgetting yo^r father & his views; the pleasure it would give you to see some of those who first accompanied him; the happiness every man then proposed to himself & his posterity. You have heard those who had very well known yo^r father mention the transports of pleasure he would sometimes be in, on the thought of his being the Instrum^t of leading so many good men into a seat of Liberty & Plenty, tho' at first they met with some hardships; that undoubtedly the Countrey has proved a Land of freedom & ease to great numbers, & to their Posterity; But it has often affected you with the deepest sorrow to reflect, it proved so much otherwise to himself and his; that th^o he was ever an enemy to all extravagances, yet his engagem^{ts} in attending the Public & serving others, had sunk his own family to a degree, that even the Debts he necessarily contracted by those means, yet lay a burthen undischarged. Then to yo^r own disappointm^{ts}, yet all with much good nature. But I will not turn y^e Leaf, & therefore, here break off, & with due respects conclude.

Your faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

I think J. Pemb, (C. Plumst, &c., should be seriously consulted. You, by this time, I suppose, know what to expect of I. Nor).

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *26 Mar., '35.*

May it please the Proprietor:

This morning I intended, if the day prov'd as we find it, to be in town in the evening; but on thy brother's answer to mine of last night, I perceive I shall not be wanted there on any other acco^{t} than that I gave a poor young man from Donegal, whom I left in Philad^{a} last 7th day, & who came out hither to me yesterday, an expectation on his affirming to me that you referr'd his affair to my advice that I would be there to-day. But if I should come, it would give me no small concern to be obliged to intermeddle any further in their business. I have largely related all I know relating to it, and as I find he is one of those who settled on y^{e} south side of Sickasolungoe Creek, on a place that neither I, nor any of those parts had any notion of its being other than vacant land, and w^{ch} Ja^{s} Mitchel affirms was never surveyed, tho returned, in order to secure it from a Design that S. Mk & one wth meil were said to have in their heads w^{ch}, it was then apprehended, might prove of ill consequence, and as I very fully inform'd thee of all this, I know not of any thing more I could doe, than barely to repeat the same, It has ever been very distant from my Practice to interpose in any case in disfavour of y^{e} Interest, and I should be very loth to begin now, all I can say is that y^{e} people were no intruders; they settled by consent, and for my part I was pleased in their settling there, they & I believed it was vacant, and all the rest will be in yo^{r} own breast; I would willingly come to town to doe you any service, but if there be no particular occasion, would rather avoid it till y^{e} Roads, much hurt by the late storms, are fitter for my Carriage. I have, however, just now, a pair of horses brought me & bought for me, the one at Esopus, the other on Long Island, and if these prove to expectation, or such as I sent for, my journey may be rendered easier.

I shall add, that I cannot yet think, but it may be proper, to have a fair Copy of the Paper I last sent, and to shew it to some of the members of the House that you can most conside in. Nay, I cannot see if it goes not into them, but that it may be proper enough W. Webb amongst others should see it, &c.

Just as I wrote y^{e} last word, I was call'd out to see my horses, & am sorry I mention'd them, for they do not please. I beg the young man above mentioned may be dispatched, which will make me the easier in my stay here, & therein oblige

Thy faithful servant,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *22^{d} April, '35 past 12.*

May it please the Proprietor:

I heartily thank thee for thy kind Lett^{r}, and congratulate you on your success so far as Newcastle. As to my writing to New York at the time that affair was discoursed of, I conceiv'd I had so fully shewn it would be useles for me to write to any person there, unless it were Judg'd proper I should say some thing to my old acquaintance, Geo. Clark, their Secretary, that, to speak the truth, I never thought of it since; and even in relation to him, I said I doubted whether it might not be better not to apply to him in it, as not knowing how he might stand affected in the case, and the privatest manner it can be done in, that their Govern^{r} may not have the least suspicion, would undoubtedly be best. I take it, therefore, to be absolutely necessary to know with certainty how George stands with the Govern^{r} before anything can be resolved on in relation to him. James Alex^{r}, we know, is a sure hand; whether you have any acquaintance, (I mean thy self and he,) I know not, but believe there is not a man in America, out of the strongest ties of Relation, for whom he would doe more than he would for A. Ham., on the least scrip of a pen for him. However, if you can be well assured that G. Cl. and y^{e} Gov^{r} are any way at variance, I would write to him, if desired, tho' I cannot say my judgm^{t} would goe along with it. I suppose you write only by post, & if so, some-body from me shall wait on thee to morrow to know your further pleasure, which is all I can say on that head.

My family are all so well that they are stept out this morning to Schuylkill, to see the fishery there, and bring home, if they can, a dinner.

Just now, as thy Serv^{t} deliv^{d} thine, a Messsage came to B. Eastburn from his wife, to acquaint him he must hasten home, for thou wanted him. I have many weeks past been expecting him here, and he had so nearly finished for me that I thought it would really be a pity, considering it is so very difficult for him to get abroad, if for the sake of being earlier with thee by two hours, at most, he should be obliged to make another Journey of it, and leave a business imperfect that I wanted much to have dispatched, and was so nearly compleated. Yet he would by no means agree even to this short space, unless I would absolutely take upon me to get him excused, so that he might be entirely exempted from blame, which I beg these lines may effect, & it will oblige,

Thy very faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THE PROPRIETARIES.

STENTON, *25th of June, '35 (at night).*

May it please the Propriet^{rs}:

Had not I been taken up almost all this afternoon with revising R. Charles's Draught of y^{e} Lett^{r} to Maryl^{d}, I should have waited on you to mention what, in my Judgem^{t}, may be worth your thought now on Henry Smith's speedy Return amongst the Indians, w^{ch} is, that I am really apprehensive of some dissatisfaction breaking out, unless great care be taken to prevent it, about their Lands, especially on Sasquehannah, nor am I altogether free of the like in relation to those on y^{e} western branch of Delaware, of which I may be more particular when I see you. But I shall here mention what I think a proper step to be immediately taken, w^{ch} is, that as Allumajus is at present very poor, yet considered and respected as the Chief of all our Delaware Indians, and as the five Nations carefully observe how those Natives, who depend on them, are treated, it may be prudent now, when some of the Chiefs of those People are expected, to send Allumajus a small present, as a strowd, a Blanket, & a shirt for himself, and, at the same time, to order ten or twelve bushels of meal to be sent to him from Tulpyhockin, under the name of Provisions, for those Chiefs and their People, a method w^{ch} carries no great Cost with it, yet is very particularly obliging. H. Smith sayes he intends to set out again y^{e} day after to-morrow, and he can very easily carry the Present, as also the order to Conradt Wiser, or in absence, to such as H. Sm. may name, for the Provision, about which he may be particularly talk'd with. This I take the freedom to give as my opinion, and, were I present with you, believe I could give you sufficient reasons to induce you to y^{e} same. In y^{e} mean time, I am, with due respect,

Your faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THE PROPRIETARIES.

STENTON, *19th of 10^{br}, '35.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Having, this afternoon, recv'd a Lett^{r} from S. Blunston, of y^{e} 9th Instant, I think 'tis proper to acquaint thee in time with a particular he mentions to me, which, 'tis not improbable, he may have observed to thy self, but as he sayes he takes notice of it to me as C. J., I would not neglect to communicate it, which is, that he happened by some accident to meet wth a Lett^{r}, directed by the Att^{ny} Gen^{l} of Maryl^{d}, Dulaney, to y^{e} Att^{ny} who manages the affairs of their People at Lancaster Court, with directions to follow former Instructions, and, if the Court should give Judgem^{t} against them, then to appeal to the King, or, if that was refused, to take good evidence of that Refusal, w^{ch}, before their next Court comes on, should, I think, be considered. He further tells me what I am really sorry for, that Jennings, who was to have taken Cressap, having been too free with his secret to some on this side, who had nothing to doe with it, the Design is fully discovered to Cressap, who threatens to be his death if he ever meets him there again. W. Allen should, therefore, know this, and take immediate care to acquaint him with it in time to prevent any further attempt, since it cannot now be attended with any other Consequence than mischief. I should be pleased to hear of thine and families welfare with the Govern^{rs}, (but hope my wife has visited him to-day,) and am, with due respect,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

Mr. PETER'S LETTER TO THE PROPRIETOR, CONCERNING DUNLAP.

[1735.]

Honour^{d} Sir: I have just now received an account that Cressap has spirited up a number of poor, infatuated people to sign a Petition to the King against me for burning their houses & for doing some acts of Injustice to one Andrew Dunlap, who, with his son, as it is said, is to go to London & present their Petition. He is gone to Virginia for that purpose, being much encouraged by some of their good men, perhaps Lord Fairfax.

As to the burning of the Houses, The Treaties wth the Indians, & particularly their last Treaty, setting forth their complaints against these Trespassers, the solemn engagement of the Governor to them to remove them, the sundry Proclamations before removal, My report of my Proceedings, approved by Governor, Council & Assembly, all which you have, will fully set this matter right.

As to the old man, Andrew Dunlap, I have, from a true companion, for y^{e} great Injuries he sustained from one John & Robert Black, assisted him with my advice & money from time to time, &

endeavour'd to obtain a satisfaction for him from those iniquitous people, but as he is a very weak old body, they always got the better by y^e^ man's ignorant management, & at last, by law suits and other expensive proceedings, they reduced y^e^ poor man to beggary. In this condition he again applied, I think, in y^e^ year 1742, for redress to y^e^ Governor, who told him he was sorry for him, but it was not in his power to help him in this, as the Blacks had some land for which they had not taken out warrants. He applied for their Land by way of reprizal, and it was thought a good expedient to oblige them to make him satisfaction, but it was never proposed by him, as he had no money to pay for the Land, y^t^ any other use should be made of a Grant y^n^ only to induce the Blacks to do him justice, & then all was to be cancelled. On this the Gov^r^ signed Patents to Dunlap for Black's Land, & I kept ye Patent . . . . . . in my hands; but the Blacks dying, & their Lands going into their widows' & their children's hands, who had made considerable Improvements, & nothing being to be done, I cancelled all the proceedings agreeable to what was concluded on before they issued. I heard no more of Dunlap till I went over the Hills, & there I heard he had made a settlement contrary to y^e^ Proclamations, & I afterwards saw him there, & was much concerned at his hard fate. He voluntarily entered into a Recognizance & Bond, & came away, & I, gratis, put him upon one of my own Plantations, that had cost me near three hundred Pounds, & I thought he was there now, but to my surprize three Justices of Peace, Mr. Allison, Mr. Smith, & Mr. Maxwell, have sent me a Letter y^t^ such a Petition is signed, and he is to have the charge of it to London; and that in the body of it he complains of me as if I aided y^e^ Blacks, or did something by w^ch^ he was kept out of his Right—all absolutely false, as will be made appear by numbers. This part, however, I am answerable for to you, & no body else; and I must stand or fall in all this proceedings by your Judgment, w^ch^ is a mighty comfort.

Tho' I dont know whether this wrongheaded wretch will go over or no, or y^t^ any gentleman can be so base as to support him, yet I think it necessary to apprize you of what I hear, y^t^ you may not be surprized in case it prove true.

Sept.

WARRANTS FOR NEW CASTLE COUNTY—1735.

A List of Warrants Granted, for Surveying & laying out at, the several Persons undernamed, the respective Quantities of Land to their names annexed, situate within the County of Newcastle, on Delaware. Extract from the Original Warrants of Survey, now remaining in my Office, at Philadelphia, the 23^{d} day of April, A. D. 1735. ꝑ Benja. Eastburn, $Survey^{r}$ Gen^{l} of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties on Delaware.

Renters' or Purchasers' Names.	Warrts. granted by.	Quantity acres.	Date of ye Warrants.
Neels Laarson, friend	Commrs. at Phila.	800	30 of 7ber, 1684
John Longworthy	do.	200	5 of Aug., 1685
Thomas Lankshire	Wm. Penn, Propy.	200	30 of May, 1683
Thomas Laws	do.	300	16 of Jan., 1683
Paul Laarson	do.	200	14 of May, 1684
Samuel Land	do.	300	5 of 10ber, 1683
Anglebert Lott	Commrs.	a resur.	12 of May, 1685
John Kirkey	do.	300	27 of Jan., 1684
Edward Kennison	do.	200	14 of Apr., 1685
Henrick Jacobson	do.	100	28 of Aug., 1685
John Paul Jacquetts	do. a Resurvey	200	3 of Feb., 1684
Aaron Johnson Vandenburgh	Court at Newcastle	100	2&3 of 10ber, 1679
Jean Paul Jacquet, Peter Claassen	Propriety. William Penn	200	22 of Feb, 1682
Matthias Matthias de Voss	do.	400	23 of Feb, 1682
William Morris	do.	300	15 of July, 1684
Daniel McCarty	do.	200	12 of 10ber, 1683
Hugh Maesland	Commrs.	200	31 of 8ber, 1684
Hans Markeson	do.	200	7 of Apr., 1685
John Murray	do.	300	10 of Feb., 1684
John Pennington	Propriety.	200	13 of May, 1684
John Taylor & Robert Wheeloon	do.	500	4 of Aug, 1684
Jacob Vanderveer	do.	a resurvey	18 of May, 1684
Broer Sinnexen	do.	360	31 of May, 1683
James Scott	do.	100	30 of May, 1683
Broer Sinnexen	do.	300	31 of May, 1683
Charles Peterson	do.	a resurvey	18 of 8ber, 1683
Jacob & Cornel Vanderveer	Commrs. at Phila.	400	27 of Aug., 1689
Jacob Vanderveer	do.	400	7 of Apr., 1685
Thomas Spry	do.	a resurvey	10 of Feb., 1684
Francis Scott	do.	400	17 of Feb., 1684
Charles Pickering	do.	a resurvey	30 of —— 1685
Charles Pickering on behalf of others	Commrs. at Philada	208	7 of Ap., 1685
Isaac Stover	do.	200	12 of 7ber, 1684
David Stradling	do.	200	12 of 7ber, 1684
Robert Robinson	do.	300	3 of Apr., 1684
William Rakestraw	do.	500	24 of Feb., 1684
Richard Robinson	do.	200	3 of Ap., 1685
George Reed	do.	100	3 of Ap., 1685
Gabriel Rappee	do.	600	30 of 7ber, 1684
Do. for 12 Servants	do.	600	30 of 7ber, 1684
Do. for a Mill	do.	....	30 of 7ber, 1684
Capt. Israel Helme	Proprietary	300	31 of July, 1684
William Green	do.	200	19 of May, 1684
Arnoldus Delagrange	do.	300	20 of June, 1684
William Guest	do.	300	29 of July, 1684
Do.	do.	200	8 of Aug., 1684
Thomas Gillet	do.	96	18 of June, 1684
John Garretson	do.	300	5 of 10ber, 1683
Thomas Gillet	do.	200	5 of Feb., 1682
Jacob Hendrickson & Hendrick Hendrickson	do.	300	8 of 10ber, 1683
Robert Darby	do.	200	21 of Ap., 1683

Renters' or Purchasers' names.	Warrts. granted by.	Quantity acres.	Date of ye Warrants.
Henry Doll	Proprietary	100	18 of 8ber, 1683
Morgan Druet	do.	a resurvey	1 of 10ber, 1683
Peter Claassen	do.	200	1 of 7ber, 1683
Peter Aldricks	do.	....	23 of Feb. 1682
Jonas Arskin	do.	200	15 of Ap. 1684
Jacob Aertson	do.	200	22 of Feb. 1682
Samuel Hollingsworth	Commrs. at Philada.	300	27 of Feb. 1684
Israel Helme, jun	do.	174	22 of June, 1685
Thomas Graves	do.	200	19 of 10ber, 1684
John Grigg	do.	200	12 of May, 1685
William Grigg	do.	400	26 of 10ber, 1684
William Guest	do.	50	19 of 10ber, 1684
Henry Garretson	do.	100	7 of Ap. 1685
Paul Garretson	do.	100	7 of Ap. 1685
Cornelius Empson	do.	a resur. 70	28 of July, 1685
Do.	do.	500	28 of July, 1685
Do.	do.	a resurvey	28 of July, 1685
Benjamin East	do.	200	19 of 10ber, 1684
Thomas Fox	do.	500	27 of Jany, 1684
Robert French	do.	a Lot	3 of Feb. 1693-4
Henry Furniss	do.	250	7 of June, 1685
John Darby, in right of John Chaffe, who purchased of George Andrews	do.	200	19 of May, 1685
William Check	do.	300	12 of 7ber, 1684
Jacob Clason	do.	200	26 of 10ber, 1684
John Cann	do.	a resurvey	11 of Jan, 1684
John Carolson & Susannah Hendrickson	do.	abt. 200	25 of 9ber, 1684
William Bouroughs	do.	200	26 of 10ber, 1684
Jacob Aertson	do.	200	7 of Ap, 1685
Robert Fennell	do.	500	27 of Jan, 1684
Richard Halliwell	Proprietary	400	30 of 8ber, 1701
William Howston	do.	a vacancy	3 of 8ber, 1701
John Grantham	do.	200	2 of Augt, 1701
William Guest	do.	abt. 600	4 of Feb, 1700-1
William Davis, David Evans & Wm. Willis & Compa.	do.	30,000	15 of 8ber, 1701
Robert French	do.	150	26 of Aug, 1701
John Budd	do.	500	11 of Feb, 1700-1
Joseph Wood	do.	200	31 of 8ber, 1701
John Wild	do.	400	19 of 10ber, 1700
Rees Thomas	do.	400	19 of 10ber, 1700
Do.	do.	200	31 of Mar. 1701
Resurvey ye County in Genl.	do.	....	26 of May, 1701
Newcaste Town comn.	do.	1,000	31 of 8ber, 1701
James Harland	Commrs. at Philada.	abt. 250	28 of Jan. 1701
Obadiah Holt	do.	150 or 200	28 of Jan. 1701
John Hales	do.	a vacancy	16 of Ap. 1705
Joseph Hedges	do.	100	8 of 7ber, 1702
Joseph Hansen	do.	300 or 400	28 of Jan. 1701
John Guest	do.	250	3 of 7ber. 1705
Do.	do.	several tracts	23 of Mar. 1701-2
Paul Garretson	do.	250	28 of Jan. 1701
John Guest	do.	a resurvey	28 of Jan. 1701
Do.	do.	100	15 of 10ber, 1701
Ricd. Cantwell, Wm. Dyre & Company, Membrs. of ye Church of Engld.	do.	Ground for a Chappl.	1 of 9ber, 1704
Matthew Corbet	do.	200	11 of Mar. 1705
Joshua Story	do.	200	24 of 9ber, 1702
John Cock	do.	250	25 of June, 1705
George Dakeyne	do.	600	28 of Jan. 1701
Brian McDonald	do.	a vacancy	21 of 10ber, 1703
George Dakeyne	do.	....	5 of Jan. 1702
William Dyre	do.	200	20 of Feb. 1704
Peter Anderson	do.	50	5 of Jan. 1701
Do.	do.	....	25 of June. 1705
Do. & Joshua Hansens	do.	a resurvey	5 of Jan. 1701
Andrew Anderson	do.	resurvey 200	28 of Jan. 1701

Renters' or Purchasers' names.	Warrts. granted by.	Quantity acres.	Date of ye Warrants.
John Bentley	Commrs. at Philada.	100	14 of Augt. 1704
Thomas Boyer	do.	100	12 of Mar. 1704-5
Bank of Delaw. to the Inhabts. of N. Castle Town	do.	....	11 of Feb. 1701
Abraham Brewster	do.	247	28 of Jan. 1701
Humphrey Best	do.	200	11 of Mar. 1705-6
Do. & Joseph Wheeldon	do.	400	28 of Jan. 1701
William Brakin	do.	100	24 of 9ber, 1701
Joseph Moore	do.	a addition	31 of 10ber, 1701
Joshua Morgan	do.	100	22 of 10ber, 1702
John Monroe	do.	300	25 of June, 1705
Henry Land	do.	200	22 of 10ber, 1701
Thomas Janvier	do,	a Lot	1 of Apr. 1702
John Lewis	do.	200	1 of 10ber, 1705
Richard Halliwell	do.	a Lott	31 of Jan. 1706-7
George Hogg	do.	a Lott	28 of Jan. 1701
John King	do.	200	4 of Feb. 1701
Geo. Hogg for Jno. Dunn	do.	a resurvey	9 of June, 1702
William Horne, Joseph England, & others	do.	....	13 of Jan. 1703-4
William Horne	do.	1,000	27 of 10ber, 1704
Joseph Hedges	do.	100	24 of 9ber, 1702
James With	do.	50	11 of Mar. 1705-6
Peter Oldson	do.	100	5 of Jan. 1702
Joseph Wood	do.	an overplus	23 of Aug. 1703
Christophr White, for ye Orphans of John Champion	do.	200	18 of May, 1703
Benjamin Swett	do.	a Lott	3 of June, 1706
Samuel Thawley	do.	200	15 of 9ber, 1705
Nicholas Smith	do.	200	25 of June, 1705
Thomas Rossel	do.	100	27 of May, 1706
John Richardson, jun	William Penn, Prop	a vacancy	10 of 10ber, 1711
James Claypoole	do.	a resurvey	10 of Feb. 1684
John Bruister	do.	300	26 of June, 1684
Joseph & James Bolle	do.	300	10 of 7ber, 1683
Dr. Disjardin's Widow	do.	A Lot in Town	12 of 10ber, 1683
John Prew	do.	100	10 of July, 1683
John Buckley	do.	100	30 of June, 1683
Daniel Smith	do.	200	17 of June, 1684
Capt. Edmund Cantwell	do.	a resury. 2 Tracts	19 of 8ber, 1683
Oliver Cope	do.	100	7 of July, 1683
Dirk & Hendrick Huyberts	do.	200	18 of 8 ber, 1683
Casparus Herman	do.	400	22 of Feb, 1682
Samuel Peterson	do.	300	17 of Jan. 1683
Richard Quench	do.	200	12 of July, 1684
Anthony Wallis	do.	150	11 of Aug. 1683
Gysbert Walraven	do.	300	20 of June, 1684
Matthias Bellis	Comrs. at Philada.	100	28 of Aug. 1685
Samuel Barker	do,	200	7 of Apr. 1685
Michael Offley	do.	300	27 of Jan. 1684
John Pierson	do.	200	20 of 10ber, 1684
Zechariah Patrick	do.	200	14 of Apr. 1685
Lucas Steedham	do.	200	13 of July, 1685
Liluff Steedham	do.	200	13 of July, 1685
Erasmus Steedham	do.	200	13 of July, 1685
Timothy Stedman	do.	a Tract bound'd	7 of Apr. 1685
William Stockdall	do.	250	3 of Apr. 1685
James Claypoole	do.	180	7 of Apr. 1685
Caparus Herman	do.	a resury.	7 of Apr. 1685
Charles Pickering	do.	500	29 of 8ber, 1684
Isaac Slover	do.	A Lot in Town	12 of 7ber, 1684
John Vance	do.	200	30 of June, 1685
William Vance	do.	200	30 of June, 1685
James Widow	do.	200	14 of Apr. 1685
Henricus Williams	do.	200	7 of Ap. 1685
John Cowgil	do.	100	1 of May, 1718
Gilbert Falconar	do.	40	28 of Mar. 1715

Renters' or Purchasers' names.	Warrts. granted by.	Quantity acres.	Date of ye Warrants.
Col. John French	Commrs. at Philada.	a resurvey a Lot	15 of May, 1716
Evan Powell	do.	resury. 200	15 of 10ber, 1719
John Grigg	do.	abt. 300	19 of 9ber, 1714
David Jones	do.	200	21 of 7ber, 1715
Johannes Jaquet	do.	150	19 of 7ber, 1718
Thomas Pierson	do.	54	25 of Mar. 1718
Isaac Ridley	do.	100	23 of 10ber, 1716
Jacob & Jacob, junr., Vanderveer	do.	400	29 of July, 1717
John Thomas	do.	vacant	15 of Feb. 1708
Jacob Vandegrist, Dan'l Cormuck, & Albert Van Zant	do.	600	16 of Mar. 1708-9
Isaac Nigoren	do.	a Town Lot	28 of May, 1708
Christopher Wilson	do.	200	8 of 10ber, 1718
William & Cornelius Williams	do.	for a Landing	1 of Feb. 1724-25
William Williams	do,	200	20 of 9ber, 1717
John Williamson	do.	150	6 of Mar. 1716-17
Inhabitts. of N. Castle Town	do.	Marsh Land	18 of June, 1715
John McDonald	do.	250	7 of Jan. 1708
James Anderson	do.	200	24 of 8ber, 1709
Edward Burrows	do.	200	25 of Mar. 1715
Patrick Bromfield	do.	200	12 of 7ber, 1715
William Burney	do.	250	5 of 10ber, 1714
Do.	do.	250	21 of 7ber, 1715
William Burrows	do.	a vacancy	1 of June, 1713
Job Bunting	do.	150	1 of May, 1718
Matthias Vanbebber	do.	a Res. 2,500	17 of 7ber, 1709
Daniel Cormick	do.	about 40	10 of Apr. 1716
John Cowgill	do.	a resurvey	26 of May, 1714
Matthew Corbet	do.	200	15 of Mar. 1714-5
Richard Cantwell	do.	A Lot in Town	18 of 8ber, 1708
James Coutts	do.	do.	4 of Apr. 1707
Robert Courtney	do.	150	4 of Mar. 1716-7
William Cuerton	do.	a vacancy	25 of June, 1714
Abel Dodd	do.	150	20 of Aug. 1715
George Dakeyne for Dyer	do.	a Lot	16 of 7ber, 1708
Rowland Fitz Gerald	do.	40 or 50	10 of 10ber, 1718
John Frogg	do.	100	21 of 7ber, 1715
Alexander Frasier	do.	100	26 of 7ber, 1715
Edward Gibbs	do.	200	26 of Feb. 1714
John Gumley	do.	about 70	7 of May, 1712
John Griffith	do.	betw. one & 200	4 of Mar. 1716
John Garretson	do.	a vacancy	25 of June, 1714
William Hacket	do,	150	24 of Feb. 1714-5
John Harris	do.	200	24 of 8ber, 1709
Christopher Hussey	do.	A Lot	4 of June, 1707
Rowland DeHaes	do.	A Lot	22 of Apr. 1708
Enoch Jenkin	do.	about 150	21 of 7ber, 1715
Simon James	do.	200	20 of 9ber, 1717
Roger Kirk	do.	100	3 of Augt. 1713
Richard James	do.	150	12 of Mar. 1712-3
Dr. Mordecai Moore	do.	3,000	17 of Feb. 1713
Attor. of James Miller	do.	a Lot	3 of Aug. 1708
Griffith Nicholas	do.	about 500	10 of June, 1713
John Peel	do.	150	16 of Aug. 1716
John Robinson	do.	100	4 of Mar. 1716
Christopher Schlegle	do.	200	1 of Apr. 1717
Joshua Story	do.	betw. 3 & 400	13 of May, 1713
Richard Tranter	do.	200	14 of Aug. 1716
Cornelius Toby	do.	abt. 50	29 of 7ber, 1718
Thomas Brocke	do.	200	15 of Apr. 1686
Edmund Percus	do.	300	15 of Apr. 1686
George Chrichlow	do.	300	30 of Mar. 1686
William Markham in behalf of Anthoy' Lowther	do.	5,000	26 of Mar. 1686
Francis Smith	do.	250	26 of Apr. 1686
William White	do.	250	7 of May, 1686
Amos Nicholas	do.	200	15 of Mar. 1685-6

Renters' or Purchasers' names.	Warrts. granted by.	Quantity acres.	Date of ye Warrants.
Edmund Percus	Comrs. at Philada.	200	3 of Mar. 1685-6
Do. a Resurvey	do.	....	19 of May, 1686
Edward Blake, a Lot in Newcastle	do.	....	29 of Mar. 1689
Edwd. Blake & Robt. Dyer, Resurvey	do.	....	2 of Aug. 1690
Richard Sandum	do.	200	12 of July, 1686
James Claypoole	do.	500	6 of 10ber, 1686
Anthony Burgis	do.	300	15 of Apr. 1686
Jacob Vandervere, a Resurvey	do.	....	2 of Mar. 1687-8
Jno. & Jacob Nonskoin, a Resur.	do.	200	15 of Apr. 1686
Peter Olloson	do.	200	28 of Apr. 1686
Jno. Moll, a resurvey	do.	....	24 of Jan. 1688-9
George Harland	do.	200	3 of May, 1686
Owen Bradley	do.	200	15 of Apr. 1686
Morgan Drewit, a resurvey	do.	....	11 of Apr. 1689
Owen Foulke	do.	400	13 of July, 1686
Nicho. & Nathanl. Wye	do.	200	18 of 9ber, 1685
Abraham Pratt	do.	200	30 of Apr. 1686
Richard Grigg	do.	200	7 of 9ber, 1685
William Little	do.	200	16 of 9ber, 1685
Powel Garretson	do.	200	28 of Apr. 1686
Richard Reynolds	do.	200	11 of June, 1686
Jno. Wheeldon & Wm. Oliver	do.	500	30 of Mar. 1686
Thomas Clarke	do.	200	18 of May, 1686
John Nayles	do.	200	9 of Feb. 1687-8
James & Thos. Hallin	do.	400	16 of Aug. 1686
Antho Weston in behalf of Wm. Osburne	do.	1,000	15 of Apr. 1586
Oliver Taylor	do.	200	3 of May, 1686
George Robinson	do.	200	20 of May, 1689
John Dunn	do.	200	16 of Aug. 1686
William David	do.	200	19 of May, 1687
William Powell	do.	500	15 of Apr, 1686
George Taylor	do.	200	18 of May, 1686
Wm. Markham	do.	500	30 of 8ber, 1685
Thomas Laws	do.	200	31 of May, 1686
Ephraim & Casparus Herman	Proprietarys, a resurvey	3,209	23 of Feb. 1682
Thomas Wooliston	do.	150	22 of May, 1684
Morris Liston	do.	250	25 of Jan. 1683
Hendrick Williams	do.	50	5 of 10ber, 1683

Renters' or Purchasers' names.	Orders under the Hand of the Proprier's. Secretary to ye Survey. of Newcastle County.	Quantity acres.	Date of ye Warrants.
Maj. John Donaldson	do.	600	25 of June, 1701
Paul Barnes, a Lot in Newcastle	do.	....	26 of June, 1701
James Williams	do.	100	14 of July, 1701
Thos. Janvier, several Lots in Newcastle	do.	....	21 of June, 1701
John Bolton	do. to survey	150	22 of Aug. 1701
James Read	do.	300	22 of Aug. 1701
Johannes Jordine, two lots in New C.	do.	....	25 of June, 1701
Hippolitus Lefevre do.	do.	....	22 of Aug. 1701
Robert French	do. a resurvey	500	15 of July, 1701
Robert French	Commrs. at Philada.	A Lot	23 of Feb. 1702

A List of Warrants granted for Surveying and laying out, to divers Persons undernamed, the respective Quantities of Land to their names annexed, situate within the County of Kent, on Delaware, formerly called Jones's County. Extracted from the Original Warrants of Survey, now remaining in my office, at Philadelphia, the 23^{d} day of April, A. D. 1735. ꝑ Benj^{a} Eastburn, Surv^{r} Gen^{l} of the Province of Pennsylvania, and counties on Delaware:

Renters' or Purchasers' Names.	Warrts. granted by.	Quantity.	Date of ye Warrants.
John Alburtson and John Mumford	Court at St. Jones's	1,200	19 of Ap. 1681
John Allford	do.	1,200	15 of Mar. 1680-1
Nicholas Bartlett	do.	1,000	21 of 7ber, 1680
John Barker	do.	300	4 of Feb. 1686
William Allin	do.	500	29 of May, 1683
Jane Bartlett	do.	400	21 of Mar. 1681
John Bartlett	do.	600	29 of Aug. 1683
Samuel Burberry, Nicholas Bartlett, and John Newell	Comrs. at Philada.	a resurvey	8 of 9ber, 1686
Joseph Betts & John People	Court at St. Jones	800	17 of 8ber, 1684
John Beets	do.	1,000	1 of Aug. 1684
Robert Betts & John King	do.	1,200	3 of Augt. 1683
Benoni Bishop	do.	1,000	20 of 10ber, 1681
Benoni Bishop	do.	400	20 of 10ber, 1681
Henry Bishop	do.	800	19 of Feb. 1683-4
Henry Bowman	do.	700	15 of 9ber, 1681
Henry & Jno. Bowman	do.	700	15 of 9ber, 1681
Henry & Jno. Bowman	do.	400	15 of 9ber, 1681
Abraham & Wm. Bostock	do.	600	26 of Aug. 1683
Peter Bawcomb	do.	1,200	8 of June, 1683
Jno. Bradshaw	do.	300	19 of Ap. 1686
John Richardson	do.	663	12 of May, 1683
John Brinkloe	do.	600	11 of Mar. 1683-4
John Brinkloe	do.	1,200	20 of 9ber, 1684
John Brooks	do.	1,000	15 of . . 1680-1
Daniel Brown	do.	300	24 of Aug. 1683
John Burton	do.	400	21 of 10ber, 1680
William Clark	do.	500	19 of Aug. 1683
Norton Claypoole	do.	1,000	19 of June, 1683
George Clifford	do.	600	13 of July, 1683
Thomas Clifford	do.	300	31 of Augt. 1683
Samuel Cooper	do.	400	15 of Aug. 1682
Stephen Cortland	do.	1,200	19 of Ap. 1684
John Courtney	do.	600	22 of Mar. 1683-4
John Croper	do.	800	8 of Feb. 1683
George Cullin	do.	400	19 of Aug. 1683
Alexander Chance	do.	500	19 of June, 1683
John Curtis	do.	1,200	7 of May, 1683
John Curtis	do.	100	19 of Feb. 1683
William Darvall,	do.	1,000	8 of May, 1683
William Darvall & William Clark	do.	1,200	19 of Feb. 1683
Daniel Demsey	do.	600	14 of June, 1683
William Dixon	do.	600	20 of Aug. 1683
William Dorington	do.	600	4 of May, 1683
Town of Dover	Wm. Penn, Esqr., Propr.		11 of Aug. 1683
Alexander Draper	Court at St. Jones's	1,000	20 of Feb. 1681-2
John Dunston	do.	100	12 of 10ber, 1688
William Emmett	do.	1,000	10 of 10ber, 1682
John Davis and Thomas Flower	do.	1,200	15 of Mar. 1680-1
William Frampton	Comrs. at Philada.	a resurvey	5 of Jan. 1685
Albertus Francis	Court at St. Jones	200	13 of Feb. 1683-4
William Freeman	Comrs. at Philada.	a settlemt.	4 of Mar. 1692-3
William Freeman	Court at St. Jones	600	19 of Mar. 1683-4
Edward French	do.	400	22 of July, 1683
Edmund Gibbin	do.	1,000	24 of 9ber, 1683
Francis Gibbin	do.	1,000	27 of Apr. 1684

Renters' or Purchasers' Names.	Warrts. granted by.	Quantity.	Date of ye Warrants.
Robert Gillam	Court at St. Jones	400	20 of 10ber, 1683
Patrick Grady	do.	500	19 of 7ber, 1683
Japheth Griffin	do.	600	19 of Feb. 1683
Joseph Growdon	Comrs. at Philada.	a vacancy	16 of Apr. 1686
Do.	Comrs. at Philada.	a resurvey	16 of Apr. 1686
Henry Harris	Court at St. Jones's	400	15 of Mar. 1680-1
Thomas Heatherd	do.	1,500	19 of Feb. 1683-4
Do.	do.	300	19 of Feb. 1683-4
Thomas Hill	do.	400	16 of July, 1683
Richard Hogdin	Comrs. at Philada.	abt. 50	31 of 8ber, 1689
George Horsford	Court at St. Jones	1,000	19 of Mar. 1683-4
Robert Hudson	do.	800	5 of June, 1683
John Hillyard, Oliver Hillyard, Thomas, Charles, Mary, and Jane Hillyard	do.	3,000	16 of Apr. 1684
John Hillyard, in lieu of a former grant to himself & his children	Wm. Penn, Esqr., at Dover	3,000	7 of May, 1683
Robert Hutchinson	Court at St. Jones's	600	29 of Feb. 1683-4
John Hill	do.	800	25 of Aug. 1683
Robert Hutchinson	do.	600	12 of Mar. 1687
Thomas Gerves	do.	300	16 of June, 1683
Lewis Johnson	do.	600	25 of June, 1683
Do.	do.	600	12 of 10ber, 1683
Evan Jones	do.	400	19 of 7ber, 1683
Evan Jones	do.	600	14 of Ap. 1684
Ralph Johnson Vankirk	do.	400	21 of 7ber, 1680
Francis Irons	do.	400	23 of 7ber, 1683
Francis. Simon & Elizabeth Irons	do.	1,500	12 of June, 1683
Simon Hirons	do.	1,000	21 of June, 1683
John Kelley	do.	400	19 of 8ber, 1683
Richard Laws	do.	600	21 of Mar. 1682-3
Richard Lodwick	do.	600	22 of 7ber, 1686
Richard Levick	do.	300	3 of June, 1683
John Manloe	do.	400	19 of June, 1684
John Manloe	do.	200	31 of Aug. 1683
William Markham	Comrs. at Philada.	200	29 of 9ber, 1690
Christopher Moore	Court at St. Jones's	400	11 of Augt. 1683
Joseph Moore	do.	600	25 of Mar. 1684
Joseph Moore	do.	600	24 of Aug. 1683
George Martin	do.	400	11 of June, 1683
George Martin, a resurvey	Comrs. at Philada.		24 of Feb. 1684
Samuel Mott	Court at St. Jones's	400	20 of Aug. 1683
John Alberson and John Munford	do.	1,200	11 of Apr. 1684
Charles Murphey	do.	600	19 of Feb. 1683-4
John Haggester	do.	400	20 of June, 1682
John Newell, a resurvey	Comrs. at Philada.		1 of 7ber, 1685
John Newell, a resurvey of another tract	Wm. Penn, Esqr.		10 of Aug. 1683
Richard Noble	Court at St. Jones's	1,000	9 of 10ber, 1684
Edward Newton	do.	500	3 of Aug. 1683
Edward Newton	do.	500	19 of May, 1684
Briant Oneale	do.	400	30 of July, 1683
Edward Pack	do.	600	12 of 8ber, 1683
Edward Pack	do.	800	17 of Mar. 1683-4
William Page	do.	200	11 of Aug. 1683
William Parry	do.	275	27 of Aug. 1683
Robert Parvis	do.	600	16 of 7ber, 1683
Roger Patrick	do.	1,500	14 of 8ber, 1683
Henry Pedington	do.	400	21 of June, 1681
Thomas Peterson	do.	500	19 of Jan. 1683-4
John Pemberton	do.	500	14 of Aug. 1685
Thomas Pemberton	do.	1,000	29 of Mar. 1682
William Penn, Esqr., Propriety. & Governr.	Wm. Penn at Lewis	1,000	4 of May, 1683
Do.	do. at Philada.	8 lots in Dover town	11 of Aug. 1683
Henry Paremain	Comrs. at Philada.	resurvey	16 of June, 1685
Henry Paremain	Court at St. Jones's	600	16 of 8ber, 1683
Do.	do.	600	11 of Feb. 1683-4
Edward Piner	do.	500	19 of Mar. 1683-4
Abraham Potter	do.	500	20 of 8ber, 1682

Renters' or Purchasers' Names.	Warrts. granted by.	Quantity.	Date of ye Warrants.
Abraham Potter	Court at St. Jones's	500	19 of June, 1683
John Price	do.	1,200	15 of Mar. 1680
William Darvall & Wm. Clark	do.	1,200	22 of Mar. 1681-2
John Rawlings, after his decease to	do.	800	11 of 10ber, 1680
William Clark	do.	800	19 of Feb. 1683
John Richardson	do. a Grant	1,200	21 of 10ber, 1680
John Richardson	do.	1,200	12 of May, 1683
John Richardson and James Shacklady	do.	1,200	19 of Mar. 1683-4
John Richardson	do.	1,200	12 of June, 1683
John Robeson	do.	400	14 of June, 1683
William Rodency	do.	500	24 of June, 1683
David Rogers	do.	600	27 of June, 1684
Daniel Routte	do.	400	14 of Aug, 1683
Do.	do.	400	19 of 9ber, 1683
Robert Palmatary	do.	500	19 of June, 1683
Thomas Selvey	do.	1,000	21 & 22 of Feb. 1681-2
John Sharp	do.	300	19 of June, 1683
John Sharp	do.	500	30 of Aug. 1683
John Bradaway & Susannah Shacklady	do.	1,200	21 of 10ber, 1680
George Shepherd	do.	400	11 of July, 1683
William Sherwood	do.	300	11&c Mar 1683-4
William Sherrer	do.	200	16 of June, 1683
William Showers	do.	400	16 of 9ber, 1681
William Sowers	do.	400	9 of May, 1683
Thomas Skidmore	do.	400	25 of Apr. 1684
William Spencer	do.	1,000	12 of Feb. 1683-4
Do.	do.	600	16 of Aug. 1683
Henry Stevenson	do.	600	6 of June, 1683
Thomas Stretton	do.	500	23 of Apr. 1684
Do. a Resurvey	Comrs. at Philada.	500	16 of June, 1688
William Tribbet	Court at St. Jones's	300	3 of June, 1683
Cornelius Verhoofe	do.	600	1 of Aug. 1864
Do. for a Saw Mill	do.	1,500	15 of Mar. 1680-1
John Vickery	do.	400	19 of Mar. 1683-4
John Walker	do.	500	17 of June, 1683
Richard Walker	do.	600	19 of Feb. 1683-4
Thomas Walker	do.	800	21 of June, 1686
Thomas Walker	do.	800	12 of May, 1683
Thomas Walker	do.	600	14 of Aug, 1683
Do.	do.	600	11 of Feb. 1683
Henry Johnson and Robert Washfield	do.	1,000	15 of Mar. 1680
Luke Watson	do.	1,500	10 of 9ber, 1683
Luke Watson, jun.	do.	500	19 of June, 1683
Richard Whitehart	do.	600	5 of May, 1686
Patrick Word	do.	600	10 of 10ber, 1683
Alexander Williams	do.	1,200	22 of Feb. 1681-2
Thomas Williams	do.	200	19 of Aug. 1683
Richard Williams	do.	600	1 of July, 1690
Richard Williams	do.	600	20 of June, 1683
Richard Wilson	do.	400	19 of July, 1683
William Wilson	do.	300	10 of June, 1683
William Winsmore, a Resur.	Wm. Penn, Prop., &c.	......	10 of Aug. 1683
Hermanus Wiltbank	Court at St. Jones's	1,200	15 of Mar. 1680-1
Do.	do. a Warrant; a Grant	1,200	a Grant 19 of Apr. 1684
William Winsmore	do.	400	19 of Jan. 1683-4
Aminadab Wright	do.	400	29 of May, 1683
James, Duke of York	Wm. Penn, Esqr., Propr. & Governor	10,000	4 of May, 1683
Francis Whitwell	do.	1,200	7 of May, 1683
John Rodeney	Comrs. at Philada.	1,200	23 of 10ber, 1693
Thomas Heatherd	do.	300	30 of June, 1694
Joseph Growdon	do.	a resurvey	14 of Aug. 1708
Daniel Heliard	Commissioners	500	19 of Feb. 1693-4
Thomas Groves	do.	150	5 of May, 1694
John Hillyard	do.	110	23 of 10ber, 1693

Renters' or Purchasers' Names.	Warrts. granted by.	Quantity.	Date of ye Warrants.
Thomas Harris	Proprietary	400	14 of Feb. 1683
John Chant	Commissioners	50	5 of May, 1694
John Robinson	do.	100	28 of Apr. 1694
Thomas Williams	do.	400	24 of Feb. 1693-4
John Mills	do.	400	24 of Feb. 1693-4
John Brinkloe & Arthur Maystone	do.	200	10 of Feb. 1693-4
John Dubrois	do.	1,000	28 of Apr. 1694
William Brinklow	do.	200	10 of Feb. 1693-4
Robert French	do.	a resurvey; 85	22 of Feb. 1702
Do.	do.	a resurvey; 180	23 of Feb. 1702
John Keeble	do.	a resurvey	10 of Mar. 1701-2
Whole County of Kent	do.	a resurvey	1 of 10ber, 1702
Evan Jones	do.	100	26 of Mar. 1706
John Jones	do.	a vacancy	11 of Mar. 1705
John Nicholson	do.	150	11 of Mar. 1705
Evan Powell	do.	200	24 of Aug. 1706
William Rodency	do.	500	26 of 9ber, 1701
Thomas Sharp	do.	a resur.; 300	22 of Apr. 1702
William Wilson	do.	100	15 of June, 1703
Joseph Worral	do.	a resur.; 200	25 of Mar. 1718
Hugh Durborow	do.	200	1 of 10ber, 1718
William Coe	do.	200	26 of 9ber, 1716
Benjamin Shurmer	do.	500	26 of Feb. 1714-5
Do.	do.	600	1 of 10ber, 1716
Do.	do.	250	25 of Feb. 1714-5
Do.	do.	250	26 of Feb. 1714-5
Do.	do.	3 Tracts	26 of Feb. 1714-5
Do.	do.	200	6 of Feb. 1718-9
Samuel Wilson	do.	200	14 of June, 1718
Thomas Walker	do.	200	20 of Aug. 1717
John Berry	do.	a resur.; 400	17 of Jan. 1715-6
Robert Webb	do.	200	24 of July, 1717
Paul Williams	do.	200	8 of 7ber, 1716
William Wilson	do.	200	12 of 8ber, 1717
Augustine Vossel	do.	100	13 of 8ber, 1716
Peter Vossel	do.	200	20 of Aug. 1717
Francis Vossel	do.	200	8 of 7ber, 1716
John Townsend, jun.	do.	200	6 of Feb. 1717-8
John Townsend	Comrs. at Philada.	200	6 of Feb. 1717-8
James Thistlewood	do.	200	30 of 8ber, 1717
John Thompson	do.	200	1 of Aug. 1716
Cornelius Toby	do.	200	24 of 7ber, 1713
. . . Thorrald, Widow	do.	100	4 of July, 1709
John Turner	do.	50	21 of June, 1717
Nathan Stanbury	do.	a resur.; 500	25 of June, 1714
Richard Sherly	do.	60 or 70	11 of Mar. 1717-8
William Stanton	do.	100	5 of 10ber, 1714
Weightman Syple	do.	200	30 of 8ber, 1717
William Simpson	do.	200	1 of 7ber, 1718
David Strahan	do.	200	8 of 8ber, 1713
Christopher Syple	do.	200	30 of 8ber, 1717
John Reynols	do.	200	29 of Aug. 1715
Francis Richardson	do.	a resur.; 400	25 of 7ber, 1717
William Parsons	do.	200	16 of 9ber, 1716
Edward Parnel	do.	200	1 of Aug. 1716
John Pain	do.	100	6 of Apr. 1713
John Pleasington	do.	100	5 of 8ber, 1714
Stephen Parraddee	do.	a resur.; 600	4 of Apr. 1707
Nicholas Nixon	do.	200	6 of Feb. 1717-8
John Newton	do.	200	21 of June, 1716
Robert New	do.	200	30 of 8ber, 1717
Mark Manlove	do.	200	25 of Mar. 1717
William Morris	do.	200	29 of Aug. 1715
George Mills	do.	200	8 of 7ber, 1716
John Macknat	do.	200	8 of 8ber, 1717
Samuel Manlove	do.	200	10 of 7ber, 1718
Thomas Lucas	do.	200	10 of May, 1718
Henry Lewis	do.	200	14 of June, 1718
Michael Lober	do.	200	29 of Aug, 1715

Renters' or Purchasers' Names.	Warrts. granted by.	Quantity.	Date of ye Warrants.
Patrick Kendal	Comrs. at Philada.	200	30 of 8ber, 1717
Art. Jansen Vankirk	do.	200	10 of May, 1718
Evan Janes	do.	a resur., a long Tract	19 of May, 1715
Griffith Jones	do.	200	6 of Mar. 1717-8
John Jackson	do.	200	21 of June, 1716
Francis Alexander	do.	200	6 of Feb. 1717-8
William Annand	do.	100	6 of Ap. 1713
William Annand	do.	100	11 of Mar. 1705-6
William Brinkloe	do.	an Island	21 of May, 1718
George Booth, jun.	do.	200	19 of June, 1717
Joseph Booth	do.	200	26 of Feb. 1716-7
Moses Brook	do.	200	5 of 7ber, 1716
Capt. John Brinkloe	do.	a resur.; on Mar.	12 of June, 1716
Daniel Brown	do.	200	13 of Jan. 1717-8
Capt. John Brinkloe	do.	200	30 of 7ber, 1718
Josiah Bradley	do.	200	14 of June, 1718
Charles Bright	do.	200	14 of June, 1718
Abraham Brooks	do.	120	12 of Feb. 1717-8
John Clark	do.	200	10 of Apr. 1718
Robert Blackshaw	do.	200	28 of July, 1716
Joshua Clayton	do.	100	16 of Mar. 1712-3
Edward Cock	do.	200	21 of June. 1716
John Coe	do.	200	18 of Ap. 1716
John Clayton	do.	200	16 of 9ber, 1714
Andrew Caldwell	do.	200	10 of 8ber, 1714
John Coe	do.	100	5 of 10ber, 1714
John Dawson	do.	100	6 of Ap. 1713
Randal Donavan	do.	50	15 of 7ber, 1716
Lewis Davis	do.	200	29 of Aug, 1715
Thomas England	do.	1,000	4 of June, 1708
John Ellet	do.	200	9 of 8ber, 1713
Vincent Emerson	do.	100	10 of 8ber, 1714
John Farker	do.	200	8 of 7 ber, 1716
Edward Frettwell	do.	resur.; 500	19 of May, 1715
Matthias Greenwood	do.	a vacancy	10 of 8ber, 1714
George Green	do.	a vacancy	25 of 7ber, 1717
James Griffin	do.	200	20 of Aug. 1715
George Green	do.	200	10 of May, 1718
Thomas Hawkins	do.	abt. 100	26 of May, 1714
Francis Hirons	do.	100	24 of 7ber, 1713
Stephen Hargrove	do.	200	20 of June, 1716
Timothy Hanson	do.	a resur.	19 of May, 1715
Do.	do.	2 or 300	6 of Apr. 1713
Do.	do.	a resurvey on several	19 of May, 1715
John & Charles Hillyard	do.	a resur.	25 of 7ber, 1717
John Hall	do.	100	18 of Apr. 1716
Simon Hirons	do.	200	3 of 10ber, 1718
Timothy Hanson	do.	resur.; 600	17 of Mar. 1717-8
William Jackson	do.	200	21 of June, 1716
Andrew Hamilton	do.	resur.; 200	25 of Mar. 1719
James Steel	do. a resur.	400	 1718
James Steel	do. a resur.	200	7 of Apr. 1718
Do.	do. a resur.	1,020	24 of 10ber, 1716
Do.	do. a resurvey	. . . .	10 of Apr. 1716
Do.	do. a vacancy	. . . .	 1718
Do.	do.	300	10 of 10ber, 1718

A List of Warrants, &c. County of Sussex, upon Delaware. From a Certified Cop. ℣ *Cler. Cur.:*

Renters' or Purchasers' Names.	Warrts. granted by.	Quantity acres.	Date of ye Warrants.
William Wargent	Court at Lewis	400	12 & 13 of Feb. 1684
John Grantham	Wm. Penn, Prop.	300	14 of July, 1684
William Fisher	do.	600	12 of July, 1701
William Fisher	do.	100	9 of July, 1700
Thomas Fisher	do.	350	12 of July, 1701
William Clark	do.	50	1 of Aug. 1700
John Hill	do.	500	1683.
Do.	do.	. . . .	25 of 8ber, 1701
Cornelius Wiltbank	Comrs. at Philada.	50	21 of Ap. 1694
Luke Watson, jun.	do.	100	14 of July, 1694
Do.	do.	300	30 of June, 1694
Thomas Groves, &c.	do.	a resurvey	23 of 10ber, 1693
Michael Chambers	do.	300	28 of Apr. 1694
Robert Burton	do.	not exceed 100	1 of Apr. 1694
John Fisher	do.	50	19 of Feb. 1693-4
James Fisher	do.	50	19 of Feb. 1693-4
Thomas Fisher	do.	50	19 of Feb. 1693-4
Jonathan Baily	do.	Marsh & 100	6 of July, 1706
Robert Burton	do.	400	29 of 9ber, 1701
William Dyre	do.	2,100	26 of 9ber, 1701
William Fisher	do.	100	23 of Feb. 1702
Nehemiah Field	do.	a resur.	26 of May, 1702
John Fisher	do.	resur.; 421	1 of 10ber, 1702
William Futcher	do.	resur.; 900	4 of 9ber, 1701
William Clark	do.	resur.; 112	24 of 9ber, 1701
Do.	do.	marsh	13 of Apr. 1703
Katherine Haverlow	do.	resur., & vacancy	24 of 9ber, 1702
Inhabts. of Lewistown	do.	a regulan. of Town	12 of Mar. 1704-5
Whole County	do.	resurvey	1 of 10ber, 1702
John Stuckberry	do.	100	11 of Mar. 1705
James Thomas	do.	100	6 of Apr. 1702
Thomas Tilton	do.	50	3 of June, 1706
John Waltham	do.	100	11 of Mar. 1705
Isaac Wiltbank	do.	convenn-iency	20 of Feb. 1704
Rees Wolf	do.	200	31 of Jan. 1706-7
Cornelius Wiltbank	do.	100	10 of 10ber, 1715
Thomas Wilson	do.	200	19 of Feb. 1714
William White	do.	150	14 of Mar, 1715-6
Richard Williams	do.	200	15 of July, 1718
Richard Westly	do.	abt. 100	25 of Mar. 1717
John Williams	do.	200	20 of Aug. 1717
Joseph Weight	do.	200	10 of 10ber, 1718
Isaac Watson	do.	200	31 of Mar. 1718
John Walker	do.	200	16 of Feb. 1718
Christopher Topham	do.	200	29 of 7ber, 1718
Henry Tuchberry	do.	200	16 of Feb. 1714
William Townsend	do.	200	10 of 8ber, 1715
William Simmons	do.	200	29 of Aug. 1715
David Smith	do.	200	9 of 7ber, 1715
David Smith	do.	200	20 of 7ber, 1716
Hugh Stevenson	do.	200	25 of 9ber, 1717
William Shankland	do.	an Island	27 of May, 1717
David Smith	do.	200	8 of 10ber, 1718
John Smith	do.	200	11 of Mar. 1717
William Steward	do.	200	15 of June, 1718
James Seaton	do.	200	20 of Aug. 1715
Samuel Steward	do.	200	15 of Mar. 1714
Walter Read	do.	200	15 of Mar. 1714
John Russel	do.	resur.	19 of Feb. 1714
Thomas Parker	do.	200	20 of 7ber, 1716
John Petty John	do.	200	20 of 9ber, 1716
John Parsons	do.	200	27 of May, 1717
Matthew Parker	do.	200	20 of Aug. 1717
Edward Parker	do.	a resur., &c.	10 of Aug. 1715

Renters' or Purchasers' name.	Warrts. granted by.	Quantity acres.	Date of ye Warrants.
John Pettyman	Comrs. at Philada.	200	30 of 9ber, 1715
Thomas Painter	do.	200	10 of 8ber, 1715
Anderson Parker	do.	150	24 of 8ber, 1715
Thomas Painter	do.	200	10 of 8ber, 1715
Abraham Parsly	do.	200	11 of Mar. 1717-8
Jenkin Price	do.	200	1 of 7ber, 1718
James Petty-John	do.	200	10 of July, 1718
Anderson Parker	do.	150	15 of 7ber, 1718
Robert Prettyman	do.	200	30 of 7ber, 1718
John Ponder	do.	not exceedg. 200	20 of June, 1818
Francis Pope	do.	200	30 of 7ber, 1718
Richard Painter	do.	a resur., &c.	19 of Apr. 1717
John Ponder	do.	200	13 of Jan. 1717
Robert Prettyman	do.	a resur. & addn.	27 of May, 1717
Thomas Prettyman	do.	200	27 of May, 1717
John Prettyman	do.	an Island	27 of May, 1717
John Nutter	do.	a resur.; 1,000	10 of May, 1718
Gilbert Mariner	do.	200	21 of Feb. 1714
Jacob Burton	do.	200	28 of June, 1715
Henry Lloyd	do.	1,000	2 of 9ber, 1717
John Murphy	do.	200	15 of 7ber, 1718
John Morris	do.	200	13 of Mar. 1717
Nicholas Macklander	do.	200	1 of 7ber, 1718
Thos. Mariner & Jno. Marsh	do.	a resur.; 600	18 of 9ber, 1718
Alexander Molleston	do.	two Island	24 of 8ber, 1715
John Loflands	do.	200	30 of May, 1715
Robert Jenkins	do.	200	20 of 7ber, 1716
Robert Lodge	do.	200	8 of 10ber, 1718
Thomas Geer	do.	about 300	5 of 10ber, 1714
David & Thos. Gray	do.	a resur. & addn.	14 of 8ber, 1715
John Futcher	do.	a resur. & addn.	16 of Feb. 1714-5
William Fisher	do.	50	15 of Mar. 1714-5
Do.	do.	150	15 of Mar. 1714-5
John Roads	do.	a res.; 580	6 of 7ber. 1709
Thomas Davock	do.	200	of 9ber, 1714
William Dyre	do.	200	13 of Mar. 1717-8
William Darter	do.	200	10 of July, 1718
Timothy Donavan	do.	200	11 of Mar. 1717-8
Robert Davis	do.	200	13 of Mar. 1717-8
Joseph Dodd	do.	200	20 of 7ber, 1716
Thomas Davock	do.	200	15 of Mar. 1714-5
James Drake	do.	a res.; 300	10 of 10ber, 1715
Henry Draper	do.	a res. & addn.	10 of June, 1717
Alexander Draper	do.	a resurvey	10 of June, 1717
William Darter	do.	200	5 of 9ber, 1714
Samuel Davis	do.	abt. 30 or 40	10 of 7ber, 1714
Richard Dobion	do.	200	14 of 8ber, 1715
William Copes	do.	100	4 of July, 1709
John Crue	do.	a resurvey	12 of June, 1707
John Carey	do.	200	20 of 9ber, 1716
John Carey	do.	200	14 of 8ber, 1715
Jacob Collock	do.	a resur.	10 of 10ber, 1714
Edward Craige	do.	200	10 of 10ber, 1715
Arabella Crew	do.	a resur.	16 of Feb. 1714
Jacob Collock	do.	a resur.	10 of June, 1714
Francis Cornwell	do.	a resurvey	13 of Jan. 1717
Thomas Carlile	do.	200	13 of Jan. 1717
Jonathan Baily	do.	a resurvey	10 of June, 1714
Robert Betts	do.	200	26 of May, 1717
Jonathan Bailey	do.	an Island	20 of June, 1716
Robert Burton	do.	a resurvey	17 of Mar. 1715
Timothy Blizard	do.	200	8 of 10ber, 1715
John Binnet	do.	200	10 of 7ber, 1715
George Bishop	do.	200	30 of 7ber, 1715
Elizabeth Bagwell	do.	a resurvey	14 of 8ber, 1715
William Arey	do.	200	13 of Mar. 1715

JAMES LOGAN TO THE PROPRIETARIES.

STENTON, *29th of Octbr, '35.*

May it please the Proprietor:

I am exceedingly troubled at what thy Lettr informs me of the manner of settling the Governmt on the Lieut''s Decease, for if I am the person had in view, I know it on many accots to be wrong, but I hope Providence will be so kind to us all as that there may be no room for any other uneasiness than that of fear.

I must earnestly desired to be excused from attending to-morrow, tho' I ought first, as I now doe, to have thank'd thee for thy kind Invitation; but I have ever avoided such entertainmts, and much more since I have been confined to my present way of walking. I am, wth respects,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *Jany —, 1736.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Five of the Council, besides myself, met last night, and all but one were of opinion that Possession should be kept on the otherside of Sasq., if practicable at any rate, but thought no method for it could be concluded on without thy concurrance, & therefore referr'd thy further consideration of it till to-day, upon which I told them, on the expectation thou hast given me, that thou would call on me that evening, and thereupon desired they would not fail up thither; but as the weather is, & my condition considered, I scarce think thou wouldst approve of it. Yet the Messenger is in haste, & something should be concluded. I shall not be wanting in what may be reasonably expected from me. Who am,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *22^{d} of feb^{ry}, '3$\frac{6}{7}$.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Thy visit to us last 7th day was so exceeding Kind, that I cannot sufficiently blame my self for not having more properly acknowledged it; but the acco^{t} I had at the same time, of our affairs on Sasquehannah, not only then laid me, but has ever since kept me, under no small confusion of thought, and I long to be in town, tho' I know not to what manner of purpose. I doubt to none, for I see no prospect at present of any thing but anxiety & trouble, unless we have some timely relief from the other side. I intended this morning to try to come some time to-day, but our neighbour Jn^{o} Neagly calling in, tells me the Roads are now worse, he finds, for Carriages than they have been at any time hitherto.

The Children are in a very hopeful way, & as the pock seems to be turning without any feaver attending, from whence the principal danger used to arise, My spouse I hope will be easie enough under my absence. Therefore, if the weather holds, I propose to try for y^{e} town to-morrow afternoon. She & I joyn in our thanks for this message, & with both our sinsere respects, I am,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *17 Mar.*, [*1736*,] *just 6 P. M.*

May it please the Proprietor:

I would willingly come to town, were it even to-night, to doe you any service, but my wife, going yesterday to y^{e} meeting there in our Chaise, is not yet returned; and tho' I expect her to-night, I cannot, because of y^{e} weather, be fully assured of her coming. The Assembly, I know, is to meet to-night, yet because of our friends meeting to-morrow in the forenoon, 'tis much if they adjourn not to y^{e} afternoon. 'Tis probable, however, they will stay together this week out, & if they doe, I question whether it would be proper to send them anything of this kind before the 5th day. If they stay as I have mentioned, it is to be depended on, w^{ch} may be known without much difficulty. Some time to-morrow I fully propose to be with you. In the mean time you may get a Draught of y^{e} Paper or

Letter done, and tho' I earnestly desire to be excused from being the Draughtsman, I shall very readily give you my opinion of it. I have look'd over the Att. Gen$^{l's}$ opinion, w^{ch} I admire I never heard of before; as I also doe, that it was not clearly enough shewn in y^{e} Case that y^{e} Reservation is in Eng^{l} money, tho' I think if he had duly adverted to it he might easily have seen it. However, as it is, it may, if rightly managed, be of great service to you in the house. This is what at present occurs from

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

Pray by no means send any Conveniency or Carriage for me, for I shall not use any but my own, w^{ch} I know will be here time enough.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *19th of Mar., 1736.*

May it please the Proprietor:

I intended my self to be in town before this can come to thy hand; but on coming hither, I found my wife so much disordered by the fatigue she has given herself, in Sitting up all last night, and other labours, no way suiting her present constitution, that I could do no less than stay and oblige her for one night to take more care of her self, and especially this, since it is like to be that valuable negro's last, and this stay, I think, may be the easier dispensed with. Seeing we can have no Council before 2^{d} day morning; and if my health, which I find just now a little threatened, will permit it, I design to be there so early in the morning as to have most of the day before me to dispatch any thing in my power against the next. In the mean time, I request thee to put the matter with thy own hand, into the best order and method thou thinks it will bear, for nothing will more effectually conduce to expedite it afterw^{ds}. In the mean time, I am, with due respect,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

I design to call on thee first, when I come to town.

JAMES LOGAN TO THE PROPRIETARIES.

STENTON, *28th of Apr., '36.*

May it please the Proprietors:

Tho I cannot very well justify the Prudence of this, on my own part, yet I am willing to venture my sentimts once more in relation to yor Quittrts at this juncture, that gives you an opportty, wch, if slipt, may not easily be recoverd again, for now is ye moth for receiving them; and now the Assembly in ye same month, is about sitting, and tis plain, the longer the matter is delay'd, the refractory may be ye more confirm'd in their obstinacy, & ye difficulty may increase. I shall, therefore, communicate a further thought, I have very lately had on the subject, wch is to prepare & send to ye speaker, while sitting in ye house, a Lettr, somewhat to this Purpose: That, as you have resolv'd to ye utmost of yor power, consistently with common Justice, in all things to imitate the example your fath. had set before you, in his affection to ye Inhabitts of this Colony, You thought you had given them a most remarkable Proof of yor tenderness to them; when, notwithstanding, the assurances given you by Lettrs from hence, in 1729, that the House of Assembly in framing ye Act for emitting 30,000 that year, had declared it was not in ye least intended or understood by them that your Quittrts should be any way affected by it; yet considering that ye greater part of all the Land holders in the Province had by ye unsettled condition of your affairs, run deeply into arrears, Instead of insisting on any allowance for yor being so long kept out of your due, or so much as on ye full value of ye Coin payable to you, you agreed to take considerably less, that is, for 20 pence, wch is at p'sent ye nearest value of an Engl. Shilling, you ordered yor Receiver to accept of 18d; and yet to yor very great Concern, you have found for this year past, that considerable numbers of the people have been so far from making those grateful Returns for your Condescention & easiness, wch might have been expected, that they have pretended a Right by ye Law, to discharge such a shilling with sixteen pence only, tho' not one of them who makes but the least pretence to common Honesty, not to say Modesty, would not accept of any such Pay in their Case, &c. Now, as no reasonable man can expect that you will suffer so flagrant an abuse, no less unjust in it self, than undeserv'd on yor part to be put upon you, the Consequence of wch, should this Province prove in some years as unfortunate in their Currcy, as at least 3 others on this Contint have done, wch, in these 20 years or less, would reduce those Rents wch were originally reserv'd towds the support of yor family here, to be so very low a value that they would scarce be worth collecting. But, as even the most refractory cannot be sanguine enough to hope or expect this, & as you are under a necessity, unless some more just & dutiful measures be resolv'd on, to take others for obtaining yo^{r} Right, & putting it for y^{e} future, out of y^{e} Power of such people to dispute it, you are, to your very great Concern, very sensible this will in y^{e} Issue rebound much to y^{e} Dishon^{r} of the whole Pro., & effect its reputation, w^{ch} has hitherto been well supported; and further, as you conceive y^{e} Hon^{r} of the House is engaged in Hon^{r} to make good their Declarations of y^{e} former assemblies, whose obligations are by succession still continued & uninterruptedly remain, you conceive it incumbent on you first to propose it to their Consideration, &c.

Thus I have, in a very broken manner, given you y^{e} thought, for I resolv'd to avoid putting it into any proper rest, which you will best doe there, and shall only add, that if you have any such friend in y^{e} house as would, upon reading your Let^{r} there, observe that he had seen a Paper on that subject, w^{ch} he thought would be very proper to be considered by y^{e} House, & then pretend to send out for a Copy of that formerly drawn, I say, if all this were done, I cannot well see how y^{e} House could decline entering into y^{e} Consider^{n} of y^{e} matter, tho' I own not so advantageously as if a Petition were brought into y^{e} House ag^{ts} the . . . . . . This, however you may consider, and tho' it would be very well to know the speaker's sentim^{ts} of it before hand, by some small distant mention of the thing, from a 3^{d} person, who might sound him in it, yet I believe it would be much better & more for yo^{r} service, if he should appear a little surprised on y^{e} Rec^{t} of it, & be able to protest to y^{e} house, that he knew nothing at all of it. I wish I could name any to you to be advis'd with. I. Nor. I judge would exceedingly desire to be ignor^{t} of it; whether Cl. Plumsted can at p'sent serve you in it, I know not, you should however, be able to find y^{e} pulse of y^{e} house by some members of it. Thus I have given you such a scribble as you have seldom seen from me. You may be sure I have no Copy of it, & theref., when read, I shall desire it again. But if you think it deserves it, you will consider it in time, and not lose the present opport^{ty}, than which you may scarce have a better. I am, with respect,

Your faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *28th of Apr., '36.*

May it please the Propriet^r^:

I doubt not but thy delaying to send the Draught for C. Ogle may, as it does to my self, give thee some uneasiness. But y^e^ more I consider the subject, the greater difficulty I find in it, for his Proposal is most Insidious, and tho I think he can scarce be too plainly delt w^th^, yet it ought to be very thoroughly considered. But upon the whole I cannot determine with my self whether some further delay may be most advisable that we may know how affairs stand at home, for then one may write on a surer foot, or whether as I thought at first, there should be no time lost in shewing yo^r^ readiness to enter into any amicable Treaty, lest he should send home an acco^t^ of his Proposal & y^r^ silence. But tis certain if an answer be sent before the arrival of the Shipping, w^ch^, after, so stormy a season, must yet be doubtful, it had been much more proper 6 or 7 weeks ago. I had done one whole sheet on a 2^d^ draught, & and if it were not that some Company had appointed to be here to day, I would come to town, & I think shall some other this week; but if y^e^ Post is to set again to morrow for Mary L^d^ the Lett^r^, tho it should be thought proper cannot this be sent by him.

I am, w^th^ respect,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES GORRELL TO JAMES STEEL.

KENT SUP^r^, DELAWARE, NEAR DOVER,
June y^e^ 29^th^, 1736.

S^r^: After all due Respects hereby to y^o^ presented, these Lines comes to acquint y^o^ that Daniel Needham has been acquainted about his Giveing a Relace of his Right of the old Warrent Granted to his Father, and he was then Gowing for Philadelphia, and he then promised to speak to the Proprietors and yo^u^ that the warrent might Be Renewed to me by virtue of Ralph's to me, for the consideration that I have paid Him; and since Daniel's Returne he says he hase, and that there was a minute made by y^o^ to that porpous, which, if he Hase. I Hoop there is no other stop. By what yo^r^ were Pleased to tell me, Hon. S^r^, I request thee favor of y^o^ to Geet a New Warrent for the same percill of Land contained In the old one, with any more that may Joyn to it, Being Vackent. But I Leve the whole ordering of that to y°. I hoop it will be for the Beest. Pray, Sr, send me the courses of the old patton, Because we shall want them if the warrent is New Layed, and I think to Buy 200 ackers on the southwest side of the track, if it be within the meets & Bounds of the paton. I have Inclosed Ralph Needham's Relace & the old warrent, with one Pistole in Gold to Defray the Present expence. What more y° think is wanting Leet me know, & I shall make sattiesfection. The Bearer's name is Philip Dox, who will call againe. Before he come from y° Hand with what Dericton y° think fit about the whole, which will oblidge, Sr, yoe Humble Servt,

JAMES GORRELL.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *31st July, '36.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Two Indians are come hither since five this afternoon, one of them called Capt Toolema, from Shamokin, who say there are 4 Mingo Chiefs, two of them Mohocks, with Allummapis, Lappawinsse, and thirty more men, besides a great number of women, to be here tomorrow morning; that they have a large Present, & that they are to sell land. The Capr appears to be a sober man, (take him out of drink,) and his story appears not improbable. A suitable Provision, therefore, ought to be made for them there immediately, for we are at present but very poorly provided for such numbers. I thought it necessary to advise of this to-night, and, therefore, send on purpose.

Thy faithful frd,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *5th of July, '36.*

May it please the Proprietor:

It has given me a great deal of uneasiness that I should tell thee last 3d day I designed to be in town the next, and yet never have been there since. What led me to propose that time to my self, for

I had resolved on it before thy coming hither, was, that I had been informed two dayes before the St George would sail for Londn by the end of the week, but next day we had Company here, which prevented thy going, from some of whom I learned that ship would be in no such readiness, and our reaping coming on the day following, I deferr'd thy going, but not without the uneasiness I have mentioned, and now, unless the weather or something extraordinary prevent, I hope to be there to-morrow.

My family are in pretty good health, tho' much afflicted with a Cold that seems to have been epidemical. I Joyn with my wife in returning our hearty thanks for thy kind present of artichokes, and am

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, [*August, 1736.*]

May it please the Proprietr:

I am extreamly troubled at the melancholy accot thine gives me of the Governts present state. It affects me much, but we must submit to what is unavoidable, as I also must, but with great reluctancy, to thy Call, which I shall, however, endeavour to attend in time, as the Law directs. I am,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *4th 7br, '36.*

May it please the Proprietr:

The inclosed fully speaks its business in relations to the Indians, and also in behalf of the Bearer. This accot seems now to be depended on, and therefore, Goods will undoubtedly be wanted p'haps J. Ruhmd, or Rees Meredith or others in Boomage may have brought in some*. It might be well I believe if the Bearer were dispatched back in all haste to Conrad, with directions to him to repair forthwith to Shamokin, and there attend those people, carefully watching lest any apply to them on the affair we heard E. Cartlidge had some hand in. The same thought also should be had of him at Conestogo, who is a traytor to us.

Thy faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

*E. Shippen, if returned, may take care of this.

JOHN WRIGHT TO THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, *Sept^{r} the 7th, 1736.*

May it please the President and Council:

After our Sheriff and People had waited some time in expectation of the Marylanders arrival, & were mostly Dispersed, on Saturday night last, the Sheriff of Baltimore and the greatert part of their Military officers, with upwards of two Hundred Men, arrived at Cressap's, and about noon on Saturday, came in Arms, on horseback, with Beat of Drum and sound of Trumpet, to Hendricks, their Sheriff, and several other Gentlemen, that afternoon, at different times, came to John Wright, Jun., where about thirty of our People were Lodged, to Demand the Dutch who were some of them in his house. Our sheriff sent them a written message, desireing to know the Reason of their coming in that Hostile manner, to threaten the peace of our Province, They Dated their answer from John Hendricks, in Baltimore County. However, Justice Guest, one of their Company, appointed ten o'clock the next day to speak with some of our People; but about five that evening, they left Hendricks with great Precipitation, and went to Cressap's. Yesterday our Sheriff sent a written message that he had orders to Command them peacably to Depart; But if any of their Company would meet the Magistrates, and some other Persons of our County, who were with him, and endeavour amicably to settle those unhappy Differences at present subsisting in these parts, they sho'^{d} receive no Insults or Ill usage. To which their sheriff return'd a Insolent and threatning answer in writing, & much more by word of mouth. Soon after John Wilkins, one of our Company, unknown to the rest, went down to Cressap's, whom they took prisoner, upon pretence of his having been in a former Riot, & sent under a Guard towards Maryland. Our Magistrates sent them a Letter, to desire Wilkins might be suffered to return home, which they refused to receive. 'Tis said a messenger is sent down to their Governor, who is still waiting in Baltimore County, and is expected up this day wth considerable more force.

Our Sheriff with about a hundred and fifty people, have been, since Sunday evening, at John Wright's, Jun. No hostilitys have as yet been Committed, except the taking of Wilkins; But they have sent our People word this day to take care of their Buffs. Had we arms & ammunition, of which we are almost Destitute, we Judge, from the Disposition of our People, that we might come of with Honour; But for want of them, they think it not safe to wait upon such a number of armed men to the limits of our promise; But to endeavor to Defend such of his Majesties peaceable subjects, as are fled from their own Houses, and come to them for Refuge. Sam^l Blunston came home from the other side the River in the night, last night, and Immediately return'd. He desired this account might be sent to you; which for the want of a better Hand to do it, I have very faithfully performed.

And am, with the
Greatest Respect,
Your Friend,
J. WRIGHT.

Enclosed is the Petition of the Dutch Inhabitants on the west of Sasquehannah River.

PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS WEST OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

To the Honourable James Logan, Esq^r, President, and the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of most of the Inhabitants on the west side of the Sasquehanna River, opposite to Hempfield, in the County of Lancaster, Humbly Sheweth, that your petitioners, two or three years past, (Being many of us newly arrived in America,) and altogether strangers to the Boundaries of the two Provinces of Pennsylvania & Maryland, were, by many plausable pretences and fair promises, persuaded to settle under the Government of the latter, supposing, from what we were then told, that these lands were within that Province, And that the River Sasquehanna was the Division. But after we were seated, finding the usage we received was very different from that to the rest of the Government, and what small substance we had, was made a pray to some persons impowered by them. And th^o we often made known our cause of complaint, could have no redress, nor the promises, which had been first made us, in the least Regarded. Being also lately told by some in power there, that we were worse than Negroes, for that we had no Master, nor were under the protection of any Laws, and since informed by them, that the River Sasquehanna, could not be the bounds, as we had been at first told, but that an East and West Line would Divide the Provinces. And also, observing that the People on the East side of said River, Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, who live much more to the Southward than we Do, Enjoyed their possessions peaceably, without any Disturbance or claim from the Province of Maryland. We, from these reasons, Concluded we had been imposed upon and Deluded, to answer some purposes of the Government of Maryland, which are not justifiable, and might, in the end, tend to our Ruin; and that we were not settled within the true and Real bounds of that Province, as we had been made to believe. And from a sense thereof, and of the wrong we were doing to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, in Living on their Lands, (as we now conceive we are,) without paying the acknowledgments due to them for the same, and in denying Obedience to the Laws of your Government, Unanimously Resolved to Return to our Duty. Your Humble Petitioners, therefore, pray, you would Impute our late Errors to our want of better Information, And would be pleased to Receive us under the Protection of your Laws and Government. To which, for the future, we promise all faithful obedience and submission, and in Granting this, our humble Petition, your petitioners, as in Duty bound, shall ever pray for your Health and Prosperity. Signed with our own hands, and Dated the thirteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-six.

The Original of this, was signed by 47 Persons.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

18th 7br, 1736.

May it please ye Propr:

The affair of Maryld, wch has taken up our thoughts, being for ye present dispatch'd, that of the Indians will next require them, and particularly, the managemt of him at Conessogo, wch I take to be of importance, since 'tis very probable the others may send for him for information, and as we know his Malice & Treachery & that he can speak to them without an Interpreter, unless some precaution be used, he may be mischievous. I began this morning to write a Lettr to Lancaster on the Subject, to be sent by a hand that is to go in an hour or two, but found the method was but very little to be depended on, and it might prove much more effectual to have P. d. go up, yet I thought this should be concluded before the opporty of sending were lost. My Chaise is out of town. Otherwise I would have come up my self to thee. I doubt my son mistook the message.

Thy faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO THE PORPRIETOR.

STENTON, *20th 7br, 1736—at noon.*

If the Proprietor please to take notice of Ja. Anderson, Ministr of Donegal, & hold some conversation with him, it may p'haps be seasonable at this time when those people ought by all means to be animated to vigorous resolutions. He just called on me when I was much engaged, & I expected to see him again, but could not. I suppose he goes not out of town 'till to morrow morning, & that he then will wthout fail, if not otherwise hindred.

E. Shippen accidentally calling here, I thought the hint might be of some importance.

Thy faithful frd,
J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *18th of 9br, '36.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Conrad Weiser calling in here, I take the opportunity by him to say that tho' I cannot but admire the kind Province that has directed the last design of the Marylanders, yet I cannot be satisfied in my own thoughts as yet, at least, that the taking of Munday, with the Papers & Leet, must prove a total disappointmt to them, for I think there is room to suspect their yet associating together, especially that family of the Charletons of whom so many were engaged. J. Steel told me A. Ham. resolved to hasten up from Newc with all the speed he could, but he cannot leave his business when in it; and till he comes, I believe it would be well that some person or persons were immediately employed in the lower parts of Chester County, to learn with certainly whether those associated persons are on any further measures. Perhaps indeed, they may on this blow wait till they can hear from Annapolis, but if they are men of spirit, as I fancy the family I named are, it would not be strange if they should resolve to proceed without Munday, especially since it appears by a hint I saw in one of his Letters that there was a kind of party against him. I send this to Ja. Steel, to wait upon thee with it, and I hope what is offered will have its weight, & that no time will be lost in any case where a seasonable application may prevent further Mischief. I am, with all due respect,

Ty faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *26th 9ber, 1736—near noon.*

J. Steel just now telling me the Proprietor intends for Pensbury, immediately after dinner, from thence, I concude I am not to see thee any more before my return home; but there are some things that appear to me of importance, that I am persuaded, require some further application without delay, wch will wholly depend on thy self to order, and I could wish for an opportunity at least to mention them. The Ship for Lond. I believe cannot go next week, unless drove out at any rate, for fear of the Ice.

Thy faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

PHILADa, *27th Novr, '36.*

May it please the Propr:

The inclosed Paquet was brought by Jno. Ross about 2 hours since, & in an hour after Cressap, with 3 of his assistts, were brought in Irons by ye Sherif of Lancastr, wth about a doz. attendts, & are now safely committed. Scot, who was in all the action, & was principal undertaker, speaks very doubtfully of the means by wch their man came to his death. The Bearer waiting, I refer to ye writing, & am,

Thy faithful frd,
J. LOGAN.

6½h p. m., ye Council Sitting.

SECRETARY LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *28th Dec^{br}, Evening, 1736.*

May it please the Proprietor:

It is to no purpose here to make observations on those Lett^{rs} from Lancaster, further than that as Sam'l desires they require the ord^{rs} or directions that are to be sent to be dispatched, for which end I purpose to be in town to-morrow, between 10 and 11 at farthest, and I now desire the Bearer to direct R. Charles to have the Council summoned against that hour. In the mean time, it may be proper to communicate the Letters, or at least the last to me, to A. Hamilton, for which purpose, or any other, I here return them all. I shall only add that, in my opinion, a warr^{t} should be prepared as soon as possible, from one of the Judges to the Sherif of Lancaster, to go with the Posse, if necessary, to take Higgenbothom & his Company as Rioters, and that I am, with respect,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

I design, as I go into town, to call at thy house for the Letters, &^{c}.

JAMES LOGAN TO SAMUEL SMITH.

PHILAD^{ia}, *26th of Jan^{ry}, $173\frac{6}{7}$.*

FRIEND SAM^{l} SMITH: Two of our Members of Council, with some others of note, coming up thither to visit you, to inquire into the Disturbances given our Inhabitants by those villains on the other side, and to advise upon the most proper measures to be taken with them, there will be delivered to thee another Provincial Warr^{t} against them. And to assist thee in the execution, there comes also a very able hand, Solomon Jennings, whose Courage and Conduct are to be relied on, and on that Consideration he has been sent for from a great distance, nor will he, I believe, disappoint any reasonable expectations that have been conceived of him. As to your measures, I need say but very little here, because they may be concerted to much better purpose there. 'Tis proposed that he should lodge himself, with a sufficient number of good hands, to be engaged for the purpose, on the other side, but it is greatly our desire that care be taken, as far as possible, to avoid the loss of Lives, tho', if our people be attacked, they must, in their own defence, act as in that case becomes them as men, and not suffer themselves to be taken. Yet, on the other hand, if they can, by any means before hand, be informed, they are likely to be outnumbered, and cannot stand it without manifest danger of destruction, Prudence will direct to quit the spot, for it is no more than the greatest Generals have been obliged to, and you should always remember that this is no war between declared Enemies, but arises from the abuses of subjects agst subjects, all under the same Head, and who are all equally answerable to the same superiour authority. The authority that Sol. Jenn. is to have must be a Deputation from thee, which is sent, ready drawn, to be signed & sealed by thee. And now, as your measures will be concerted there with the Gentlemen that go up, I need add nothing further but that, I hope, our Countrey people will exert their zeal, & shew themselves constantly the same, and that I am, with hearty wishes for all your welfare,

Thy real ffriend,

J. LOGAN.

EDMD. ANDREWS TO JAMES LOGAN.

BRISTOL, *February 5, 1737.*

RESPECTED FRD., JAMES LOGAN: In May, thy Brother, Doctor Logan, at my request, wrote thee in favour of the Widdow Ewens & her Family, who had an affair depending in your country, & the case thereof was also then sent thee, referring the whole to thine & thy Cousin, Israel Pemberton's, conduct, since which have receiv'd no answer by the two ships lately arriv'd Here, which makes me suspect that there is too much difficulty in the case to have it soon settled. As soon as cans't inform thy self of this affair, which, I hope, will be by the return of the next ship, it will greatly oblidge me if wilt render Me an account thereof. The long Intimacy between thy self and Our Family, and the knowledge I have of thy ready disposition to Humane & Generous actions, encourag'd me to apply to thee in favour of this poor unfortunate Widdow, whose carrecter is valuable, & whose circumstances wants redress.

My Father intends to write thee, either by this ship or the next opportunity. I am, with Respects to thyself & Family,

Thy Real Frd.,

ED. ANDREWS

SECRETARY LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

Febry 11th, at noon, 1737.

May it please ye Proprietr:

I had some thoughts yesterday of coming to town to-day, in expectation of the inclosed, wch just now came to my hand, but as there is nothing in it that requires my immediate attendance, this being the last of the week, and the weather & roads discouraging, I would choose to stay for better, or till a more urgent occasion calls.

I know nothing of the Commission mentioned in the Lettr, nor can I remember that there was any occasion for it here since Gookin's administration, yet there might have been one without my knowledge, and, if so, it was since thy arrival. I remember we had such a Commission from N'york in Govr Gordon's time, & suppose it was had from Govr Montgomery, but am p'suaded it was carefully returned again. Please to speak to R. Charles about it, for he must know, and if the Post should return before I come to town I desire he (R. Chas) may have the inclose, and, excusing my absence, answer that part of it in my behalf, for it doubtless requires dispatch, and it is not worth my while to come on purpose to inquire into what intirely depends on the knowledge of others.

But if there will be occasion to send up to ye 6 nations from hence, wch is wholly submitted to thy own Judgemt, Conrad must immediately be sent for, and that must also be from thence, for I can have no oppty here, & therefore, if thought proper, either thy self or J. Steel or R. P., I suppose, will write to him accordingly, and I shall attend when it can be of service, who am, with sincere respect,

Thy faithful frd,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *31st of Mar., 1737.*

May it please the Proprietor:

That accot of Cressap's wife, is far from being new, and the measures to be taken on it, I believe, may now, without much damage, be delayed for a few dayes, and so I hope may. What I have to say, on my own part, to the subject, My sister-in-law, Pembton, wth my eldest daughter, have taken my Chaise to Bucks, to the marriage of young Isral, wch was to be yesterday, and if they return, as I expect, to-morrow, I shall endeavor to be in town the next day. In the mean time, I shall barely hint, that a certain other hand, would be of much more service in the case, than any thing in my power. Th° I would, by no means decline what is so, to serve thee or the countrey. Being, w^th^ great Truth, as ever,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

The Lett^r^ that came to me two dayes Since, by the Maryl^d^ Post, is a Copy of that from Gov^r^ Broughton, of S. Carolina, sent via Virginia.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *20^th^ of Apr., '37.*

May it please the Proprietor:

I here return G. Ogle's Lett^r^, and my present thoughts, from my first reading it, are, that either we are to put an end to all further Treaty with him, or, (if possible,) to get some proper hand or hands, to go down and treat with him, at Annapolis, for 'tis to no purpose to endeavour at making an appointm^t^ for that end. It will, in my opinion, be in vain, for I imagine he would rather avoid it.

Were we to labour further for an agreem^t^, as I think we still ought, in the manner I have mentioned, the difficulty, I conceive, will lie in adjusting the sense of the words under their our Govm^t^, for I doubt he will claim all on that side of the Sasquehanna, under the pretence that they had Officers there, as Cap^t^ & Justice . . . . and Constables, while we had none of any kind.

I would come immediately to town, if the weather would p'mit; but as it is, I am really somewhat unwilling to venture, unless it were of a more apparent necessity. In the mean time, I hope thou wilt advise, and in a good measure conclude, for I think little or nothing, in this case, depends on the Council, more than for form. I hope, however, to see thee before night. And am,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JOHN CAMPBELL TO JONATHAN ROBESON & COMPANY.

CALEDONIA, *26th April, 1737.*

Sr^{s}: Nicholas Scull came here Saturday last, and after resting a little, we went to the old Trade of Levelling, and observe that there is a Considerable fall of near 5 feet in the Creek, from a place a little above the Plantation next to Wink's, (where we now think to begin the Race,) to the place where we propos'd formerly to begin. And we find that a Race carried from this new place to the mines, will be easily done, nor will the Deepth exceed 4½ feet in the Deepest part. Nicholas intends to be with you some time friday next, who will more amply inform.

Saturday morning I measured our new Drifts, and found we were 13 feet to the West of our shafts, Directly under our former Lower Drift, which is now the Middle drift, and finding nothing but Red Rock in all this Length, only being Roof'd with the gray, and also, that the Gray did not Dip, I concluded we were Certainly under the ore, which gave me the greatest Comfort of any, except we had mett with the Body. And having then, also, measured the the former Lower Drift, now the Middle, I found we were as far to the West in the new Drifts as in that; wherefore, I thought fitt to return, and having erected a frame in the shaft, opposite to the roof of the Lower Drift, wherein we placed a stage for the work men to stand on. We are now Driving at the Gray Rock, which is Excessive hard. There is quantities of Green Spar intermixed with it, and also Diverse spots of Ore. But I expect in a few days we shall come at the ore, But the Rock is so hard that we make but slow way, and this is all I can now inform with Respects to the work. I beg the Company will Consider the vast Charge we are put to with respect to the water. It is more than ⅔ of our Cost, besides the Toile. And I should think the Battle was over, if we had the engine fix'd; and I'm positive, that all efforts that can be made to make the engine work, without bringing water by the propos'd Race, will be only a perpetuall plague, and very expensive, so that the sooner the Race is begun, we shall be nearer the end of our Difficulties. There is another Difficulty attends, which now is the only time to obviate, which is the Expense and plague of hyring any hands but the miners, so I entreat the company to buy 5 or 6 servants. They may have Credite for them till next fall; and the six hands we are now forced to hyre a 40/, and upwards, a month, (beside the miners,) will, by that time, come near the price of as many Servants. My Wife Can Inform you how I'm abus'd and Insulted here by some Dutch. I Desire they'l Resent it, if not, I cannot take it well. If

I could leave the works, I wou'd soon be reveng'd, let the Charge be never so much. I have Desired my Wife not to Return without money to Pay the Dogs off, and, If I can, they shall never earn a farthing of us hereafter. Which is all I have at present to acquaint you with, &c. I'm,

Gentlemen,
Your most humble Serv^t,
JN^o CAMPBELL.

BENJAMIN EASTBURN TO THOMAS NOXON.

PHILAD^a, *July 8th, 1737.*

RESPECTED FR^d THOMAS NOXON: William Battel, late of the County of Newcastle, being, (as is alledged,) vested with the rights of Divers Tracts of Land, situated in the County afores^d, viz: to 200^a laid out & Confirm'd to Thomas Longshaw by patent, the Warr^t for the survey was Granted by the late proprietary, W^m Penn, dated the 30th of May, 1683, & laid out by Henry Hollingsworth on the 12th of y^e 6th M^o, 1684, & to 500^a, formerly Laid out to W^m Rakestraw by Tho^s Pierson, Vz^t: on the 24th of the 2^d M^o, 1686, by virtue of a Warr^t from the then Comm^{rs}, dated the 24 of the 12th M^o. 1684, the returns of these two Tracts are now in my office; but the later survey by T. Pierson is supposed to interfere with the survey afores^d made by H. Hollingsworth to Tho. Lanshaw, as by the draughts herewth sent is suggested, for the upper Corner B. oak on Chris^{t}iana, of Langshaw's, & the Courses of each being Considered, it will easily be understood how they interfere.

The s^d W^m Battle also claim'd 100^a in right of Jn^o Frogg, granted him by a warr^t from the late Comiss^{rs}, date y^e 21st 7^{br}, 1715, and 100 more in right of Alex Fasier, granted him by a warr^t from the Comm^{rs}, dated the 26th of 7^{br}, 1715, & 100^a more in wright of Rob^t Courtney, who had a warr^t granted by the s^d Comm^{rs}, dated the 4 of march, 1716, 7 for 150^a; but I find no returns in my office of any Lands surveyed in pursuance of any of the three last mentioned warr^{ts}. There is, indeed, now produced by the Claim^{ts}, under W^m Battle, several draughts in the hand writing of G. Dakeyne, but they being unintelligable, are, by Cons^t of the s^d Claimants rejected in my office; yet to the end that Justice may be done to the estate of the s^d Battle, I desire thee to survey all the Lands free from the Just Claims of other persons, & late in possession of the s^d Battel, at or near to the Mills on Christiana Creek; that the s^d Land, or so much thereof as, upon examination, may appear to the proprietor to have been (Battele) real right, may be Confirmed to those who

Justly & Lawfully Claim under him. In order to which I desire a Draught & Return thereof may be sent to my office.

BENJA. EASTBURN.

To THOMAS NOXTON, Esq^{r}.

N. B.—Out of the two Tracts survey'd to Lanshaw & Rakestraw, the Lands sold by Battel to Clayton, called 500^{a}, more or less, is to be made up, including the Mills, Race, &^{c}, agreeable to the deed afores^{d} of Battle to Clayton & Chapman, & the lines thereof to be run & mark'd distinctly & separately from the rest, so that the same may be Convey'd to George McCall, the present purchaser, Clear of other surveys.

R. E.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *30th of 7^{br}, 1737.—8 at night.*

May it please the Propriet^{r}:

My head was so full of the business we talked of to-day that I intirely forgot one article I fully intended this morning to inquire into and take some care of, that is how Lodging may be got and to get them for the Eastern Gentleman, who, as I had been informed, might be expected in town to-morrow; and I am now the more solicitous about it, because R. Peters assures me he is truly what he pretends to be, that is, a Sovereign Prince, tho' tributary to the Porte, and I wish it would be seasonably and effectually thought of there. I also forgot another material point, w^{ch} was to desire this brother Freame company to-morrow. I knew not he was returned from Pensbury; tho' seeing thy sister to-day, might have given me reason to conclude he was, had not my thoughts been otherwise employ'd, but pray be pleased to speak to him for me, who am,

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

I met B. Eastburn, &c.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *6th of Dec., 1737.*

May it please the Proprietor:

If thou sent this Coachman to supply the place of mine, on my own acco^t, I return thee my hearty thanks for thy kind regard to me; but if, on a necessity, thou conceives of my being there, I could wish to have known it by a line from thee, but as I have no notion of any thing of the kind at psent, except it may be in relation to what thou mentioned in thine of first day of the lower Counties, on Ryves Holt's being in town, as he comes not often to Philad^a, and 'tis probably he is not in so much haste, as to render it necessary for me to come to town this weather. I am willing to stay for better, but if I am wanted on any business that cannot be deferr'd, be pleased to let my son know it, and he will either come or send me notice of it.

I was willing to be in Philad^a yesterday, as well to sign the two Commissions of the Peace to Jn^o Evans and Rob^t Fletcher, as on divers small affairs of my own, but the first of these were brought me yesterday in the evening, by R. Charles, who promised me to wait on thee to know, and then to send me word whether my coming was necessary, but I suppose he had not seen thee.

If R. Holt come and returns by water, he can be employ'd only for his own County. If by land, he will think it no hardship to wait a day for me; but I assure thee, I should, if there, be at a loss how to manage that point of notice to those Counties. If we had rew'd y^e ord^r directly, there must have been no hesitation, but as it is, we are not obliged, in my opinion, to do any thing further than to acquaint the magistrates, that they must be careful to keep the peace, &c., nor must I take upon me to move a finger, or my tongue in relation to those Counties, without the direction as well as consent of three of my four masters, and they are blessed ones.

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

My Cuffe is so much better, that he can now undertake to drive for me.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *12th 10^{ber}, 1737.—at night.*

May it please the Propriet^{r}:

Had my son come up earlier to transcribe the 3 Circular Lett^{rs} inclosed herewith, he should have brought them this day to thee. Thinking more closely of the subject after I came home, the manner they are now down in, appeared to me the best I could choose; they are all totidem verbis the same, excepting y^{e} direction only, and having sealed two of them, I have left the other open for thy view. If they please, I wish J. Steel would take care to forw^{d} them respectively to Newcastle & Kent, the other may be delv'd to W. Till to be forwarded, (being first sealed,) and he should consider it from me as Presid^{t} of the Prov. rather than of the Counties. If they please not or would require an alteration, pray return them by y^{e} same Bearer with thy Thoughts, to

Thy faithful fr^{d},

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *17th febry, '3$\frac{7}{8}$.*

May it please y^{e} Propriet^{r}.

My son telling me thou desires I should send thee Gov^{r} Gooch's Lett^{r} with my sentiments in writing of what may be proper to say on the affair it relates to, I inclose the first, but am at a loss in the other for want of knowing thy intentions or meaning. If it be to know my thoughts, whether a message should be sent from this Prov. to the Indians, it may undoubtedly in one view be adviseable, tho on the other, the charge is discouraging, and this must be left wholly to this self; for if the Council were called upon it, I can scarce think that after what G. Clark has wrote, they would direct it, nor have they the power of ordering any money to defray the Charge. Again: if it be concluded to send, there occurs nothing to me as necessary to be said at present, further than by a proper messenger with 2 or 3 fathom or more of wampum, to acquaint the Indians with the tenour of G. Gooch's Lett^{r}, that is that the Catawbas are willing to believe those from the Northw^{d} who kill'd their people last year, knew nothing of the nations having agreed to a Cessation, that for this reason they would excuse the action, that they are still desirous to make peace, and for that end will meet the Chiefs of the 6 nations next summer at Albany, and that, in the mean time, *we* desire they should refrain all hostilities, and suffer none of their people to go to war against the others. This I say is what occurs to me at psent, and I know nothing to add unless I should hear further from thee, but that I am, with respect,

Thy faithful ffriend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO SHERIFF SMITH, OF LANCASTER.

Philad^a, *February 24, 173⅞.*

Friend Samuel Smith: Finding by late Letters from that county what I have just now seen, that some evil minded Persons from the Neighbourhood of those Parts have been making fresh attempts to settle in Conestogoe mannor, without any License or authority from the Proprietor for the same, the Consequence of which Proceedings, besides the manifest injustice of them, and they are in themselves inconsistent with the nature of government, must necessarily tend to the Destruction of the Publick Peace, unless timely obviated. I therefore think it my Duty to put thee in mind of thine, at the same time enjoying thee, that for the Preservation of the Peace and Publick Tranquility, thou take all due and Legal measures, not only for preventing such settlements, but, with such aid as may be necessary from the County, to apprehend and take as rioters all and every such Person and Persons as thou shall find making any such attempts, and to commit them to safe Custody till they shall find sufficient security for their good behaviour or be otherwise proceeded against according to law. And hereof I desire thee not to fail, and for thy better Direction herein it may be proper to advise with S. Blunston & some others of the Magistrates, who, I doubt not, but will readily contribute their best assistance for so good an end. If any thing remarkable occurs in this or any other affair of Publick importance, I desire, as soon as may be, to be acquainted with it, and am, with good wishes for thy welfare,

Thy Loving Friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO JAMES GILLARD.

PHILAD^{ia}, *5th of May, 1738.*

JAMES GILLARD: Thou art to make the best of thy way to Doct^r Chew, in Maryland, and, delivering him the Letter thou hast in charge for him, to take thy Orders from him, thus:

If the Doctor finds that those men of Lancaster County who are bound on their Recognisance to appear at the ensuing Court to be held at Annapolis the 16th of this instant, May, cannot be excused from appearing there in person. Accordingly, thou art then to return directly hither the nearest way, with the Doctor's Lett^r in answer to that sent him; but if the said men are to be excused, of w^{ch} the Doctor will inform thee, thou art then to take a Lett^r from him, directed for that purpose, to Sam^l Blunston to notifie the same, and with all due speeed hasten up the River Sasquehanna to Lancaster County, and there deliver it; and in that case, if thou shouldst meet any of those men in their way to Annapolis, thou art to acquaint them that their Journey is unnecessary and they may return; but of this be well ascertained of D^r Chew.

J. LOGAN.

THOMAS EDWARDS TO SECRETARY PETERS.

OCTOBER, *the 18th, 1738.*

REVEREND SIR: I can but with the Greatest submission, but render my sincere thanks to the Hon^{ble} Proprietor for his great condescension in causing you to send me a copy of Jenkins' Petition, upon which I made some observations, and have given a true Relation of that affair about the Land; and I am very sorry that it was my turn or any that Belongs to me, to give exercise and trouble to the Honourable Proprietor, to consider how to Dispose of his Lands in these parts, In which he hath an absolute and undoubted Right, when I consider the clemencys and the Long Forbearance that Thousands of Families, many of which are Poor, helpless Widows and Fatherless children, that are Voluntarily Settled upon his Lands without any Regular Rules, Lincense, or pmission, it should be their Duty, Morning & Evening, to Lift up Hearts and Hands in Earnest Prayers to Heaven for a Blessing upon his Honour's and not contend and Quarrel ab^t their Settlements, and Leading him with such complaints to be decided, I hope that I can appeal to my Countrey that I have been no Promoter of Contentions or quarrels between any psons; but rather, according to my mean capacity for Pacifying and making Peace, and after the survey was made to Morgans, I accidentally met with Jenkins at the boarders of our Country, coming as I suppose, to look for his Tenants that were newly come upon the Land, and we had some Discourse ab^t the survey, and when he would come to the place if he could find any needful conveniency of water or Timber, but such a quantity of Land cut off that I would Propose and endeavour that Morgans should make him Reasonable Satisfaction, upon which he promised me that he would be upon the place next day and Mr. Lightfoot being then in the neighbourhood, we waited and expected to see him upon the spot, with a Design to endeaviour our best for an accommodation. But Jenkins, as I was Informed, came to the neat house after I parted with him, and there Lodged that night, and next day I had true Intelligence that the Gentleman of that House and him did ride together towards Philad^a, and I suppose went home, took his money and paid Mr. Steel before ever he Informed M^r Taylor that he had a Warrant, for M^r Taylor did Declare, after the survey made to Morgans, that Jenkins never had made any application to him for any survey upon that Land.

Sir, I made mention in the observation that M^r Taylor had denyed Jenkin David the Droping of that survey of the 350 acres, and adding the 200 to this eight hundred to Compleat his Thousand, when the Dispute happened between Jenkin David and Rees David; and I was Informed, but I cannot Justify that to be truth, that Jenkin David was forced to go to M^r Steel and prevailed with him to order John Taylor to alter the survey; But M^r Taylor, before he laid out the Two hundred acres joining to the 800, caused Jenkin David, by a paper from under his hand, to Relinquish y^e survey of the 350 acres. Now, I must beg leave to call the 350 acres, since Jenkin David Relinquished it, Vacant Land, and Virtually unsettled Land, for there was no Improvem^t made upon it but the Three acres that Rees David had cleared, until within three years Last past. His Tenant Built a little Log House & cleared but about an acre or two of Land, which was but a small settlem^t. It is my opinion that the Improving & Cultivating Land in Pennsylvania is a General Interest & Credit to the Province in Part, as well as to the labouring man that gets his living upon the Improvements, for it adds to the supply of the Market at Philad^a and elsewhere amongst ourselves, besides the Commodities that's transported and the addition that is made to the Bulk of our Trade; and besides the poor settlers under y^t Favourable Indulgence of our Worthy Proprietors, do their suit & service, pays Taxes, maintains Roads as well as free holders; and if Jenkins had settled this Land when he Purchased the Improvem^t, as he faithfully then promised to do, there had been no contention now about it; but he carried his Treasure & bought a Plantation a great distance, & left the Land here to lye without moving any application for a confirmation upon it to advance himself, for I can justify that persons were willing to give him sixty or seventy Pounds for his Interest in the land after morgan's survey. If the Honourable Propʳˢ will be pleased to consider these things, which I hope is appeared to be truth, let him, in his wisdom, determine the matter as he thinks fit & proper; and thᵒ the p'son in part (that's Morgan's wife) being my Daughter, is concerned something in the Interest of the affair, I shall acquiesce and be fully contented; But God forbid that I should be Dissatisfied to any of his Resolutions or determinations whom I acknowledged next under God Almighty & our sovereign Lord & Gracious King George the second, my absolute Lord, unto whom I shall be ready to pay all Due obedience, I desiring his honour's & yᵉ self to pardon my freedom, who shall pray for both yᵉ Temporal happiness and eternal felicity.

Whilst I am,

THᵒ EDWARDS.

ROBERT GORDON TO JOHN PENN.

NEWCASTLE, 5ᵗʰ *March*, *1739-40*.

HOUNRED Sʳ: I received notice this morning from Mr. Shaw, of Mr. Gooding Requesting a Pattent for some land neair Christiana bridge, which has been in possession of Joⁿ Hrogg and his heirs, this many yearis, and showing old yᵉ Drafts to Mr. Hamilton and Eystburne, was advised by them, (as the best way to come at a Right for the sᵈ Lands,) to have an order from Estburne to Mr. Noxon to survey the whole land and Lay it out, so as we might have a trew knowlidge of it, seperate from the Land of the Mills, which order I carred to Noxon, and he surved the same, and Returned the Draft to Estburne, and I payed Mr. Noxon teen pounds, (and Estburne for his trouble,) for his trouble, and no sooner yᵗ was don, but Mr. Gooding appley for a warant, and brought one, as I am Informed, to Noxon, and he surveys the same land to hime. I payed hime for surving to me, and I never knew any thing of it till it was don, and application mead to your houner for a patent, and If I was neglegent in the affaier, I thought I was safe, seeing I had Mr. Hamilton advise to it, yᵗ was to get a new Grant from your houner for yᵗ. Yᵉ old Drafts and warrants were so Intermix't with the Mill land, there was no knowing how much there was remaining, for at yᵗ time, Mr. McCall was aboute bying the whole. If your houner will plaise to aske Eystburne for the orders he sent Noxon, and some old Drafts and warrants he had, and he can tell how the mater is.

I have sent up ⅌ my Wife some old Drafts and warants, and as for thire being Regularly Returned or not, I cannot say, for I blive, and am Informed, there were a greate maney papers lost in Mr. Tayler's time, who was then surver Generall of the province. I would have waited on your Houner, but for Reaisions my Wife will aquaint your Houner of. But If there any thing a wanting, such as the officer's fees, or your Houner's purisse money, I will Compley as soon and as fare as aney y^{t} strives to take our Right from us. I hope your Houner will excuse me, seeing it is for the orphants I am Indevering to Vindicate. I Return your houner harty thanks for your patience in this affaier, and am, your Houner's Most Obed^{t} Hum^{ble} Servant,

ROB^{t} GORDON.

SAMUEL BLUNSTON TO RICHARD PETERS.

March y^{e} 25th, 1840.

Friend Peters:

Inclosed herewith is a Draught of the Tract of Land I bought of John Hendricks. The Grant I cannot yet find; But as George's Book is also Missing, where they were entered, I have sent an abstract out of that Book, which I received from him, which, with the papers I left with you, will be sufficient. And I request you will be so kind to get such writing as the Proprietor will please to sign, Draw up & Executed, & give it to Jn^{o} Wright or Tho: Ewing, with the other papers I left, who will bring them up.

I believe it may not be improper to Certifie, in the writing, that the Land was Surveyed to & Settled by John Hendricks, in the year 1728, By order & consent of the proprietary commissioners, and purchased from him with the Proprietor's Consent, and that I, my heirs or assigns, shall have a title for the same, according to the meets & bounds, (in the writing to be mentioned,) so soon as the proprietary Claimes between the Provinces are sufficiently settled, and that until a patent can be had, I my heirs & assigns may peaceably hold, occupy. & enjoy the s^{d} tract of Land & premises, &c.

But as I am Dictating to one who does not want Instructions, I shall only add, that your Care & dispatch herein shal be acknowledged as a particular favour & the trouble thankfully paid by your

assured friend,

SAM^{l} BLUNSTON.

Pleace give my Respects to the
Proprietor & Tho: Freme & your
Brother.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *1 Apr., 1740.*

May it please the Proprietor.

Having rec^{d} my Maryland Papers from Town but yesterday, I have look'd over them, and now send as many of them (and more) as I can conceive can possibly be of any manner of use. But I have a notion, which still rests on my mind, that upon some occasion, several years before I left Philad^{a}, I put into A. Hamilton's hand, two papers, which I believed to be of some importance in this cause, and that I Divers times mentioned them to him. But whether I ever had them, I cannot possibly remember, nor so much as what they were, only I am fully persuaded, neither of them was that affidavit of J. Ar'skins, for as I have indorsed on my rough draught of it, I am pretty sure I carried that to Eng^{ld}, & left it there with you. But my memory, after these shocks of the Palsy, exceedingly fails me, and I am to be pitied. His affidavit to the same purpose, taken by E. Gatchel, is so vilely wrote that it would be a shame to produce it. That of Amos Nichols, is undoubtedly very false. But I must observe (w^{ch} I had almost forgot to mention,) that Jonah, in in y^{e} affid^{t} taken by E. G., positively declares to y^{e} year, 1682, (for which an allowance may be well made, after almost forty years,) but in that he swore to. Of my drawing, he was more cautious, & speaks doubtfully, viz: "In y^{e} latter end of the Summer, 1682, or 1683, which last agrees wth Phil. Joyd's Lett^{r} to me, who fixes it to 15th 7mo, 1683, and that Lett^{r} shews they will not deny those observations themselves, since they have both, that at Chest^{r} & that other on Octeraro, on their Records, or full accounts of them in their Offices." So that what is to be proved is their running the Line, and making a demand upon it consistent with it. And, indeed, that is the point to be laboured by our Comm^{rs} at Annapolis, above most others, to procure Copies out of their Records of L^{d} Bal^{to}, two Commiss^{rs} to Coll. Talbor, and his executing of them. But since the Papers will explain themselves, I shall not now further add than that, I am, with sincere respect to thy self, sister, &c.

Thy faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *31st of Mar., '39.*

May it please the Proprietor:

I suppose Jno Emerson may be gone with orders to send down the Marylander, who is in custody at Lancaster; but I am much concerned it was not thought of that our Supreme Court is to sitt next week, viz: the 10th of Apr., and if he is in town by that time, he must be brought before it. As this, therefore, may somewhat puzzle us, I would propose to yor consideration whether it might not be as well that he were detained somewhat longer. A. Ham. was of opinion that it would not turn to our disadvantage, if those of that Govmt should rescue him, that is, break ye prison to get him, not rescue him on ye Road, wch more probably they would endeavour, then we should be more insulted & laugh'd at, and I am not of a different one. But since they have let our people out on Bail, we doubtless ought to take like for him, if he can find it. What I have said of our Court, I think ought to be considered, and in time, that we may not be embarrassed, yet none of those above, I mean in Lancaster, should be acquainted with the reason, for secrets of this kind, are differently kept. I beg you to think of it, as my Countreymen say, timeously. I am, with due respect,

Your faithful friend,

J. LOGAN.

You will doubtless shew this to A. H., on Rect of it.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, 5th *April, 1740.*

May it please the Proprictor:

Upon recollection I called to mind after I had sent thee those papers relating to Maryld that I had drawn up one in ye winter of 1736, in which, I remember, I thought then I obviated all the arguments that could be inferr'd from the King's Order in Council, in Novbr, 1685, more effectually than anything I had advanced in the State of the Claims would doe, and as on their part they lay a good deal of stress on the mention that is there made of the 40th degree as comprized in their Charter, it must probably be of some importance to the cause. If anything more in it than the validity of the articles be considered, to have that point clearly explain'd, even to the undestanding of a Lawyer, and accordingly I hope it will by no means be neglected, but recommended in such a manner as that it cannot possibly fail to make a due impression.

I send, also, a Copy I had taken of my Remarks on the L^d^ B's answer, of which, as I remember, I sent two Copies, at the time, to Engl^d^, of which one or both could not fail, I think, of coming to hand, tho' never that I remember acknowledged. But as my business in this world is, in a great measure, over, I am willing whatever I have of the kind (and I think these are all) should be lodged with thee, to whom they possibly may be of some use, or perhaps an amusem^t^, as I hope both my serious and mirthful answ^rs^ to Jas. Heath's very odd remarks on my state of the Claims might prove, which I left with thee some years since. When it suits both thy Leisure and Inclination to take an airing this way, we may perhaps enter further into conversation on these heads. In the meantime, with sincere respect to thy self, sister, brother, & Tommy, I am

Thy Faithful Friend,
J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *May 2^d^, 1740.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Happening lately to open thy father's Expostulation with y^e^ People of this Province, in the year 1710, that produced a total change (not one member excepted) in the then next ensuing Election of Representatives, I found it, instead of being, as I always had supposed it, my own first draught of it, to be another wrote in my brother's hand, who was then with me in London, and signed by thy father himself; wherefore, having another copy of it, from which I added y^e^ date to this, I thought it more proper to be in thy hands, who might have never seen it, and therefore now send it.

I also have found amongst my papers that other, Indorsed long since, *Subscriptions to y^e^ Society by the Propriet^rs^ family*, wherein, besides the first four that we have always been fully apprized of, I see R. Whitpain's name is added in y^e^ same List for £25, & Martin Jacques's for £12:10, but how I had this or whence when I took it, I remember not one syllable. I possibly might have it from thy father himself, (I mean y^e^ acco^t^ of those 2 articles, for thou sees it is in my own hand,) but, however, that he, Th. Griffiths, ought to be spoke to, and if it no demand has been made by others in these 2 persons' names. This is certainly a strong presumption that their shares are your due.

I also return thy sister Letitia's acco^{t}, which I ought to have done long since. They have been of no use to me, for I had copies of them all before. I was in hopes, if thy leisure had permitted, on J. Kersey's Return, to have had a further apport^{ty} with thee on those affairs, who am in all things, with sincere respect,

Thy faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THE PROPRIETOR.

STENTON, *30th July, 1740.*

May it please the Proprietor:

Conrad Weiser, coming hither yesterday evening, informed me that the Delaware Indians, at the perswasion of Pesqueetown, were gone by Wessahickon Road, and lodged about A. Robinson's Mill that night, that Shekallemy, to prevent any misunderstanding with them, went also thither, but had appointed wth Conrad that he should go over to them early this morning, and then he and the mingoes with him would come over to my house. Accordingly, Conrad went, but Pesqueerom having gone last night to Philad^{ia}, they all consulted together, admired why they had suffered themselves to be perswaded to take another road, and, tho' Conrad had no directions from me to perswade them to it in y^{e} least, nor do I find that he did, yet we were surprized to see between 30 & 40 of them coming in a body this morning up the Lane.

W. Parsons, I suppose, from what W. informed him at Tulpyhockin, has communicated Shekallemy's and his company's business, viz: to inquire about news on the variety of Reports that have reached them, but particularly whether the Goods are come that the Proprietor promised them (they say) to send for in further consideration for the Land they sold, having been paid for only that on this side of Sasquehannah, which, I think, falls out somewhat unhappily that it was so long delay'd 'till a War is commenced, for that will undoubtedly raise y^{e} price of gunpowder at least, if of no other Commodities, and, indeed, I heartily wish we may be so happy as to see that affair terminated without any uneasiness or heartburning remaining. We all parted in Oct^{br}, 1736, in a p'fect good understanding, w^{h} they abundantly approv'd on Weiser's being sent to them the following spring, but it was to be wished that it had been practicable to reduce that further consideration to a certainty, for, tho' it is possible some of them may profess themselves satisfied with what is tender'd to them, It is to be doubted whether it may be to satisfie them all with any thing that may be reasonable to offer, and consequently the Treaty that was begun in perfect friendship may end in or occasion a very wide misunderstanding. Therefore, as thou art sensible of Weiser's capacity in such affairs, as well as honesty, no man can perhaps be more fit to be advised with upon the whole. As to y^{e} Delawars, I have learn'd nothing of their business, nor do I think 'tis probable they can have much besides brightening the chain, w^{ch}, as it happens while the Assembly is sitting, proves well enough. I am, wth due respect,

Thy most faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

JAMES LOGAN TO THOMAS PENN.

STENTON, *7th Aug., 1740.*

May it please the Proprietor :

Tho' I am very sensible it is fit now for me to decline intermeddling in Public affairs, and that for any man to offer his sentim^{ts} when they are not ask'd very seldom proves acceptable, yet y^{e} part I have born in these affairs, between 30 & 40 years past, I hope may, in some measure excuse, if not wholly, justify me in expressing my Concern for the Public Peace, at a juncture when it appears to me in manifest danger. I understood with pleasure that y^{e} assembly, before their adjournm^{t} last month, had agreed to give 4,000^{lbs}, one half thereof to y^{e} Gov^{r} for y^{e} proposed expedition, & the other half to pay for the listed serv^{ts} times to their masters, and when I heard they were called again to meet on y^{e} 28th Ult., my bro^{r}, Pemberton, & son, Norris, two members of some weight, as I judge, in y^{e} House, being both with me (the first by meer accid^{t}, in his return from seeing his sister at abington,) the then preceding first day, and discoursing on the subject, they informed me that they found, since they had last parted, the masters intirely disapprov'd of their measures, for that they understood bought servants were listed in no other Governm^{t} besides this, not even in those immediately under the Crown ; that they had taken advice, & were assured no English Law in being would, in any case, deprive them of their property without a legal consideration ; that their serv^{ts} time was their purchased Property as much as their household goods, or as y^{e} money in their pockets. Besides, that it happen'd in this case there was no occasion for them, the King having sent Commissions for no more than four Companies, and these might easily be filled with other Volunteers that offered ; &, therefore, if the proceeding were in other respects regular & justifiable, in this part it was but a piece of unnecessary supererogation. On hearing these several allegations, I notwithstanding employ'd all my Interest in these two persons, in advising them not only to proceed with the utmost moderation, on w^ch^ I entirely depended, but that they would study & pursue the most pacific measures they could devise to prevent any, even the least misunderstanding; that if they should resolve on rep'senting those allegations of the masters in a decent manner, I doubted not but the Gov^r^, who is a p'fect good judge of reason, would be easily p'vailed on by argum^ts^ of such weight, for I must own they appear to me unanswerable. Therefore, hearing last night that it yet remained doubtful whether the point would be accommodated, I, this morning, thought it incumbent on me to throw in my mite in giving my opinion, w^ch^ I request may be communicated and press'd on y^e^ Gov^r^ in time, and if y^e^ reasons here advanced, not only, I p'sume, as the sense of the assembly, but, I believe, of the Countrey in gen^l^, can have the desired success, it will prove also very highly to the satisfaction of

Thy most faithful friend,
J. LOGAN.

J. STEEL TO SECRETARY PETERS.

PHILAD^n^, *31^st^ 6^mo^, 1741.*

DEAR FRIEND: I have thy additional favour of the 28^th^ Inst. by our ffr^d^ W^m^ Plumstead, this evening from N. York. I sincerely thank thee for thy sympathy & concern on account of my self & family for I never was in so much need of the compassion of my ffriends as now. Dear Jemmy departed the 27^th^, having been ill just nine days from the hour he was taken to the time of his exit, seven whereof he retained his senses, and afforded some hopes of his recovery, but alass those hopes vanished, and Death ensued. Great is my loss, as well as all those of my ffamily. We must & ought to submit to the will of God.

I think it is prudence in thee to refrain coming to Town till the sickness may abate of its malignity, for by means thereof very few applications have been made to the office, for the Countrey People refrain coming to town.

We shall speak to the Surveyors about the Draughts and the other matters mentioned, and also to employ John in Copying, &c., and if any urgent occation should require thy presence in Town, I shall be carefull to give the early notice of it, who am, with sincere Respects,

Thy sorrowfull, yet affectionate, Friend,
J. STEEL.

JAMES LOGAN TO RICHARD PETERS.

STENTON, *Aug^{t} 15, '41.*

MY GOOD FRIEND R. P.: I return thee my hearty thanks for the uncommon pains thou hast taken to serve my overseer to day (in his 4th Journey to town since y^{e} Prop^{r} was here) in that small affair of his Land, about which he has so long since applied to thee, and am truly sorry that some others have taken it into their head to render it so difficult; but as I presided in those affairs myself above 30 years, & may boldly challenge all mankind to give one instance of my partiality in them, and I hope my judgm^{t} is clear enough yet to form just notions of them, if I am not widely misinformed in the matter, I cannot, as it is now presented to me, comprehend where the objection can lie. One Valentine, as I am told, presumptuously enter'd on y^{e} Propriet$^{r's}$ Land, without making any manner of application for it, & having possess'd himself of it for some time, deserted it, & thereby left it clear for the next comer; but the Prop^{r}, before he grants it away to another, desires, according to the just rules he has prescribed to himself, to be satisfied whether any other p'son has an equitable claim to it. The Dep^{ty} Surv^{r} sayes some body spoke to him for it when he was last up there. The Surv^{r} Gen^{l} says another who took out a warr^{t} for some Land in y^{e} fforks of Delaware cannot have it there, & this place might suit him, probably, in its stead. W^{m} Allen thinks N. Irish, when he was last in town, desired him to apply for a warr^{t} for it, but he forgot it, & wishes the matter might be deferr'd till he comes to town again, to know whether he really wants it; and it is not to be admired that W. A. would do any reasonable service to oblige a person he is in some other respects so deeply engaged with, any more than it is strange that R. Peters should have all possible inclination to oblige so good a friend; but we both know that Gent. to be of too generous a disposition to desire any partiality to himself that carries an injustice to another; and R. P. very well knows that Tho. Armstrong's application to him was prior to all these, and I also know that upon his apprehensions that some other might intervene and disappoint him, about 3 months since he requested me to lend him as much money as might serve to make the first paym^{t}, but that being a commodity very scarce with me at that time, for I would freely have advanced it to him, could I have by any means spared it. I desired him to be easy, and I should take care to secure the Land for him; and accordingly I spoke to the Prop^{r} the next time that I saw him here, but was answ^{d} that by an unalterable rule in y^{e} Office nothing would purchase a Warr^{t} but the money down. I then immediately spoke to thy self, and had thy kind promise to lay it down of thy own for him, but I fail'd in my Duty, I find, in not mentioning it to J. Steel; but one reason was, that I had not seen him for sev^{l} months, and another that I thought James only acted as Recv'r in these cases. Upon the whole, if I have stated y^{e} matter right, as I have done it to y^{e} best of my knowledge, I do not see, from all the experience I have ever had, that there can be room left for any manner of objection to the granting a warr^{t}, and if there be none, w^{ch} thou wilt soon find on shewing this (w^{ch} I request thee to do) to y^{e} Prop^{r}, and this will excuse thee from all further blame; on thy hinting it to-morrow evening to my son, he will bring thee the money, or J. St'l, or L. Lardner's Receipt for it, as also a Patent for my Liberty Land, to w^{ch} I request thee to get the Prop^{rs} hand. James made an objection to the Quitr^{t} of one penny Sterl. for those 50 acres of Streiper's Land, in right of his 5,000 a's reduced to 1 sh. p. thous'd on pretence of the Law for Quittr^{ts}. But as I not only drew that act at first my self, but contested it by Paragraphs at seve^{l} Conferences, for that alone cost us in y^{e} Council, where the burthen lay solely on me, more trouble than almost all the other 49 that were past by that Assembly. I have good reason to understand y^{e} whole design of it. The whole q^{ty} of Lib^{ty} Land laid out in that Right is but 50 acres, without any manner of Division being made in it, and as by y^{e} first Concessions the Purchasers were to take only 500 a's in one Tract, without more families joyning, for w^{ch} y^{e} Quittr^{ts} by Streiper's purchase was only to be 6 pence, and in the City Liberties only 50 acres, (for which I have the Proprietor's Ord^{r}, under his own hand,) were allowed to that Purchase as being Posteriour in time, there cannot possibly be any pretence for insisting on more than in proportion to the whole; besides, since it is that Law only that gives any colour for it, if the enacting Paragraph (p. m. 73) preceed'g that Proviso in the act be considered, such a Demand will be found directly contrary to the express intention & even the words of the Law. But I have already said more than can be necessary on this head, & therefore shall here close with sincere respect.

Thy assured ffriend,

J. LOGAN.

In relation to that act for Quittr^{ts}, I must add that, having drawn it very different from what it now appears, it was returned to the Board with such a number of alterations that I absolutely despaired of it, but divers members of the Council being then on y^{e} Assembly, they were unwilling to let it drop, & y^{e} fore, after very warm debates in 2 Conferences, we at length carried it as it now appears.

P. S., *Aug^{t} 16th*.—Tho' I have reason to be offended with Ja. Steel, yet I could heartily wish the Propriet^{r}, unless he proposes in some little time to part with him altogether, would shew a greater regard to his circumstances, for I know, by long experience, that

200^{lbs} a year, which James mentioned to me when here with his wife this day week, as in Confidence to his old, true friend, will not be sufficient to maintain his family with a Boarder, who ought to be handsomly provided for, and defray all manner of expences besides. Treat comers and goers, &^{c}, &^{c}.

JAMES STEEL TO SECRETARY PETERS.

PHILAD^{a}, *15th 7^{br}, 1744.*

DEAR FRIEND: I received thine of the 13th Inst. by R^{d} Hill, and of the part relating to W^{m} Parsons, who intends to set out in the morning, to confer with thee, I need say nothing.

The distemper still continuing in Town, tho' I hope not altogether so mortal as some time since, yet the Terror of it being far spread in the countrey, prevents the People from coming to Town, as otherwise they would, so that, as I mentioned to thee in my former, as I remember, there is no necessity of thy self, Brother, or L. Lardner to leave the healthy Climate you now reside in, to hazard your Lives here, till the sickness, by the mercy of God, may be abated and health restored to the Inhabitants. It is for our Transgressions that we are afflicted, and may we, under an humble sense thereof, be awakened to our duty to God and to our neighbours, and from henceforward, by the assistance of his Grace, to persevere in well doing to the end of time here.

I am, with sincere respects to thy self and ffriends,

Affectionately Thine, &c.,

J. STEEL.

Please to remember me kindly to my worthy Fr^{d} J. Langhorne.

ELISHA DOBREE TO RICHARD PETERS.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sep^{t} 28, 1743.*

SIR: I am sorry that I should be so troublesome to you to call at your house so often, but my necessity obliges me to it. I came here with a Trifle of money & was in hopes that I might meet an Employ. I, indeed, met with M^{r} Brockdens for what Extr. business he had more then his Clerks could dispatch. I have done it, & he has now no more to do at present for me, so that I am quite Idle, & I am so much a stranger here that I know not where to apply for business. I, therefore, beg your Favour to procure me some Business, either in Accounts or otherwise. I have, in my time, been Employ'd Chiefly in Merchants' Accounts & some time in The Secretary's Office, Naval Office, Custom House, & Treasury, in New York, where I have given Satisfaction. When I was in Georgia, I was Clerk of the Court & Deputy Recorder, & I brought with me a Certificate of my behaviour there, signed by the whole Town. I was formerly a Merchant in London, but through a chain of Misfortunes I fail'd, & came into these American parts in hopes to better my fortune, but all in vain. I am between 40 & 50, have a wife & three children unprovided, & not one friend that I can depend upon for any kind offices, unless you are pleased to be my Friend to introduce me into some Business, in which I shall endeavour so to behave myself as to being no uneasiness for your kind offices in Recommending me, & for which Favour I shall always have a Grateful scence, & Endeavour, on all occasions to shew how much I am,

Sir,
Your most obliged Servant,
ELISHA DOBREE.

I lodge at present at M^r^ Rogers, in Arch Street, where I pay twelve shillings p. week for my Board & Lodging. I am often at the coffee house.

JAMES LOGAN TO THE PROPRIETOR.

STENTON, *30th 8^{br}, 1743.*

May it please Your Honour :

As you were pleased to commit to me the care & regulation of y^{e} Gentlemen of the Town of York, on Codorus, on y^{e} West side Sasquehanna, laid out in y^{e} manner you Proposed, I presume an acco^{t} of y^{e} Progress of it will not be disagreeable. First, then, after y^{e} People had notice of a town to be laid out, They had a General meeting, & enter'd their Names with me for Lots to y^{e} number of 70, & for promoting immediate Buildings then the principal persons concern'd in applying for y^{e} Town had their first choice of y^{e} Lots, & after them, as such as first apply'd with an intent to Build immediately. The people were satisfy'd with this, And wee have got eleven houses already Built in it, & several others setting on foot. I annex'd conditions on entering their names, that unless they Built in one year from that time their claim should be void, & give liberty to any other person to take up such lots.

Water has been got at about 16 feet, pretty near y^e highest part of y^e town, which gives great encouragem^t to those settled from y^e Creek. You may be pleased to remember that the center of y^e Town is two squares to y^e eastward of y^e Creek. The Houses built are from y^e Creek towards y^e Centre, & several Lots are taken up to y^e eastward of y^e center. The people are very intent upon y^e thing, & have open'd a road to Patapsco; some trading Gen^t there are desirous of opening a Trade to York & y^e country adjacent. The Inhabitants seem willing to close with 'em from y^e shortness of y^e cut, not being about 45 miles; from Philadelphia they are between 80 & 90 miles, beside y^e Ferriage over Sasquehanna. The 2 Religious Societies of which the Town & County adjacent consist, (viz.) y^e Lutherans & Calvinists, have apply^d each for a Lot for a House of Worship, which, in your name, I have promised them, and they are going to build immediately. The prospect of its being a County Town some time or other pleases most of y^e people, tho' some pains is privately taken to frustrate any such Expectations. I have taken a skilful person with me, & view'd y^e Creek well for a Conveniency for a Saw Mill, but cannot find a place any way convenient; there's a fine run on a Tract adjoining this, in y^e possession of one Bernard Lowman, by virtue of a Grant or Licence by your direction, under Mr. Blunston's hand, on which a Mill might at an easy expence be erected, & very comodious to y^e Town. I have talked with him about it on my own acco^t, and I'm in expectation of getting him to suit his claim upon a reasonable valuation of his Improvement.

As to the Mannor of Mask, It is pretty full of y^e poorest soil of y^e Irish, who declare themselves determined to keep possession, & prevent a Mannor being run out, & considering our present inability to enforce y^e execution of y^e civil power, & y^e pains taken to propagate & improve a factious Spirit in y^e People, it may not be amiss to suffer them to feel y^e Inconvenience of Lawless force a little longer, for they begin to practise it upon one another, and Complaints have been made to me, by several of those who first settled, & took imaginary Lines, 800 or 1000 acres a piece for less than 800 acres, That the people crowded in so thick to settle, & knowing that y^e former settlers had no better right than themselves, & that they were equally Trespassers, encroached upon y^e first settlers, sate down where they pleased, every man according to his forces, by himself or friends, thereby occasioned great Quarling & disorders. This has put to use of y^e most considerate of 'em, upon applying for relief, & by this means must necessarily be bro^t to submitt & bring things into order. I intend to survey a Tract of about 600 acres, on Great Conewago, to y^e Proprietaries on next week, & I am informed of another Tract, of about 800 acres of good Land, higher upon the y^e same Creek, which If I find, on viewing, to answer y^e^ discription, I shall also run out. The Lands on Bermuddean were chiefly settled, so that small settlem^ts^ were only to be got. The People settled in my district on y^e^ west side susquehanna, are hastening to procure warr^ts^ of their Lands, being made sensible that they will not be suffer'd to sit undisturb'd, on their Lands for a Term of years without any application to y^e^ office.

I should have wrote sooner to your Honour, But could not have been to particular. I understand by M^r^ Petery, That your propose to return here next Summer, which will be very agreeable to y^e^ People here.

In the mean time, I will beg leave to offer my Duty & service to your Brothers, & to assure you that nothing in my power relating to my office, or otherwise, shall be wanting to your service & Interest, & that of your Family, & that I shall always entertain a gratefull sence of your Favours to me.

I am,
Hb^le^ S^r^,
Y^r^ most Obed^t^,
J. LOGAN.

My Wife hopes her Compliments to Mrs. Frame, will not be taken amiss.

WARRANT TO SURVEY A VESSEL.

PENNSYLVANIA.
OFFICE VICE ADMIRALTY, } *ss:*

By the Right Hono^ble^ the Lords Commissioners for executing y^e^ Office of Lords High Admiral of Great Britain.

To Mess^rs^ Cha^s^ Willing, W^m^ Bell, John Sims, and Michael Ewlin, all of y^e^ City of Phild^a^, in ye s^d^ Province.

Whereas, the Ship called y^e^ Lidia, James Abercrombia, Commander, lately arrived in y^e^ Port of Phild^a^, from Cowes, in Great Britain, & during the s^d^ Voyage, the s^d^ Ship & her cargoe suffer'd considerable Damage by reason of a violent storm. As by an Instrument of Protest, made here by the s^d^ Ja^s^ Abercrombia, the 22^d^ day of Sep^t^ last past, & now produced, more fully appears. To the end, therefore, y^t^ Justice may be duly administer'd to all P'sons therein concern'd, & y^t^ y^e^ Damage sustained of s^d^ may be more truly known & ascertained. These are, to will & require you the s^d^ Cha^s^ Willing, W^m^ Bell, Jn^o^ Sims, & Mich^l^ Ewlin, or any 3 of you, whereof, you, Mich^l^ Ewlin, being one forthwith diligently to view & survey y^e^ s^d^ Ship in her Hull, Masts, Sails, Rigging, and other,

her Accoutremts, & also her Cargoe, & examine ye Damages acrued to ye same by reason of ye storm af'd; And a true Estimate or Valuation of ye sd Damages, to make according to ye best of your skill & Judgmt, & report ye same into this Court upon your respective Oaths or Solomn Affirmations, according to Law & Custom.

Given under ye Seal of ye sd Office of Vice Admiralty, at Philada, the fourteenth day of Nov., in ye 17th yr of ye Reign of our Sovereign Ld King George ye Second, Annog Domini 1743.

"ROUGH DRAFT OF PRECEPT TO Ye PILOTS"—1743.

By the Honorable George Thomas, Esqr, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware.

Whereas, the Plague has, for some time past, raged in several Places on the Mediterranean, and Vessels coming into the said Province and Counties, from those Parts, may bring in that contagious Distemper amongst us, to the indangering the Health and Lives of His Majesty's Subjects under my Government. These are strictly to charge and require the several Pilots belonging to any of the Ports within the said Province and Counties, that they make diligent Enquiry concerning the Health of the People on Board any Vessel coming upon the Coast and bound to any part of the said Province or Counties, and concerning the Health, State, and Condition of the Place from whence they come; and if they find they come from any port in the Mediteranean, and that there is reason to suspect that they may bring with them the Plague, or any other infectious Distemper, every Pilot is hereby strictly forbid to go on board such vessel. Or if any Pilot or Pilots, being on board any Vessel, shall discover that the same come from up the streights, or any port in the Mediterranean, or that there may be on board the Plague, or any other Infectious Distemper, such pilot or pilots are hereby strictly enjoined not to bring such Vessel within the distance of . . . . . . miles from the City of Philadelphia, but to bring her to an anchor at some remote and convenient Place, there to remain without suffering any person, whatsoever, to come from or go on board the same until such Vessel shall have been visited by one or more able Physicians, & until a Certificate of the Health of the People on board the same shall have been by him or them signed and returned to me, or until my Leave be first obtained for that Purpose. And I do hereby order all Pilots, who shall find themselves obstructed in the Execution of any part of the Duty hereby required of them, by any owners, Masters, and Mariners of Vessels, to produce this, my Warrant, and to read, or cause the same to be read, to all such as shall molest or disturb them. And all owners, Masters, and Mariners of Vessels, and all Passengers, are hereby strictly charged to be aiding and assisting to the Pilots, and to govern themselves according to these Presents, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the . . . day of February, in the seventeenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second, of Great Britain, &c^a^. King, Defender of Faith, Anno Domini, 1743.

JOHN ALEXANDER TO W^m^ PETERS.

NEW YORK, *March 25th, 1747—7 P. M.*

SIR: About half an hour ago, arrived here the Ship, Maryland, from London, by which I have a letter from Ferdenando John Paris, of Nov. 15sh, who says, that at the request of Thomas Penn, Esqr, he sends to my care a packet for the Govr of Pennsylvania, & desires me, so soon as it comes to hand, to send it forward by a good express, and desires that I would write to you to pay for the express. He tells me it contains Instruments of Great concern to the Proprietary's affairs, & particularly, the probate of the will of Mr. John Penn, Deceased, which he proposes should be recorded at once in Pennsilvania, & afterwards sent to New Jersey to be recorded there. Says Thomas Penn would have wrote himself to you & me, but he was to much employed that he had not time by this opportunity.

The packet, I have sealed up in the paper it came in, and I have directed it to you that you may pay for the express.

March 26th, 5 A. M. I had some Difficulty last night to engage an Express, but at Last have engaged the bearer, William Wood, for five pounds, New York money—pieces of eight are 8/—apieces French pistols, are 28/. He waits for this. I am,

Sir,

Your most humble Servt

JNo ALEXANDER.

"FORM FOR A FLAG OF TRUCE" GIVEN BY THE PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES—1747.

Philadelphia ss:

By his Honour Anthony Palmer, Esquire, President of the Province of Pennsylvania, & the Goverment of the Lower Counties of Newcastle, Kent, & Sussex, on Delaware.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting:

WHEREAS, I have authorized and appointed, as I doe by these Presents, authorize and appoint William Steward, Captain of the Brigantine William, to wear and go under a Flagg of Truce from this Port of Philadelphia to Petit, Gov^{t} of Leoganne, in Hispaniola, in order to negotiate the Payments of some Ransom money, due from some of the subjects of his most Christian Majesty in Hispaniola to some Merchants, Subjects of his Britanick Majesty here, on the acquittal of y^{e} Brigantine Samuel.

These are, therefore, requiring all & Singular whom it may concern, to suffer the said Captain William Steward, wth his said Brigantine, Crew, & Passengers, to pass freely and quietly, without any Lett, hindrance, or molestation, to the aforesaid City of Petit Gov^{t} of Leoganne, & back to this Port of Philadelphia.

Given under my Hand & Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia aforesaid, and this . . . . . . day of July, in the Twenty second year of his Majesties Reign, and in the year of our Lord 1747.

As Captain Steward carries Letters wth him, w^{ch} relates to the negotiation of this affairs, I have at their Instance granted him to wear a Flagg of Truce, and desire you will do him all the service in your power.

The Privateers of this Port have taken many French Prisoners, but as they chose to put them ashore on some of the places, belonging to his most Christian Majesty, there are none wth us, so that neither by Mr. . . . . . Roger to whom I deliver my answer to your Excellency's Letter, nor by this opportunity can we send any in return, for your late Instance of humanity in sending the English Prisoners here. I have the honour to be, with perfect Esteem,

Your Excellency's.

RICHARD PETERS TO —— ——.

LIVERPOOLE, *22^{d} March 1750.*

HON^{d} & DEAR S^{r}: Yours of the 9th Janry last I rec^{d} by the Prince William, Capt. Mitchel, this Post, & as the ship by which this L're goes is about to sail, I am obliged to be as explicite as I can, tho' I cant avoid expressing the Concern the harsh stile of the above L're gives me. You might have had good Reason to be angry with me, was the Informan you rec^{d} from Capt. Stamper, True; but, on the contrary, I averr it that, to my knowledge, I never saw nor spoke to him in the course of my Life, nor did I hear of him or the ship in any Respect, or sh^{d} not have omitted the opportunity of writing. If he happened to say any Thing to me upon Change when my Thoughts were so engaged that I knew nothing w^{t} I said or to whom I spoke, well & good; but I don't remember the least Circumstance about it, & am almost so positive to the contrary that I co^{d} take a blind Oath of it. I wrote you by Capt. Slade that I had suffered the Recovery & levied the ffine at the last Assizes, & tho' you may imagine I am not pleased at the Alterations you made in Mr. Gibson's Dr^{t} of the Settlemt^{s}, I assure you, on the contrary, I am well pleased at them, & shall never take upon me to be otherwise at any Thing a Gentleman whom 'tis my Duty to obey shall reasonably do. No, no; I am and ever will be willing to do all in my Power to extricate you out of y^{r} Difficulties & out of y^{e} State of Slavery you say your Debts have involved you in; & pray what have I omitted that was in my Power to do that might be conducive to it, or w^{t} unaccountable scheme (as you term it) have I been the Author of to frustrate your Designs, or prevent your having the expected supplies sooner. I was ready & willing to have joined Mr. Okil in the Mortgage; but he sais he was advised that he co^{d} not safely, nor was he willing to, Mortgage under the L're of Att'ney you sent him, & therefore what co^{d} I do solely. Indeed, rather than it sh^{d} have been attended with any delay, I wo^{d} have taken up the money on my own Moyety, but as that might be attended with great Inconveniences to myself; if I sh^{d} have Occ'on to take up any Money, or give any Security thereupon, on Acct. of my wifes affairs, which are yet unsettled (tho' I hope they soon will be settled,) & as had I the money ready, there is no other way of remitting it you than by directing you to draw for it, & by the same opportunity you may send over a proper Mortgage. I have, for the Benefit of all Parties, thought of & fixed it upon this ffoot, (if you are agreeable,) that you may, by the first ship, send a Mortgage, or Conveyance executed on the ffoot, & of the inclosed Dr^{t}, which is the propper fform in this Case, wherein, if you think proper, as I can't possibly have Time before this ship sails, to fix on the Mortgage or the Person from whom I may have the Money, you may leave Blanks for the Mortgagee's Name, & send a L're of Att'ney or Authority to me, to supply them before I execute, or else if you don't think proper so to do, you may incert the name of Lady Aston, or Uncle Ja^{s} Bayley, from one of whom I make no doubt of getting the £500 at any Time on reasonable notice, but least for the above Reasons, I sh^{d} not be able to give a security also of my Moyety, w^{ch} I wo^{d} otherwise freely do, & least a M^{t} gee sh^{d} think your Moyety only (as the whole estate stands charged with the £ 700 for the young^{r} Children, too scanty a security. I wo^{d} rather advise you, & think 'twile be safest at all events, as you dont propose disposing of the unsettled estate if, you have this money,) to send a Mortgage, also of the unsettled estate, to corroborate the security, that we may have no Doubts or Hesitations, & I imagine that upon those securities you may have more than £500, if you've Occ'on. However, if you send them & the L're of Atty hereafter mentioned, by the first ship, I'll venture to say that by the same ship, or as soon as I receive them, you may draw on me for £500, payable 6 weeks after sight, wc^{h} I make no Doubt of getting, to answer your Draughts on the above Terms.

With Regard to my receiving the whole Rent, as I can't endure to see the Estate in such Condition, I am willing & desirous to undertake the management of it. As to my Moiety, pray excuse me if I say I am determined it shall no longer continue under such stewardship, & I beg you'l send Mr. Statham immediate Orders to quit his Hands of it & deliver me Poss'ion. Upon any reasonable Terms, if it be agreeable, I'll acc't with you for a Moyety of the neat Proceeds of the settled, & the whole of the unsettled estate, after deducting the Interest of the money to be taken up on Mortgage, & my Brother & Sister's Maintenance Money, w^{ch} I beg you'l ascertain to w^{ch}, when my affairs are settled, I'll endeavour to be a Contributor. So you'l please to send me a L're of Att'ney to settle Acc^{ts} with Mr. Statham, & to receive or pay the Ballance, in w^{ch} you'l incert a Clause of Revocation to the sev^{l} Letters of Att'ney given to him, & to pay the Interest Money. & I beg, you'l at the same time, allot something for Repairs, & I'll do the same, for all the Houses & Lands are in miserable order. & I am sorry to tell you, most of the Tenant's Cattle, at Platbridge, are dead of the raging Distemper, so that we may expect but little Rent from them, considering the allowances made James Unsworth last year & this, for marling. This dreadful Contagion lessens the value of Lands prodigiously, & sev^{rl} Landlords, by means thereof, have their estates in y^{r} Hands, w^{ch} makes People more scrupulous of their securities.

Mr. G. Okil desires me to acquaint you, & I imagine he'l write by this ship that he believes his affairs will call him shortly back to Philada., so that you'l not send any Thing for him to execute, least it sh^{d} meet with a Disapointment, & he be gone. I hope you rec^{d} my L're by Cap. Slade. I assure you I've wrote several else via Lon^{d}, & beg Leave to say once more I'm not in the least Culpable for any neglect in writing. My Agent, Mr. Ja^{s} Parke, of Clement's Inn, paid Mr. M'Kay the 10 ss. for the statues, w^{ch} we have not yet rec^{d} from Mr. Statham, as he sais he'l not be r^{dy} in advance for you, but he has given his note to Mr. Okil to pay it a Month when Rents come in. Whatever you send Via Lon^{d} you'l direct to the Care of Mr. Parke. I have sent your 5^{s} stps. & 23^{ble} 6^{ds}, the former for duplicates of the M^{r}gage of the settled & the latter of the unsettled estate. It may do well now to mention that if you dont think fit to trust me with the management of your affairs & Rec^{t} of your whole Rents, you must remember to allow me a certain Part of them to pay the Interest, as I imagine it will be insisted that I join or give a Bond for Payment of Mortgage Money and Performance of Covenants, that I may have no Difficulty of getting the Interest Money when I am called on, for the Plague I now have to get even the Rents or Poss'ion of my own Moyety is a sufficient warning for me to guard against such usage for the future; & I beg you'l without further delay, send me an order to enter into Poss'ion of my own Moyety, without my having further Trouble with him about it, for D. B. it's hard to see one who, let him say or profess what he will, is an utter enemy to me, be possessed of my Property, & what I can in no wise bear, while I've a Power of Redress. I was thinking to mention to you that the Houses in Redcross S^{t} wo^{d} sell well, and they are in miserable Repair. I can have 300£ for Rumball's, & if you are consenting, I've made a kind of Promise to a friend of mine, but not otherwise, for Disposall of it on those Terms, & I have got It surveyed by John Eyes, who thinks it a full Price, & the Rents of Houses are now dropping.

I have at Length come to an agreement with Mr. Jno. Okil & Co., relating to their Term in the House, yards, & Part of my wife's estate, w^{ch} they are to quit this Time 12 Months, & if I sele any Ground for building on in the mean time, they are to quit immediately after sale. We propose, this spring, letting of & selling the Yard at Back of the House & fronting the new Dock, w^{ch}, with some Houses we have now sold, we have the greatest Reason to believe wile set us clear of all Incumb'^{tr}es, except old Jane Hurst's Jointure, for w^{ch} we must give some security, if we sele, & that's the Reason why I fear it might be bad for me to strip myself of being able, if Occasion sh^{d} require, of giving any security of my Moyety of the Estate. Her annuity is 15£ p. Ann., & she's very old. When the above is completed we shale have the 3 Timber yards running southwards from Mersey Street, the Bowling Green House, Meadow, & Rope Walk, Pluckington's Garden & 2 or 3 Small Houses near the Bowling Green clear, & I believe or hope, Okil's House, besides w^{ch} I hope will be a ffortune not to discredit the ffamily, especially if the value of Ground at that end of the Town increases or Continues; & if it increases or continues anywhere, it must there. I thank God I have tolerable Business, & have a prospect of its continuing or mending, & had it not been so, w^{ch} was more than I co^{d} expect so soon, what must I have? I have an Inclin'on, by y^{r} Leave, of Living in Rob^{s} Cowley's House, (as she is dead,) & it lies near the exchange for Business, tho' can't too earnestly apply myself to it, unless my Constitution was stronger.

Mr. Blundell & Mr. Cunliffe have both been dangerously ile, but are upon the Recovery. Mr. Ogden is also very bad; he is gone to Bath in a Seddan Chair, & not expected to recover.

I don't know any more that's material at Present, but if you please to entrust me with the managem't of your affairs, you may depend on, as you've a Right to Command, my best endeavours. I beg my best Duty & Respects to Uncle, & believe me to be, Hon^{d} & D^{r} S^{r},

Your affect. & dutiful Son,

R. PETERS.

I have also sent a Bond of Performance, which you'l fill up as far as you can & execute.

SECRETARY PETERS TO THE PROPRIETARIES.

PHILADA, *30th March, 1751.*

Honour'd Proprietaries:

I write this at the Instance of Jonah Thompson, a Publick Friend, who is, I suppose, well known to you, either in Person or by Character. He and his Brother in England are Grandsons and Heirs-at-Law of the late Thomas Lawson, deceased, whose name you will see the last in the City List as an original Purchaser of 250 Acres, for which quantity and Lot appurtenant thereto, and Liberty Land, Mr Thompson applied to the office, and desired a Warrant to take them up, as it was found that none had heretofore issued, on a careful search of the Books. I declined giving him the Warrant, since he had the Original Deeds, which I told him must be produced, the Descent proved before a Warrant could issue. He said the Deeds, by a Family Tradition were said to be given to your Father, & that he engaged to take the Land up for Mr. Lawson, who was of his intimate acquaintance, and as you may receive Satisfaction of this upon the spot, he desired my Letter to you, setting forth his application and Disappointment, for he expected to have found the Deeds here, and the Land well located. I have, therefore, taken the freedom to give you a relation of this matter, and pray your answer. If you shall please to order a Warrant it will be of great service to the Family, if you favour me with it before Mr. Thompson departs the Province, which I understand will not be till the latter End of Summer, for then he may see the Land located to the advantage of his Brother, as he thinks to give him his share of it.

(Indorsed:)

My letter to the Prop^rs^ in favoúr of the Heirs of Lawson.

NICHOLAS SCULL TO RICHARD PETERS.

PHILAD^a^, *March 20^th^, 1752.*

SIR: I have search'd the office to know where John Reynolds' Lot was laid out, and find that Nathaniel Brumley's Lot was laid out to him between the 7^th^ & 8^th^ Streets, from Delaware, bounded Northward, with High Street; Eastward, with the said Street from Delaware; Southward, with back Lots, and Westward, with a Lot of John Reynolds. Return'd into the Secretary's Office, the 28^th^ of April, 1687.

John Reynolds had his Lot laid out the same day, bounded Eastward, with Brumley's Lot; Southward, with back Lots; westward, with Vacant ground, and Northward, with High street. Return'd into the Secretary's Office, the 28^th^ day of April, 1687.

Daniel Smith's Lot was laid out the first day of April, 1686, bounded Northward, with High Street; Eastward, with Brumley's; Southward, with back Lots, and Westward, with vacant Ground. Return'd into the Secretary's Office the first day of April, 1688.

By these entries, both Smith & Reynolds, are said to joyn Brumley, which cannot be true, and must be a blunder of the Surveyor. And as Smith & Brumley's Lot are Patented to Branson, adjoining each other, it will not be worth while for the Representatives of Reynolds to contend with him, since the difference is next to nothing, whether the Lots be to the East or West of Smith.

As to Branson's purchasing of Reynolds' Lot, there is nothing at all in it. 'Tis true, he has fenced it in, but never laid any manner of claim to it.

The Marble colour'd book, you spoke to me about, is not yet bound, for I'm not satisfy'd That I have collected all the surveys that have been made for the Proprietary Family. Besides, I would know before the book be bound, whether the Warrants for laying out Lands for the Proprietaries' use, are to be bound with the surveys.

I know nothing of the Proprietor's having a draught of Edward Scull; But, the fact is, that upon taking a view of the two Vacancies in the Fork, I judged that they would appear better by taking from one, and adding to the other. And this Alteration is, I presume, what his Honour takes Notice of; but he may be assured, that the quantaties taken together, remain the same as before.

Having nearly finished a draught of the Countys of Philad^{a}, Bucks, Northampton, & Berks, I thought it might not be dissagreeable to the Honourable the Proprietors, to see how far I had gone towards making a Map of the improv'd part of their Province, which I hope to live to complete, If I meet with proper Incouragement. I have therefore sent them a sketch of what I intend, in which the Townships, Rivers, & Creeks, are truly laid down. But I have not had time to lay down Country Towns, principal Highways, Churches, Meeting-houses, Gentlemen seats, & with their distances to Philad., all which I intend to insert in the Map of the Province, in order to render it as useful as possible. If their Honours should have any particular directions with regard to that Map, I should be glad if they'd communicate them to you.

NICH^{s} SCULL.

To Richard Peters, Esq^{r}.

W^{m} PARSONS' OBSERVATIONS ON M^{r} JACK'S SCHEME.

28 March, 1752.

Sir: Upon reading Mr. Jack's Letter concerning the method of running the part of the Circle about New Castle, & the other Lines to be run between the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, I beg leave to observe, That his method for running the Part of the Circle, seems to me to be the only method to be depended upon that I have yet heard proposed. His method of running the West Line, does not appear equally clear. It is true, the Articles do not regard the Circle made by that Line, whether it be a great or small one. And I can't see how a due East and West Line can be run in that Latitude, without its being part of a smaller Circle. The method proposed for taking the true Meridian Line by the Quadrent, is, without doubt, true in Theory. But I am inclined to think the method which has been made use of here, by the help of of a lighted Lanthorn & plummett, is less liable to Error. This method of ascertaining the Tangent Line up the Peninsula, is very ingenious, and contains a great deal of Learning. Mr. Grew's method is less prolix, &, I believe, equally clear.

Your ob^{t} serv^{t},

W^{m} PARSONS.

THOMAS COOKSON TO THOMAS PENN.

LANCASTER, *8th June, 1752.*

HONOURED SIR: On fixing the seat of the Town of Carlisle at Letort's spring, I furnished the Governor with a draught of the Lands purchased, to be transmitted to your Honour. I doubt not but most of them wou'd appear high rated, as indeed they are, which may render it necessary for me to mention the Reasons I purchased at such rates. After the Governor had been well informed of the conveniences of the different situations in the County of Cumberland proposed for a County Town, and had determined to fix it at Letort's spring, I then received my directions to purchase two or three Plantations upon the spring for the seat of the Town. Having survey'd two pretty good Tracts near it, for Timber, out Lots, or such other accommodations as you shou'd think fit to apply them, and accordingly, with all the Privacy and Dispatch imaginable, I endeavoured to get the Purchases made before it was made publick. I took a Ride to the Place, and bought Patrick Davison's & William Davison's Plantations, which are very good ones, and the most convenient for the centre of the Town. I then bought James Gilcore's, and wanted the Plantation late Peter Wilkie's. When I enquired about that, I found that Peter Wilkie had made a Will, and had left that Plantation for the maintenance of his wife and children during her Widowhood, To be sold, nevertheless, on her marriage. This put a stop for a time to our proceedings. I acquainted the Governor with the difficulties thrown in our way, and, on shewing him a Draught of the Lands purchased, and of the adjacent Plantations, He resolved not to proceed to fix the Town there unless this Tract of Wilkie's, that of John McClare's, and the others since purchased, could be got for your Honour, looking upon them as Plantations that in time, if in other Hands, wou'd interfere with the most advantageous part of your scheme, as he has found in his late Purchases about the Town of Lancaster, being obliged to give five times the money he might have had them for ten or twelve years ago. Upon this I immediately returned to Letort's to endeavour to make all the purchases thought necessary. The Widow Wilkie was about to marry, and I treated with the executors about the Price. These were very high, as were the others. I acquainted Mr. Peters with the large Demands made for these Plantations, as I imagined you wou'd think them very extravagant in that Part of the Country, but cheaper I cou'd not get them. The country were waiting for a Town to be laid out, and the Governor thought it would be for your Interest to have those Lands even at the rates they insisted on rather than leave them in their

Possessions. Thus they were purchased as speedily and as cheap as was in my Power. I have now sent another copy of the Draught of those Lands, wherein I have marked the centre of the town and the names of the persons from whom the several Plantations were purchased, and the Prices. I have also noted a Part convenient for out Lots. I mentioned the Letting them on Leases for Lives, but the People at present settled there cou'd not be brought to think of any other tenure than a Fee simple, and were of the Rents first settled at Lancaster, viz: 7/ Sterl. for 5 acres. However, they will think much to give above ten or twelve shills. Sterl. at the most. Mr. Peters, by me, promised the settlers Out Lots, but no Terms were agreed upon. I therefore desired M^r^ Armstrong, the Deputy Surveyor there, to measure out 20 or 30 Out Lots, and to be very particular in noting the Quality of each as to soil, Timber, &c^a^, and to send down the draught of them to Mr. Peters, that some mode of granting or letting them shou'd be agreed upon, and the first adventurers in the Town accommodated, which will much encourage others. The Tavernkeepers in Town are kept easy at present, by having the meadow Ground on the Spring rented out amongst them. The Town is improving as much as can well be expected, and I hope by the fall you will have a further agreeable account, altho' they are far short of the Town of Reading, which has rose up most surprizingly. I am sorry we had not the Plan of the centre square in time. I think it a very beautiful one. But we could, none of us, hit upon it, and the Town having been long kept back, the Governor directed Mr. Scull to form the Plan upon your letter, as near your design as he cou'd, which was done, and carried into execution. I have sent also copies of the Draughts of the other surveys made for your Family on the West side Sasquehannah. The Settlement of Marsh creek, to be surveyed into a manor called Maske, is filled with a set of People, of the same Temper and Principles with the first settlers of it, who are mostly removed, and who had opposed the surveying that Land for the use of your Family. The Secretary and Surveyor General, with some Magistrates, were up to attempt it, but in vain. During the late War, and since, the Province has been in Broils, and the People readier to join with such Rioters than to assist the Officers of Justice to suppress them, for that whole settlement has been brought in at the time of an election with the popular cry, and no one wou'd or durst touch them, tho' out Lawries against some of them. Therefore, I think it will be better to wait for a more favourable opportunity in such extraordinary cases as these, when there may be a better Prospect of carrying into execution any design of either removing or laying Terms on them. The Town of York is well improved, several good Houses of Brick or stone built within these two years. I shall take an account from Mr. Stevenson of the present state of it, and transmit it, with the Plan, by the next opportunity. Mr. Lardner mentioned to me your inclination to ease him of the trouble of receiving your Quit Rents in the Counties of York and Cumberland, and that you should be willing that I should receive those Rents, and yearly account to him or the Receiver General for the time being. I desired him to return your Honour my Thanks for his confidence and good opinion, and that I should undertake anything within my capacity for your service when he shall think fit to put me into some method for entring upon the Business. There's a good deal of arrears of Rent due in York. The Terms the Lots were taken up first were to have 'em to years' Rent free. I must also beg leave to return my thanks for the honour you did me in naming me one of your commissioners for running the Lines. I should be well pleased to have been serviceable on the occasion.

I am, Hon^d^ Sir,
y^r^ Honours
most obed^t^ Serv^t^,
THO. COOKSON.

The Hon^ble^ THO. PENN, Esq^r^.

JOHN WATSON TO RICHARD PETERS.

Decemb^r^ 20^th^, 1753.

BEST FRIEND: Upon receipt of thine of the 7^th^ of the last Instant, by the hand of Michel Messer, I went directly up to Messer's, & had him and Kulp together, and could learn no Cause for Kulp's taking a warrant for the Land for which Messer had obtained a warrant before, other than an entire Disbelief in Kulp that Messer had any warrant, which seems the Effect of Lying—That most predominant vice amongst the Germans, which obtains to that Degree they cannot believe each other; however, as Messer's was the prior Grant, am clearly of opinion he ought to have the Land, & shall return it to him accordingly.

There was one Shoup & David Means here about a former survey of a piece of Land to Kulp, for which they pretend no prior Grant, only that Means intended to have got it surveyed & return'd upon the warrant in virtue whereof his other Land was surveyed, and that they have an Improvement upon the Land surveyed to Kulp.

If persons, after they have had one survey regularly made, the Lines fairly markt, and Corners set up, in virtue of the warrant to them granted, shall be permitted, when another has obtained a warrant for an adjoining vacancy, to claim such vacancy, & hinder the other of his right of Survey, agreeable to his warrant, by barely saying they intended to include such vacancy in their survey. I am of opinion none will be foolish enough hereafter to take a warrant for a Vacancy contiguous to another man's Land, until he has such man's consent, and which he may never expect to have, for I think most men have wit enough & honesty little enough to spare their own Timber whilst the proprietors have any at hand.

It is true Means or Shoup cleared about 17^a of the piece of Land surveyed to Kulp, but I hope I shall always be able to distinguish between a person's building an house and making a plantation on the prop^{rs} vacant Land, which I call an Improvement, and another's clearing part of a vacancy adjoining his own Land, in Order to till it, carry the produce off it, & thereby impoverish it, which I call tresspassing. Upon the whole, as Mean's Survey was compleated pursuant to his warrant, and Kulp had obtained a warrant & Survey upon the adjoining vacancy, I am of opinion Kulp ought to have the Land, but I willingly submit it to better Judges, and had never troubled thee with a Line about any of them, had it not been requested.

By Messer I also received a copy of a caveat, entred by Richard Loudon agst the return of a survey to be made to Abraham Goodwin of a piece of Land surveyed to him in Noccamixon Township, in which it is alledged that Goodwin's survey was made in Right of Clark Barton, on a place not mentioned in Barton's Warrant, & interfers with said Richard Loudon.

It seems hard that any poor man should be compelled to travel 40 miles in winter to answer such a caveat, altho' the Liberty granted people of disputing their claims to Lands in that way, I think strictly just and a great Favour.

Goodwin's survey was not made in Right of Clark Barton, nor of any other Barton, nor upon any other Land than what the warrant mentioned. Neither is there one inch of cleared Ground upon it. How it happens to interfer with London I am ignorant. Goodwin's survey was made sometime before London obtained any warrant to survey anywhere; and yet I think it must be allowed London and his *Brother in Laws* have got some thousands of staves off this Land, and may be desirous of delaying Goodwin's return for Time to get more, and herein Goodwin's survey may interfer with London.

What I have offered has been upon the Confidence thee has been pleased to place in me, (which I hope never to abuse,) and if it may be sufficient to save Goodwin the journey to philad^a, it will be considered as a Favour, otherwise it would oblige him to know when he might attend to dispute this Caveat. I expect to see him in a few days.

The affair of Durham Road & the County Line is at Length compleated. Both were surveyed long since, and the Returns deelayed, as I thought it would look like using a person a little too meanly to whom I owed the highest obligations not to do more for him than I was requested. I, therefore, long waited an opportunity to make surveys of some of the most considerable Roads in Our part of the Country, in order to send with them, of which I have yet been unaccountably prevented; yet if it is agreeable to thee shall not fail to do it. I realy very much blaim myself for the delay this affair has suffered, & seriously profess (tho' little Reason there is to believe it) what ever else has delayed thy Business, it has not been any Indisposition in me to serve thee.

I have by me the Return of a Road carefully Laid out from Large's pond, near Geo. Hughes, by Justice Butler's Mill, to the County Line, a road now much used. If it be acceptable, will send it by the next oppo^y^.

But whilst I am endeavouring to attone for one error, I fear I am sliding into another. Please to forgive the Trouble of this long epistle, and my Tedious (p'haps useless) notes upon the County Line, for as I was unable to say which was to thy purpose have sent most that I made, &

Am, with all Good wishes,
thy real Friend,
JOHN WATSON, Jun^r^.

CONRAD WEISER TO RICHARD PETERS.

HEIDELBERG, IN THE COUNTY OF BERCKS,
September 13, 1754.

Mr. peters:

SIR: By this few lines I let you know that I am safe arrived from Achwick yesterday. I need not repeat any thing here of my Transactions there, because you will have an opportunity to see my Journal herewith sent, See M. p. 403, to his Honour the Governor. I am well pleased with the Journey, though it is further than I thought it was, the way I went through Shirman's Valley and And^w^ Montour's house. I made it 130 miles going round by the great Hill this side Achwick, otherways 15 miles less.

I must say some thing to you about And^w^ M., not to ridicule him, but to Inform you how to act with him. In the first place when he meet me at John Harris, he Called for so much punch that himself, the half King & other Indians got drunk, the same at Tobias Hendricks I bought 2 quarts of Rum there to use on our Journey, but he drunk most all the first day; he abused me very much, Corsed & swore, and asked pardon when he got sober, did the same again when was drunk, again damned me more than hundred times, so he did the Governor & Mr. peters, for not paying him for his trouble & Expences. He is vexed at the new purchase. Told me I cheated the Indians. He says he will now kill any white men that will pretend to setle on his Creek, and that the Governor and Mr. peters told him so much, saying *he was a Warrior—how he could suffer the Irrish to encroach upon him*—he would now act according to advice, and kill some of them. I reprimanded him when sober. He begged pardon, desired me not to mention it to you, but did the same again at another drunken frolick. I left him drunk at Achwick, on one legg he had a stocking and no shoe, on the other a shoe and no stocking. From 6 of the Cloke till past nine I begged him to go with me; but to no purpose. He *swore* terrible when he saw me mount my horse. I went that day over Tuscaroro Hill to Jacob piasts, in a very great rain, (the 3^d^ last past,) and over Kitidany Hill the next day to James Duning. On the 10^th^, on 9 of the Clock in the morning, I Came to Carlisle, light at Will^m^ Buhanon's, where I found And^w^ M. He wellcomed me with shaking hands, Called me a one side Asked pardon for offence given. He was arrived there the day before. He never stopt at his own house but for an Hour, for fear of failing in meeting me. He is now gone to Virginia. He was scares of pocket money. I paid him forty shillings for his trouble in this last service, and toke his receipt, in order to save the Governor trouble. Notwithstanding what I said here, I I dont take him to be in himself an Ill natured felow, but it is rather a habit he took from the Indians and Indian traders. He is always Extreemly good natured to me when he is sober, and allways will act according to my advise. I desire you will take no notice of this letter, without it be to Governor Hamilton.

Mr Croghon was exceedingly kind to me, and signified a deal of satisfaction to me, in my Coming up, and my transaction with the Indians. I hope he signified the same to you in his letter herewith sent.

I must put you in mind of my account against the County of Berck. Item the two patents, daniel Beneret is to pay for George Kapus. The receipt of Mr. Croghon, I Belief I should have again.

As soon as Samy comes home, I must fullfill my promise to the Sheckelimys, in Building them a sort of a house at Shomokin. I must be present myself, and Can not help. I have ben to rash in promising to be present, at the same time, the mile from George Gabriel's Creek can be run up the river, and the Corner of the purchased land made. The people have allready gone over the lines, and gave great offence to the Indians who drove them off again.

I hear Mr. Armstrong is Continually surveying in the new purchase, but for who I cannot tell. Be pleased to let me know whether there is any news from the new governor. To conclude, I assure you the Indians at Achwick are our good friends, and will be advised by pensilvania.

I am, Sir,
your humble Servant,
CONRAD WEISER.

GEORGE STEVENSON TO RICHARD PETERS.

YORK, *26th Octob^r, 1754.*

D^r S^r: I now sit down to answer y^r repeated Letters about York Town, the Lands adjacent, the mannor of Maske, &c^a, which I should have done long since, if my other business had not frequently interrupted me, whilst I was making the Draught of the Town, which herewith I send you.

The Tract of Land, whereon the Town stands, contains 437½^{as}, or near 412as, & Allowa. On the first of Octob^r, 1749, (The Time I came to York,) The Town consisted of 63 dwelling-houses, of wood, all built in High-Street & Water-Street, (except two), about 10 of which were not finished, and also a Lutheran & a Calvinist Church. As the Town was then chiefly inhabited with Germans, (as indeed, it now is,) there was but one Room, with a fire Place or Hearth in it, in the whole Town. All the Houses in Town were accommodated with Dutch Stoves. The Town now consists of 210 Dwelling-Houses, near 30 of w^{ch} are unfinished, & only 3 are built of bricks, and 2 of Stones. Of the rest, some are of Logs & some Fram'd, beside the Court-House, of Brick, not finished, and the Prison, of Stone. The Lots on theEast side of the Creek, in number, 324, were laid out by M^r. Cookson, before I came here. *Houses are built on the Lots numbered in the Draft with red Ink.* The black numbers are vacant. The sum of the red Numbers in the Plan, is not equal to the number of Dwelling-Houses, because, on many of the Lots in High-Street, & some in Water Street, are two Dwelling Houses. The Inhabitants choosing these Places at a dear Rate, rather than take up vacant Lots, because there is, as yet, very little Trade in the other streets, or even in High-Street, to the Eastward of Duke-Street.

From an actual Survey of the Ground on the West side of the Creek, I have drawn in the Plan, 100 Lots, of the like Figure & Quantity of those on the East, but have not actually marked them out on the Land, which is all the ground, in my opinion, fit for Lots on that side the Creek. The Land described on the Plan, between the crooked doted Line & the Creek, is low, wet Ground in the driest season. Greatest part of it, is quite a swamp in wet Weather, and at the breaking up of the Frost, and at other times when there are heavy Rains, the Creek overflows great part of it, especially, that North of the Bridge. Part of the Road thr° it, is a wooden causeway. For the foregoing natural Reasons, 'tis unfit to built on, but if it were clear'd, well ditch'd, & drain'd, it would make good Meadow. The Land, North of the 100 Lots, is broken with a swampy valley, and if it were not so, the Country North of it, is hilly, stony Ground; not thick inhabited, but little Resort to Town from y^t Quarter, and consequently, little Trade; &, therefore, I think Lots would not be taken up there, in this age, if they were laid out. The Triangle, south of the 100 Lots, is good, level Land; but as the southward Inhabitants either come into town on the East side of the Creek, or come to the great Road, some Dist. West of the Town, there is not like to be any trade there, at least, in a short Time. And, indeed, I see but little probability of settling the Lots in Queen Street & south of Prince Street, on the East side the Creek. The Inhabitants have neither Meadow nor Pasture, but buy all their Hay, and are obliged to stable their own Horses, as well as those of Travellers, all summer, w^{ch} is doubtless a great Damage to the Town. They complain of this much, and say that M^r Cookson, when he laid out the Town, promised them out-Lots for these uses. Upon the whole, I'm of opinion 'tis best to lay out all the ground, which, on this plan, appears to be vacant, (except the narrow Piece East of Queen Street,) in Out-Lots, and grant them to the Inhabitants for Pastures & Meadow, at the best Ground-Rent that can be got, leaving proper streets or Lanes.

The Timber of the Town Land was all destroy'd before I came here: the Inhabitants, ever since, have bought all their Timber for building & Firewood, very dear, of the adjacent Farmers, which is very discouraging to poor settlers, and few Rich People settle here.

As I am certain the vacant ground within the Town Land, according to my Plan, if it were granted for Out-Lots, is not sufficient to accommodate the Inhabitants, would it not be for the Interest of the Proprietaries (as well as for the good of the People) to purchase some of the adjacent Plantations for that Purpose, especially that of Harmanus Bott, Quantity about 200^{ac}, the N° 65 W. Line of which extends 100 pch^s farther than is laid down in my Plan, and that of Bartholomew Maul, Quantity, about 90^{ac}, which surrounds the N. E. Corner of the Town Land, & is so near the Lots, I'm inform'd they will sell as soon as they can, and I think cheaper now than they would have done two years ago. West of and contiguous to the town Land, Harmanus Bott has laid out some Lots, which I have also described on my Plan; four Houses are already built there. I'm told he lets them at 7 per Ster. p. Annum, and therefore I think tis now Time to grant the Lots West of the Creek, & high Time to buy out Bott. I would have advised to have laid out the Lots on the West side of the Creek two years ago, but that I thought it best to defer it longer, expecting the People would have taken up the Lots South of Prince Street; but as I have now little Hopes of that, and find the People incline to settle on the Road, in the West side the Creek, yea, West of the Limits of the Town, I conclude 'tis expedient to grant that side soon. As to the Terms, those Lots on High Street are much the best, & therefore they ought to pay the highest Rent, & I think the most advantagious Method will be to reserve no Lots for the Hon^ble^ the Proprietaries, because every Man will be fond to have what he thinks the best, & the People will generally believe the Reserves to be the best; therefore let him that will give the highest Rent have the Lot, upon condition that he built a stone or Brick Dwelling-House on the same, two stories high, twenty feet square, at least, within two years after his application, and either taking Bond & Security for the performance of the Conditions, or granting Patents on these Conditions immediately; and as the back Lots will fill with Mechanicks & the Poorer sort of People, let them at less Rent, & suffer them to build such Houses as they can.

Two Fairs in the Year, viz: one the 17th day of March, for selling & buying of Plough-Horses, Milch Cows, &c^{a}; another the second Tuesday of November (to avoid the Courts), for selling Beef Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Winter Milch Cows, Bacon, Hogs, Pork, &c^{a}, would be of great use both to Town & Country. Two Market-Days in the Week, viz: Wednesdays & Saturdays, for selling & buying daily Provisions, would prevent Impositions from Butchers, & Stop the Germans from their beloved Practice of buying & selling on Sundays, which I'm satisfied they continually do, tho' 'tis not easily detected.

A Clerk of the Market, commissioned by the Governor, would regulate Weights & Measures, & prevent daily abuses of this sort.

A Corporation & Burgesses is not necessary. I need not offer one of the many Reasons which occur to me against it, because I do not know one good Reason for it.

So much for York Town. There are several Plantations within seven miles of York Town, for which the Inhabitants have neither Grant nor Warrant. Some of them I have survey'd for the use of the Hon^{ble} the Proprietaries, to be holden by the Tenants on such Terms and Conditions as the pptaries shall be pleased hereafter to limit and appoint. I design to survey the Rest as the People apply. They often ask me if I know the pptaries Terms, and I find they all expect to purchase at some Rate.

I think it imprudent to say any thing to them about Terms till all are survey'd, which I think will be in about a Year.

There are several little Improvements made within seven Miles of York Town since York County was erected. As often as I have received Intelligence of such Improvements I have forbid the Settlers, but few of them mind me. I believe the best way will be either to disposess them by the Sheriffs and two Justices, in pursuance of the Act against forceable Entry, &c^{a}, or otherwise to give them short Leases, on reasonable Back-Rents, with proper reserves, which they shall chuse. I know of no other way to keep them from wasting the Timber.

Some Persons here have grants for larger Quantitys of Land than can be found where they are seated, as for Example: A. B. has a Grant for 250^{ac}, but when his Land is survey'd there is found but 200^{ac}. A. B. then requests me, as surveyor, to survey for him 50^{ac} more of vacant Land, within seven Miles of York-Town, where no Person claims, in pursuance of his Grant. Quare, ought I to do it or not? I never have done any act of the sort, but there are four or five cases of the sort now before me, which I have put of till I have your Answer. I shall only add, that all the valuable Land, within seven Miles of York-Town, was settled long before I came here. So much for the Lands within seven Miles of York-Town.

As to the Mannor of Maske, I cannot as yet make any tolerable Draught of it. First, because I know not where the Tree mark'd J. P. T. P. & R. P. did stand. That is, I do not know the course and Distance from it to any known natural Boundary, nor the Courses and distances of Carrol's Tract; and if I were to ask Information of any of the Inhabitants, they would immediately suspect my Intentions, & probably use me ill, or brake some of my Instruments, as they did to you and Mr. Parsons formerly, and to Mr. Armor lately, of w^{ch} last case I have written to you at large, in my Letter of the 22nd Inst., in answer to y^{s} to M^{r}. Armor about Thomas McClure, &c^{a}.

Secondly, I imagine you & I have different sentiments about the Right of Carrol's Tract. By y^{r} directing me to draught the Mannor by the Lines of it, I presume you take it for granted the inhabitants have an undoubted Title, in pursuance of the Agreement between the two Proprietaries, the Royal order, &c^{a}, and I am of the contrary sentiment. First, because the Land was inhabited by Pennsylvanians before it was survey'd by Mr. Carrol even. Capt. Hans, an old Swede (one of the Witnesses for M^{r} Penn before y^{e} Commissioners impowered by the late Lord Chancellor for taking Depositions that cause) lived then, and long before that Time, on the principal Plantation in that Tract, and the warrant, which the Proprietor bestowed him in consideration of his traveling charges, he caused to be executed on the same Plantation, but, by some means, was afterwards fool'd out of it. Secondly, because M^r^ Carrol's Tract was not survey'd till after the running of the Temporary Line, if my Information be truth. Now, if my Information be Truth, which I'm told there are Witnesses enough to prove, and if M^r^ Carroll's Maryland Title be good notwithstanding, may not M^r^ Carroll as well come now with a Maryland Warrant and survey any land in Pennsylvania and have a good Title to it. But the Inhabitants of that Tract say that M^r^ Carroll has a Pennsylvania Right for it. If so, no doubt his Title is good, but I doubt the Truth of that saying.

If it will suit to begin the Draught of the Manor where the Temporary Line intersect Rock Creek, thence by the several Courses of s^d^ Creek to the Head thereof, or to some known Place near its Head, Thence North to Cumberland County Line, and therewith, & with the Temporary Line to the Place of Begin including Carroll's Tract, I will collect my surveys of the adjacent Land, observations, &c^a^, and do my best to make you a Draught thereof next Vacation. If not, I must defer it till I can get more Information.

I'm sorry I must trouble you with so many and such long Letters, but I do not know how to avoid it. I shall be glad to see y^r^ Answer to my several late Letters when you have Leisure, especially that from Lancaster. Those of my Family who have been sick are recovering. My Wife & Mis Hannah are well, and join in Compliments to you.

I am,
D^r^ S^r^,
Your most obedient,
H^ble^ Serv^t^,
GEO. STEVENSON.

ABRAHAM ALLEE TO RICHARD PETERS.

DUCK CREEK, *July y^e^ 30^th^, 1755.*

SIR: I take this oppertunity to Write these few Lines to you, to Let you know that I am Like to Enter Into a Letegenst Lawsute, a bout some Land Which Was taken up by one William Berry, by a Warrant out of the Office, and Located on the Spot Whare he Laid it, which was Laid in the year Eighty one. The said Berry, was an English man; Came in order to settle the Country, but took some Dislike, and sould it to one Francis Whitwood, who, for farder Comfarmation to secour the Land, got a pattin; Sould the said

Land to francis Richardson; some of the airs Living now at philadelphia, Silver Smiths, by trade. The said Richardson sould the Land to my father, Whereon he a meediately settled; Nevor in his Lifetime Got one Foot of it Survaid to know how it Laid; bought two Large tracks of Land, one named Woodstock bower, by pattin, and the tother, Eslinton, and left the same amongust the severill heirs of his children. An after his Discease, Got a Survayer to Run out the Land. Woodstock Bower Wanted Messhar Eslinton had overplust. So we Reconed as one lost, the other got. We was Prety Well of this was Done in y^e^ year 1719, and takes away a slipe, about four or five acres of the Tomsons's plantation, Which they very Readly Sorendered, becaus ours was the ouldest Survay, and has been in our posession ever sence. Some time a gone, some Body told them we had not Run acording to our pattin, which was very true. The pattin Directs to wrun a cross Ironsis branch, which we did not, but Run to Ironsis branch, and then up the said Branch, according to the Directions of the pattin. But as I had shou'd the pattin to severil people, the Directions is Certin a Cross Ironsis branch, Which is very well known to be Irones branch, by severill of the Nabours. The tomson's Came to me about two months a go, and Insisted of me to Let the pattin Land be Run out, and the Would Gitt William Killin to Wrun it. They exspected Wrunning a Cross Ironses branch. It would not run so far up, and promised me that if I Would Let them have y^e^ patten to run it by, they said, if it took every foot of their plantation, I should have it and welcome, which they Bound With a Sollom outh. Which I Counsulted my brother Jacob allis, Who hold most of that pattin Land, and Consented to and Wrun the Land, and took away fourty or fifty acres more than evor. As soon as they found that having no regard to thare promise, Run a Way to philadelphia to M^r^ Chew, and ingageths him With a fee, with an Intent to go to Law, as apperhend now their Clame is by a Warrent of John Hilllards, Granted to him in the year Eighty, and never was Laid 'till the year Eighty four, and farder done, but so without Pattin or any thing. We find a List of about fifteent or twenty Warrant taken out about that time by John Hillyard, and this Warrant that the tomson's houlds their Land by, was Laid, part of it, within this pattin of ours. Some people's opinions is, that Mr. Chew will give his opinion that the ouldest Warrant will take place. If that be the Case, it will Cause the Greatest Counfusion as evor was know in Kent County, for severil of thes Warrants Cannot be found that ever they was Laid yet. And by the same reason, if he has Right to Delay his Warrant four years, & take away pattin Land, he has a Right to Delay seventy four, and take away the most Valliabest tracks of land in the County. When Mr. Chew Came Down to our Court, the tomson's Insisted that I should go with them. Accordingly I did, and I offered them that I would leave it to Mr. Chew's Judgment to Judge, as an Indifferent person between us, to take an Equal fee a bouth Sides. Mr. Chew made answer, and said it was very fair, he would do so, if they would agree to it, but they would not. And as for the over plush of the Land, we suppose thare is some Eslinton Cauls for 360 acres, but Mr. Rilling Recons thare is pretty Near 600 acres. But they have Laid it Within the pattin of Woodstock Bower, about 150 acres. But, never the less, if there be any over plush, the heirs of the Allee's are Willing to pay the quit rents, as useal. My father has paid a matter of 400 Bushels of Wheat to James Steel, and would a paid all á Long, only for a Clame of my Lord Boultimoore, who pertened to take away the three Lower Counties.

I Beg leave to say a few words more. If this be the Case, the ouldest Warrants shall take place, no Body would be safe In laying a Warrant 'till all Hillyards is laid, Which the Counties might be on settled to this Day on his accompt. Which I Beg of you to show this to Mr. Chew. I had not time Reason with him at our Court, he was so Ingaged. Which is all at present, but Remain your Bedient Servant to Command.

ABRAHAM ALLEE.

CONRAD WEISER TO GOVERNOR DENNY.

READING, *Nov^{br} the 24, 1756.*

HONOURED SIR: Last night I arrived here much fatigued both in mind and body. These Irregular people I had to deal with have tired me sufficiently. I wish I could be quite free from any Business relating Indian affairs. I have inclosed, send your Honour a Copy of my proceedings, of which I hope you will approve, and, if Judged proper, to lay it before the Commissioners, that they may see the reason why I bought the Horse and gun. Lieutenant Engel is not at all inclinable to throw up his Commission. He got an English Clerk to write a petition for him to your Honour, and by mistake, or otherways, the words were chanced. I must beg that your Honour will Continue him; he is a good officer, in my Judgment. I hurried my son Samuel down to get pay for meself and my Company from the Gentlemen, the Commissioners, before all the money is expended again. I pray that your Honour will see the field Officers' Salary now Setled and paid. I am, Honoured Sir,

Your very obedient & h^{bl} Servant,

CONRAD WEISER.

ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN POTTER'S COMPANY, 1757-8.

[See Penna. Archives, (2d Ser.,) Vol. IV.]

Blackburn, John,
Brown, George,
Bulafin, Joshua,
Burchill, Daniel,
Burgess, Nathaniel,
Carmichael, Daniel,
Crof, Peter,
Crow, William,
Curry, John,
Davis, Elias,
Eaker, Solomon,
Evans, William,
Finley, William,
Fiste, Michael,
Freeman' James,
Fuchs, [Fox,] Balzer,
Gallagher, William,
Ganes, Edward,
Gillespy John,
Gormanchon, Francis,
Hayes, James,
Harbridge, Edward,
Hegney, Henry,
Howe, Thomas,
Jackson, James,
Leith, Alexander,
Lindsay, John,
Lyon, Thomas,
McCaney, Francis,
McCombe, William,
McDonell, Alexander,
McFaul, Michael,
McGlaghlin, Henry,
McKinney, Henry,
McKinney, William,
Moak, Conrad,
Money, John,
Morrison, James,
Nelson, Joseph,
Patterson, William,
Peddan, Erastus R.,
Purcil, Richard,
Ramsey, John,
Robinson, William,
Rorbrough, Adam,
Smith, Alexander,
Smith, John,
Smith, John, sen^{r},
Thompson, James,
Verner, Ludowick,
Wache, Paul,
Ward, John,
Williams, John,
Wilkins, James,
Wilson, John,
Withnal, William,
Wright, Joseph,
Young, James.

LEWIS GORDON TO RICHARD PETERS.

EASTON, *March 18th, 1758.*

RESPECTED SIR : I rece'd your Favour relating to the Road yesterday, and was much surprised it should be reported that I had any Hand in it. But at last, with some difficulty, I called to mind something of it. It happened thus : Some person (I can't yet learn who it was) came into a Company at Mr. Scull's, where I was engaged in Business, and, putting on a poor Face, begged Mr. Scull to draw him a Petition for a Road. Mr. Scull, at the importunity of the Person, condescended to do it, but seemed much at a Loss how to frame it, not being acquainted with the form, and the Company, observing his uneasiness, entreated me to run it over for the man, whom we could by no other means get clear of. Upon which I, being entirely ignorant of the Petitioner's Design, not considering any Thing either of the Course or consequence of the Road, in the greatest hurry run it over from the Man's mouth without any fee, or ever soliciting it in Court or hearing any more of the matter. It made so little impression on my mind that I could not be satisfied that I had done it until I saw it.

I just now hear that the Jury are all agreed, and that the chief part of the Bench will favour it. I will oppose it with all my might, and get a Review, if possible, at least from Jones's Mill, and endeavour to bring the Road from thence to this Town instead of carrying it to Mr. Anderson's. But, lest I should fail in this, I have inclosed a Copy of the Record of the Petition & order in order that you may send me up a Certiorari to remove it. I am the more solicitous ab^t^ this writ from last night's Conversation with Mr. Henderson, who loudly declaimed ag^t^ the Practice of Reviews, declaring them to be only matter of mere Discretion & Grace, and of late usage, & this in the presence of Yost Hullert, who is Jones's right hand man. I believe I could have prevailed with the People in Town to have defray'd this expense, had it not been owing to Mr. Henderson's unseasonable discourses upon this subject, saying that the Chief Justice would never hear any Thing on a Certiorari of this nature, but where fraud appear'd in the Jury. I am, Sir,

Your most humble Ser^t^,

LEWIS GORDON.

To RICHARD PETERS, Esq^r^.

JOHN BIDDLE TO WILLIAM LOGAN.

PHILADELPHIA, *23^d^ June, 1758.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND, WILL^m^ LOGAN: In the year 1752 I bought a Right to Two City Lotts, & Liberty Land, a pertinent to the Original purchase of 2875 acres from the Heirs of John Simcocks, For which I obtain'd a Warrant from Mr. Richard Peters, directing Nicholas to survey the said Lotts & Liberty Land. Nicholas Scull shew me where the Lott lay that fell to me by alotment, in Front street, & say'd it was survey'd by Virtue of another right to a Person who had made earlyer application than I had. I ask'd him if I could have a Lott on some other place on that street? He said there was not one vacant Lott left, but that some Person, who had been under the same Circumstance as me, by applying to the Proprietors, had been alow'd a Lott in high street, in Lieu of their Lott in Front street. As it apear'd very reasonable & just, I apply'd to Mr. Peters for a Warrant to have a Lott in high street, in Lieu of that in Front street. He was pleased to tell me he would first acquaint the Proprietors, & that he would mention it to them in his Letters he was then just about writing.

About 8 or 10 months after, to my great satisfaction, Mr. Peters shew me a Paragraph in the Proprietor's Letters, in which there was not the least objection to my request, but says, be sure Lotts have not been surveyed, by virtue of those rights, or exchanged as Brace's & others have been.

On this Mr. Peters wrote to Nich^{s} Scull, Surveyor General, & ordered him to be careful, & search the records in his Office, & let him know if any City Lotts or Liberty Land had been survey'd by virtue of those rights. Nicholas Scull, after the greatest Care in searching the records, give it to Mr. Peters, in writing, under his own hand, that he was certain nothing appear'd in his office of any city Lotts or Liberty Lands ever being survey'd by virtue of those rights.

On which Mr. Peters made out a warrant, & gave it to me, by Virtue of which I had survey'd the high Street Lotts & one in Lieu of the Front Street Lott, both on high Street, between 8th & 9th Street, from Delaware, & a return made thereof by Nicholas Scull surveyor General.

Some short time after Mr. Rich^{d} Peters gave me a few Lines to his Brother, W^{m} Peters, requiring him to make me out a full patent for said Lott, which he accordingly did. I went with it to Mr. Richard Peters, who, after reading the Patent, gave it to Mr. Leffers, his Clark, in order to be coppied. In a few months after, I went & received the Patent, wth orders from Mr. Richard Peters to take it to the receiver General's Office, to have the Seal affixed & pay the Quitt rent, w^{ch} I accordingly did.

About three or four months after this, I went with the Patent, & left it at Cha^{s} Brockden's Office, in order to be recorded. Soon after Mr. Leffers call'd at my house, & told me he had been to Mr. Cha^{s} Brockden's office & gott my Patent, by Mr. Rich^{d} Peters's order, & said Mr. Peters wanted to speak to me. I immediately waited on him. He said his giving me a Patent without acquainting the Proprietors, gave him a little uneasiness, & said, you may leave the patent in my hands a little while; I will write to the proprietors on your behalf, & don't doubt having a satisfactory answer in a short time.

And at the same time order'd me to get a receipt wrote on the back of the original Deed, from the Hon^{ble} Will^{m} Penn to John Simcock, setting forth the Lands which was survey'd, & held by that patent, which I immediately did.

As I believe Mr. Peters, in the midst of his great hurry of Business, forgets my small affair, & as it is more than Two years he has had my Patent in his hands, and I have so often call'd at his office, that I do assure you, I am all most ashamed to give him any more trouble about the Affair. I shall esteem it as a particular favour, if you'll Use your Interest with Mr. Peters, in order to get him to deliver me my Patent; that I may have it in my Power to improve the Lotts, so as to receive some Interest for my money.

I paid a considerable sum to the Heirs of John Simcock, in purchasing the right, & was at no small expence in having the Lotts located, also the Quitt rent to Mr. Rich. Hockley for 74 years. All added together, amounts to upwards of £500, which is too great a part of my small fortune to lay useless.

Your Compliance in this request, will greatly oblige,

Your Friend,

JOHN BIDDLE.

WILLIAM PETERS TO RICHARD PETERS.

8th May, 1759.

Dear Bro^{r}: As you are going up to Burlington, I must desire you, on behalf of our Constitut^{s}, Mr. Ingram & Miss Elliots, y^{e} Heirs of M^{r} Jno. Bellers, to engage M^{r} Ogden to assist us in getting y^{e} Council of Prop^{rys} Allowance of a late Resurvey on their 5,200 A^{s} Tract at Cohanzie, of w^{ch} one Sam^{l} Barnes, Dec^{d}, in his Life time attempted; & now his heirs are endeavouring to cut off 200 A^{s} of y^{e} best of it. The Case is y^{t} Tract was regularly survey'd & return'd for M^{r} Bellers so long ago as y^{e} year 1683, or thereab^{ts}, & those 200 A^{s} were always known & allow'd to be part of s^{d} large Tract, till this Barnes (very famous in ye Jerseys for such Tricks,) took it into his head to get it cut off on a new survey, ab^{t} 18 or 20 years ago, & then brought an ejectm^{t} for it ag^{t} one John Bennet, who possessed it under M^{r} Bellers' right, as he pretended, tho', in fact, it was neither sold, leased, or let to him, & by some managem^{t} or other a judgment was obtained ag^{t} Bennet, & he was turned off y^{e} Land.

You'l please to get ye clerk of y^{e} Supreme Court to search & give you, or send me, a minute of y^{e} proceedings in y^{t} suit, particularly what y^{e} Judgm^{t} was founded on, whether a regular Trial or what-else. For tho' on a resurvey of y^{t} 5,200 A^{s}, it turns out y^{t} s^{d} 200 A^{s} are unquestionably & fairly within Mr. Bellers' original survey & including them, it proves but y^{e} bare 2^{ty} originally survey'd, & all this can be well proved by Markt Trees & ancient witness, w^{ch} were concealed from or misrepresented to y^{e} viewers & surveyors appointed in that suit, yet it is now pretended by Anthony Haine's, who enter'd Caveat at y^{e} Council y^{e} 2^{d} Ins^{t} ag^{t} our resurvey, y^{t} ye Judgm^{t} in y^{t} Cause is conclusive as well ag^{t} y^{e} Heirs of Mr. Bellers wth respect to ye title as ag^{t} ye Council of Prop^{rs} medleing with or allowing y^{t} resurvey, tho' never so right & just.

If we do not obtain y^{e} Council of prop^{rs} allow^{es} of ye Resurvey, or if y^{e} possessors of y^{e} 200 A^{s} won't give up y^{e} pos'sion quietly, we must bring an ejectm^{t} or suit in equity, as I shall be advis'd. But it would be much better if we could prevail wth y^{e} Council to allow y^{e} Resurvey, for then I imagine y^{e} persons who oppose us will drop it & give no further Trouble. You'l keep an Acc^{t} of your Exp^{s} in this Affair y^{t} I may repay you at your return; & then I sent our Letter of Att^{ey} to Mr. Cha^{s} Read, to be recorded; please to pay him & bring it wth you.

Yo^{rs} wth affte^{ly},
WM. PETERS.

JOHN WATSON TO NICHOLAS SCULL.

6 *7mo, 1759.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: I've long waited for an opportunity to write to thee, and am impatient to have some account concerning the Law intended, if possible, to cheat the proprietaries out of all the overplus Lands in the province, paint his Surveyor General and Deputy Surveyors as the vilest of villians, and make a curse to the People, as if something extraordinary had been done for the security of their estates, when, in fine, beyond w^{t} is already mentioned, I see no further use in it than to give some designing People an Opportunity of examining the surveys made thr^{o} the promise, and thereby furnishing 'em with means to raise Estates to themselves thr^{o} the want of skill or Care in the People of early days. But I am a Fool in this matter, & only Guess, but want extreamly to hear The Fate of this scheme, and that the Governor will not pass the Law. I've used the utmost of my Endeavours with the members I've converst with against it, but to no purpose, and, indeed, nothing was to be expected; for if a faithful discharge of the duties of an Office, both in the Survey^{r} Gen^{l} and his Deputies, could not prevail upon the Nimrods of Liberty to be easy, it was not likely that words should have any weight with 'em; and should they bring their scheme to bear, what an Honourable Acquisation will it be to have bribed a servant to betray his master Interests, If not grown too great with the 6/ per day allowed for exposing the people's Interest to the Eye of Vultures. I hope thee'l condesend to send me thy sentiments in this matter. I write in haste, and have hardly time to say what thee knows already, that

I am, with much respect,
Thy assured Friend,
JN° WATSON.

To NICHOLAS SCULL.

Pray dont expose this; I'm too angry to write.
(Is this the Resentm^t of Isaac, the Judge?)

RICHARD PETERS TO NICHOLAS SCULL.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 24th, 1759.*

SIR: On the 18th day of March last, David Morgan, as Administrator of Rees Jones, dece'd, obtained a Warrant to Resurvey a Tract called Eagle's point, situate near christiana Bridge, in Newcastle County, formerly surveyed to John Ogle, in the year 1683, and under him claimed and possessed by the Doctor Jones, and I perceive by a letter to you from Mr. Kellen, the Deputy Surveyor, dated the 20th April, that he endeavoured to execute the said Warrant, but from the obstinacy of the Neighbours, cou'd not come at the ancient Lines of the said Tract, and therefore returned the best draught he cou'd make thereof.

On the 24th day of May last, William Patterson, John Montgomery, Thomas McKean, and others entered a Caveat against a Grant of any part of the said Tract of Eagles-point to David Morgan, alledging they were entituled to the greatest part thereof by a Deed from the Sheriff of Newcastle, who took the same in execution at the suit of Hugh Thompson.

On this Caveat the parties were hear'd, and it appearing to me to be meer matter of Law, a State of the Case was drawn up and referred to Mr. Chew for his opinion; and he giving it as his opinion that the said patterson and others were well entituled to a Confirmation of the said Land in Virtue of the Sheriff's Deeds, I do request that you would issue your order to William Killen to compleat the Resurvey according to the known antient bounds of the said Tract, and Return it as expeditiously as he can, in order that a patent of confirmation may be granted to the said Patterson and others, on their discharge of what is due to the proprietors for the same.

I am,
Sir,
Your most humble Servant,
RICHARD PETERS.

To Nicholas Scull, Esqr, Survr Genl.

JOHN WATSON TO NICHOLAS SCULL.

30 1mo., 1760.

Respected Friend Nicholas Scull: Thine of the 23d Instant came Safe to Hand. I saw the Stranger as I stept into the street, from thy door, on the the 7th Instant, & was minded to have returned to let thee know of his Coming. I saw him again as I mounted at Hatburrough, in my way home the next Evening. The next after, proving hazzey, did not observe him, and suppose him so far advanced on his journey before the weather cleared up, that not knowing where to look for him, have not seen him since. I intended to have called for the Draught of Blackfan's Land, as proposed, but being engaged in other Business till noon, When that was over, found it necessary to make the best of my way Home. Yet hope in a few weeks to have a little Leisure to come to Town again.

James Pellar tells me he got nothing done about his Land, as he apprehends, for want of some credible account of the value of it. I left the best account I could give of it, with the Draught of the survey, but as that may be mislaid, shall endeavour to repeat it. There is no considerable Body of land, of any worth, lying together, on his piece, but the Little there is, lies scattered about, a few acres in a Place, which, taken together, amounts to about 30 acres, and which, as Land sells this way, might fetch 40/ per acre, and I think, not more. The Rest of it will be dearly purchased in paying the Tax and Quit Rent. Pellar has not the money to lay down for the Purchase of it, and tho' he wants not for friends of whom to borrow, yet the different Interest and number of payments, considered, he rather chooses to mortgage in the Loan Office, for money towards paying the Proprietaries, which the Trustees tell him he will not be allowed to do, unless his title be ready before the first of April next. It is true, his Father bought a part of the same Tract for £60 per hundred; but as he took the best Piece, Roger Hartley, who bought several years after him, had his for 15 or 20

Pounds less. And the part in occupation of Ja^{s} Peller, if ever it be sold, notwithstanding the Price of Lands, it must be sold for much less than either of them. If the Land be sold, it must be sold for what it will fetch, and I am well assured, no future advance of Lands, nor improvement of Pellar's Piece, will ever make it supposed that it was sold at an under value, if disposed of at the Rate I mention. And it is my opinion, if the Trustees of the Loan Office knew the Land as well as I do, notwithstanding his Buildings and other Improvements, they would not think the whole a sufficient Gauge for £50. Pellar is an honest Fellow, of Common sense, and however low his circumstances may be, he well knows, and heartily despises the lowlived. Stale tricks of undervaluing the Proprietaries Lands, in order to purchase them at a low Rate, and rather than leave the neighborhood, where he has lived in a good understanding with his neighbors, from a Child, is willing to give the utmost Penny it is worth, Tho' that must seem a little hard, whilst the Proprietaries Lands are constantly sold to others for less. If the Secretary, or Rec^{r} Gen^{l} doubts the Truth of this Report, let 'em be so kind as to send a Person skilled in Lands whom they can Trust. I'll shew him the whole; and if, upon viewing it, he'll say he thinks, in his Conscience, I have underrated Pellar's Piece I'll pay him for his Journey.

Pellar tells me thee offered to sell him a Piece of Land, Cont^{g} ab^{t} 108^{a}, over the mountain, and requested him to go and see it. If thou art in earnest to sell it, please to send me a plan of it, with the date of the Warrant whereby it was surveyed, and the lowest Price thou wilt take for it, both with and without a Patent, and I'll take the earliest opp^{o} to go and see it, and if I like it at the Price will buy it, and, whether I buy it or not, will use my best endeavours to help thee to a Chap.

Please to excuse this Tedious epistle, not calculated so much to weary as to set thee Right.

I am, with due Respect,
Thy assured Friend,
J^{o}. WATSON, Jun^{r}.

JOHN ARMSTRONG TO SECRETARY PETERS.

CARLISLE, *14th Feb., 1760.*

DEAR SIR: A few days agoe I had the pleasure of yours by Mrs. Lowry, & have given her a return of her Husband's Land, Directed to you, but without date of Warr^{t} or Survey, which may rather assist your friendly intentions (in regard of the Commencement of Quit Rent & Interest) than otherwise. I immagine I have some time agoe taken out her Warr^t, yet, as her husband left his money in my hands at different times, it may yet be omitted, which I will not fail to be answerable for, only would be sure that I may not pay the money twice. In regard of a certain Jonathan Holmes, of whome you wrote me, I refer you to Mr. Peters, at whoes particular instance the return was delay'd, which Holmes very well knew, and had he been Steel to the back, he wou'd have told it you.

A thick succession of hurry, of which I'm but a few days got rid, has a long time prevented me the pleasure of writing you, tho' I have often done it in immagination & intention. At present nothing occurs but the following disagreeable relation:

Yesterday I was present when the Coroner of this County held an inquest on the dead Bodies of an Indian man & Boy, the latter about Fourteen years old, who had been killed at their Wigwam, on the North side of Canidogwinet Creek, nearly opposite the mouth of Letort's Spring. This Indian had a Wife & Childe with him, but whether they have shar'd the same Fate is not yet known, as their bodies are not found. I saw the Bodies pull'd out of the water, & the mortal wounds in the head as well as the bodies of Both, have been made either with a narrow axe or Tomahawke. They were also both scalp'd. The man was a Delaware, & Commonly known by the name of Doctor John. I have been told by an Old Trader, he never was lik'd by his Nation, being by some of them accounted a Wizard. He generally lived among the White people, until the Indian irruptions happen'd, when he be took him to his Tribe, & has been much engaged against our Frontiers during the late War. Amongst the White people he alwais had the Charector of a Sawcy, insolent fellow. Upon this Occasion, various Conjectures arise. Some immagine the squaw, in a Drunken fit, might do it; others are ready to alledge an Indian man, who, but a few days before, was seen with them, but said he wou'd leave their fire and go over the Hill, might have return'd & kill'd them in the night; others are of opinion that some of our people, either from resentment of past, or fear of future injuries, has done the deed. It was, at best, a wicked and illjudg'd act, and what may be the Consequence is not easy told.

I am, dear Sir, with much affection and respect,

Your most Obed^t Humble Serv^t,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

GOVERNOR HAMILTON'S ORDERS CONCERNING "A SICKLY VESSEL."

By the Honourable James Hamilton, Esq., Lieutenant Governor, &c.,
To Mr. Thomas Coomb, Health Officer:

Proof having been made to me that the Brigantine Hope, of this Port, Captain John Strange, Master, lately arrived in the River Delaware from the Island of Hispaniola, is a sickly Vessel—that one man actually died on board, who was taken ill soon after they left the said Island, and that one other is now so bad as not likely to recover, of a disease w^{ch} may be infectious, and that the said Vessel had, contrary to law, been brought to a Wharf at the North end of this City, whereby there is manifest danger of her introducing an infectious disease into this City: You are hereby authorized and commanded to remove all the Persons, sick as well as healthy, that came in the said Brigantine Hope, out of this City into the Pest-house, on the Province Island, there to remain until it shall be judged by the Physicians that they are free from any infectious distemper. And you are hereby further commanded to take care that the said Brigantine, be forthwith removed to & remain at the distance of at least one mile from any Port of this Province, and that no person be suffered to go into or come out of the said vessel without a special License from me and the Council of this Province, And for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Philadelphia, this nineteenth day of September, in the first year of his Majesties Reign, & in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one.

JAMES HAMILTON.

JOHN ARMSTRONG TO NICHOLAS SCULL.

CARLISLE, *17th June, 1761.*

DEAR SIR: From my wife's long & dangerous Illness I have scarce time or composure of mind to write; but being informed that a certain George Sanderson, of this county, hath made complaint at the Land Office, and some noise in the neighbourhood, ags' a certain Samuel Fisher, and also in regard to a survey lately made to said Sanderson or Son, adjoining Fisher, in Shareman's Valley, I think myself obliged to represent to you & Secretary Peters what has come to my knowledge in regard to the dispute now depending.

I believe it is certain that Fisher bought the Tract claimed by And^w^ Montour, & had the approbation of M^r^ Richard Peters in so doing; and as true that Sanderson took a Warrant within the known bounds of Montour's claim after he (Sanderson) knew that Fisher had bought it. This Warrant (tho' not deem'd fair in the account of the neighbours) is not disputed; but the very fact is, because this said Sanderson cou'd not prevail on the surveyor to pick & cull the Land, and take in to him all the Meadow or low grounds about him, to the prejudice of the lands adjacent, that he wou'd not be satisfied, but grew impetuous and Broke the chain in the face of Sundry witnesses. His survey was afterward finish'd, & consists of two hundred & thirty acres and allowance, including, as is estimated by different persons, about Forty acres of Meadow ground, & the high lands, in general, nearly the same with that of Fisher's. Fisher, its true, has a great deal more land than Sanderson, and I believe, on hearing the parties, M^r^ Peters & you will be of opinion he has sufficient ground to expect it, not only from the circumstances above mentioned, but that he is very willing to pay for it, Lives on the spot, has a number of growing Boys to settle it, and does not, that I know of, claim an acre elsewhere in the Province. You may naturally blame me for not settling this dispute myself, which, by the by, I always do, where disputes are known before hand, and am persuaded that at home and abroad near eight-tenths of my time is spent in hearing, persuading a settleing them; and if you'l please to recollect, I dont remember that their complaints have gone down respecting any injustice in my surveys these nine years past. My reason for not personally settling this was, that Geo. Sanderson came to me just at setting out for Philadelphia the last time; I spent a long time in reasoning with him on this and another dispute he has yet depending, & did it in the presence of the person I then sent with him to make the survey, (whome, you may depend, is a Man of Probity & Caution,) and made every necessary point as clear to any honest man as a Picke Staff; and for my pains, instead of making any proper appeal, got my chain Broke. His warr^t^ is duly & more than legally executed, and, in short, Sir, if a person of his stamp is indulged with an alteration & augmentation of survey, there will be no end to alterations & insults of this kind, the appearance whereof is already but too obvious, had I time to relate them. I beg you will lay this letter before M^r^ W^m^ Peters previous to any decision of the debate, to whom I also intended writing, but am at present utterly unable, having strong symptoms of some approaching Illness, and am, dear sir,

your very affectionate,
Humble Serv^t^,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

P. S.—Davis's Draught, as you observ'd to me, did not appear well. I will alter it & give him the Bank or precipice of about two acres.

M^r NICHOLAS SCULL.

SAMUEL WEISER TO WILLIAM PETERS.

READING, *Octo^r 6, 1761.*

SIR: According to your Desire, I have been up at Tulpenhocon, and spoke to the People who now lives upon the Land which Mr. Abraham Taylor Claims Peter Klop's is, now in the possession of Christopher Weiser, who has a Deed out of the Patent of Fell's Mannor, and so has Henry Seller, which is in the same Line as for Sharff's, (which is now in possession of one of Bleystone's Heirs.) By all account must be the Land, according to my Judgment, as it is out of the Line, and no Patent granted. Zeller and Weiser seem not willing to give up any of their Land, as it is included in Fell's Manor. As for the Heirs of Bleystone, they have little to say. I have likewise been with the most part of the People who lives on M^{rs} Freame's Manor. Several will be down (as they told me) after the election, and several told me that they would never pay, because they thought it was too great a Hardship even to continue to live upon it. My oppinion is some (Perhaps the most Part) will move off rather than pay. Indeed, part of it is not worth Tilling.

I hope you will be so kind as to excuse my scribbling as we are just setting off to Shamokin to Look for our Lands and not take my oppinion amiss, as you will best know how to do with these people.

I am, with the greatest Esteem, Sir, Your most humble and very Obedient Servant,

SAM^l WEISER.

Casper Wister and Catharine, his wife, by Deed of the 2^d Decem^r, 1738, Conveyed 130^a to Henry Seller, part of 260^a which the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esq^r, by Indenture of Release of the 10th day of nov^r, 1737, intended to be entered of Record at Lancaster, did grant unto the said C. Wister in ffee.

C. Wister & Wife, by Deed of the 25 January, 1745, conveyed 130^a the remainder of the s^d 260^a to Christopher Weiser.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROPRIETOR'S LETTERS TO THE SECRETARY RELATING TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

In Letter, 10th Decr, 1762.

——"Write to all the Surveyors of Countys imediately to look out "for our use all the good Tracts of Land that are not settled till "we have got our Tenth part, and we like to have Tracts of 500 "Acres or less, if the place is proper for a Town or Ferry, as was "the practice on the first Settlement of the Country, when the "Townships were abt 5,000 Acres, & his share 500. Pray advise wth "ye Survr Genl whether this method cou'd not be follow'd now, & let "me know his Answer.

3d June, 1763.

"I shall expect to receive in a little time a compleat List of our "surveyed Lands, & whether any of them have by mistake been "granted to other people.

"I desire you will represent this Case, [Island in Sasquehanna "leased to James Galbreath & survey'd ꝑ to Jacob Youer, an old "right,] and direct him from us to turn out the Deputy Surveyor "that made this Survey, and to give him Directions to survey no "less to any person on an old right than Five Hundred Acres, un"less it is for a less Quantity, and then for the Quantity.

"—— desire the Surveyor Genl to give the orders to Deputy, & "shew him that part of my Letter that relates to his business.

"I desire you will direct the Surveyor Genl to order all the Land "that is vacant on Conedoguenet Creek, over against the Manor, to "to be surveyed, & returned to us.

"We desire you will, in our Name, issue Orders for the survey of "One hundred Acres, & any vacant Land near it, six Miles South "of Shippensburgh, where there is a Spring, wch was formerly order'd "to be survey'd to the Proprietors, and one hundred Acres of locust "Land there, & to enquire what vacant Land there is on Conedo"guenet Creek, next the Manor, before the survey of 500 Acres to "Edward Shippen is made. That then 500 Acres & the rest of the "Land applyed for by him be surveyed in regular Figures of 4 lines, "& the vacancys adjoining them be returned to the Proprietors, the "Quantitys granted by the warrant as near as they possibly can, "being surveyed & returned to Mr Shippen. The same figures of "four Sides is to be generally observed in all Surveys, and that they "be laid out so that water & Swamps may accommodate as much "Land as possible, by surveying on Runs at least four times as "much backwards as there is upon those Runs. This I desire you "will imediately confer with the Surveyor Genl upon.

10th Augt.

"In cases where warrts have been several years granted, I approve of your proposal that the Surveyor Genl shall postpone making a return to any person till you have examined his Title and sent him a Certificate of it, conformable to what you write us. He is certainly the Judge of the rectitude of the survey, but not at all of the person to whom it should be returned, for an examination of which we depend upon our Secretary.

"Desire the Survr Genl to write to ye Surveyors the necessary Orders for the surveys of our Lands, the Deputys not to receive any of the proprietor's purchase Money nor survey any Land without warrants except for the Proprietors."

REV. NICHOLAUS HORNELL TO WILLIAM PETERS.

YORKTOWN, *May the 18th; 1764.*

SIR: I hope you will be so kind as to let me have some instrument of writing, whereby I may obtain a Confirmation of three or four Lots of ground for Pasture, in Yorktown, on the west side of Codores Creek, on the south side of High Street in the Bottom Ground. I have wrote to Mr. Hokley also, least he should forget. As I am not acquainted with your Titles or Rights for Lands, I shall depend intirely on you, that my right will be good for what may be granted to me, and whatever is due, or may be hereafter due to the Proprieters. For the same will be Complyed with by Yr

Most humble servant,

NICHOLAUS HORNELL,

Minister of the High German Lutheran Church in Yorktown.

P. S. You cant have a better Hand than Mr. Stevenson to send me what you please.

Endorsed:

Not exceeding 5 As at rent 20/ for 7 yrs. Not to take away Fence at ye end of ye Term, unless Proptrs pay is for Proprs to Change . . . part for Lotts.

BY MR. STEVENSON.

TO WILLIAM PETERS, *Esqr.*, *Secretary.*

PROPRIETARY TAX IN CHESTER COUNTY—1760.

The Honourable the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania their Tax in each Township, in the County of Chester, on the 6^d on the 1 / 0, and three 1 / 6 ⅌ £ Taxes, laid the first day of January Anno Dom. 1760.

Townships' names.	On the Quit rent at 1s.0d. ⅌ hundred.	On Dto. at one bushel of wheat.	On Dto. at 1d. ⅌ acre.	On Dto. at ½d. ⅌ acre.
Aston,	0.10.10	. . . . .	0.02. 6	. . . . .
Bethel,	0.04. 8	. . . . .	0.07. 3	0. 0.10¾
Burmingham,	0.18. 5	. . . . .	0.01. 6	0. 0. 7
Bradford, East,	0.16. 8	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.06. 0
Bradford, West,	0.13. 8	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,19. 4
Chester,	0.04. 3	0.13. 4	. . . . .	. . . . .
Coventry,	0.05. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	5. 8. 5
Concord,	0.17. 5	. . . . .	0.19. 6	0. 1. 0
Charles Town,	1.10.10	. . . . .	. . . . .	0. 7. 6
Chichester, Upper,	0. 7. 3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Chichester, Lower,	. . . . .	0. 9. 9	. . . . .	. . . . .
Caln, East,	1.14. 0	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.17. 2
Caln, West,	0.11. 2	. . . . .	. . . . .	3.08. 7
Darby, Upper; Darby, Lower,	0.19. 6	0. 5. 8	0. 4. 2	. . . . .
Edgment,	0.12. 7	. . . . .	0. 2. 6	0. 0.11
Easton,	0.12. 4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Fallowfield, East,	0.01. 9½	. . . . .	. . . . .	3.11. 1
Fallowfield, West,	0.04. 3	. . . . .	. . . . .	4.14. 4
Goshen,	1.04. 4	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.03. 0
Havourford,	0.10. 8	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Kennett,	1.13. 2	0. 9. 3	1. 9. 6	0. 5. 2
London Britain,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
London Grove,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
London Derry,	0.14. 8	. . . . .	0. 9. 6	1. 6.11
Marlbourough, East,	1. 2. 6	. . . . .	. . . . .	0. 4. 0
Marlbourough, West,	0.19. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	0.11. 6
Marple,	0.12. 0	. . . . .	0. 2. 6	. . . . .
Middletown,	0.16. 9	. . . . .	0.17. 6	0. 6. 3
New-Garden,	1. 0. 7	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Newlinton,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Nantmill, East,	0.18.11	. . . . .	. . . . .	3. 3. 2
Nantmill, West,	0.14. 2	. . . . .	. . . . .	2.10. 7
Newtown,	0.13. 7	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
New London,	0. 6. 0	. . . . .	. . . . .	2. 8.10
Nottingham, East,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Nottingham, West,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Oxford,	0. 5. 6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Pike Land,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Providence, Nether,	0. 7. 7	0. 1. 6	. . . . .	. . . . .
Providence, Upper,	0. 6. 0	. . . . .	1. 9. 6	. . . . .

Townships' names.	On the Quit rent at 1s.0d. ℔ hundred.	On Dto. at one bushel of wheat.	On Dto. at 1d. ℔ acre.	On Dto. at ½d. ℔ acre.
Ridley,	0. 8. 3	0. 8. 8	. . . . .	. . . . .
Radhor,	0.18. 0	. . . . .	0. 4. 0	0. 1. 3
Sadsbury,	0.14. 6	. . . . .	. . . . .	2.14. 9
Springfield,	0.10.10	. . . . .	0. 2. 4	. . . . .
Thornburg,	0.18. 0	. . . . .	. . . . .	0. 1. 0
Tredytsryn,	1. 1. 8	. . . . .	. . . . .	0. 4. 6
Vincent,	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Uchland,	0.19. 3	. . . . .	. . . . .	1.11. 2
Willistown,	1. 5. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	0. 5. 3
Westown,	0.13. 1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
White Land,	1. 9.10	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
	32. 8. 8½	2. 8. 2	6.12. 3	40.13. 3¾

The Total Sum D^{r}, 82:2.5¼.
A true Copy, Compar'd with the original.

℔ T. WOODWARD, *Clk.*

May the 27th, 1760.

INSTRUCTIONS, &c., WM. PETERS, SEC'Y, TO JOHN LUKENS, SURVEYOR GENERAL.

23 May, 1763.

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That it used to be the practice (when I was Secretary of the Land office) for the Surveyor General, not to make his return into that office, of any Survey, till the Secretary had inspected and considered the applyer's Title; satisfied himself of his right to the patent, and that the terms of the warrant had been complyed with; and then he used generally, to send a Ticket to the Surveyor General, to make his returns; or frequently it was necessary to introduce that return, by a vacating or other special Warrant. And it is my opinion, that this practice (which has for some years been neglected) shou'd be revived.

RICHARD PETERS.

LAND OFFICE, *23^{d} of May, 1763.*

SIR: I find many inconveniences to the Proprietaries, and the people, in your making returns of surveys into this office, before the Secretary has inspected, and considered the applyer's Title, and satisfied himself for whom, and in what manner, the Returns into his office ought to be made, whether by a special warrant, or a common Return; and also that the Terms of the warrant have been comply'd with; And it having been the general practice formerly for the Surveyor General to wait the Secretary's direction before he made his return, as mentioned in my Brother's Certificate above, I concur with him, in thinking it necessary to revive that practice, and give you this notice, that you are not for the future to return any survey into my office, till the applyer's Title has been produced to the Secretary, and he has examined whether the terms have been complyed with, and you shall receive a Ticket or order or a special warrant, where necessary from the Secretary's Office, directing you in what manner, and for whom to make the Return, except in the case of a person applying to you for a return, within the six months after the date of his warrant, as after that time the Proprietaries can, if they please, (the Terms not having been complyed with in the six months,) Vacate the first warrant, tho' this is seldom or ever done, but in favour and aid of a person, who has purchased the right of the Warrant and Improvement, and has not been careful enough to get a regular legal Title, and shews to the Secretary that he has an equitable one.

W^{m} PETERS, *Sec^{ry}.*

TO JOHN LUKENS, *Surveyor General.*

The foregoing has the following endorsement:

"Instructions of y^e 23^d of May, 1763—as I think I have the Honble Proprietaries Intrest as much at Heart as the Secretary.

Quere: is not the within Instruct^n for the Interest of the Secretary only, in stoping people's returns, & making himself sole Judge of their Titles, thereby fleecing the People, by applying a remedy that will have no effect; for I am of opinion, that if the title under the first warrant is not good, the second Warr^t will not mend it. I, therefore, informed him, I should not look on the Inclosed as a rule binding on me, that he should be sole Judge of what I should Do, after I had received the Hon^ble Proprietaries warrant, under the seal of y^e Land Office, especially as none of the Clerks that have served in the Surveyor Gen^ls Office Remember any such practice as within mentioned.

JN^o LUKENS, *S. G.*

It is a grasp after more power; ergo Gold."

THOMAS PENN TO JOHN LUKENS.

LONDON, *August 10^th, 1763.*

MR. LUKINS: As it is not certain my Nephew may arrive, I have thought it proper to send some answer to your two letters by this conveyance, and shall send a Duplicate by him; but in general we shall either send any directions we think proper to give to you to the Governor or the Secretary.

Whenever you find any Persons engage in schemes prejudicial to our Interest you should inform the Governor of it, or if its anything very considerable, you may give it to him in writing, to send it to us. You are to consult with our Secretary and our Receiver General in common Cases relating to our Affairs, & in business relating to past transactions with Mr. Richard Peters, and if it is necessary with the Governor. I think you ought to have been more explicit, and told me the particulars of the case wherein the present Secretary would not comply with the orders of the late Secretary because he was interested, whenever that is the case you must apply to some superior, which must be the Governor there, & us here, but I must give you this caution, that you do not make the business of Mr. Peters's Office troublesome to him without just cause, or give any cause to People to be dissatisfied with his conduct, as I find you have done by an indorsement on a Warrant, whereon the time of settlement was not mentioned. This was a treatment very unbecoming one officer to another, and, indeed, was unjust in itself, as til it was examined into, it supposed he was guilty of an act of injustice. You should certainly have represented it to the Secretary immediately, when you would have found he acted an honest part, tho' he had omitted to mention the time when the man settled, in the warrant. I have great dependance on the Secretary, and know very well no business can be carried on without a good understanding between the Persons concerned in the management of it, and, therefore, strongly recommend it to you to cultivate the best correspondance with him; and if anything is done you think is not right. speak to him first about it, and if he does not give you satisfaction, speak to the Governor, for you may assure yourself we do not desire to advance our Interest by any unjust means. With regard to appointing Deputys, that should be considered by you three Officers together, or an application made to the Governor to know if he would have you attend him upon it, or after you have together fixed upon Persons wait on him to know if he has any objections. I did give an instruction to the Governor on the application of any Persons claiming under first purchasers, that there should be six months, time given to examine the offices, in order to see whether the Land had been taken up before, as had been often the case. I also gave orders to the Secretary to signify to the Surveyor General that he should examine all his Papers in the Office and put them in order, taking an alphabetical List of them, and this you know I wrote to yourself. I shall desire him to Let you know what I write in such cases.

I am very well pleased to find you have got your Office put into so good order, and desire you will deliver to the Secretary, to be sent to me, an Alphabetical List of all Warrants to the first Purchasers, as I ordered in my former Letter.

The List of first Purchasers is in the Secretaries Office, on one or two Skins of Parchment, with my Father's warrant to lay them out, dated I think the 20th day of August, 1682. The names are, I believe, the same with the printed List, and they are all that have any right to . . . . . . Lots, which were given them by that Parchment List alone; as the Deeds of the first purchasers only mention the great Town, which is the Liberty Land. I shall be glad to hear what you find in Thomas Holme's Papers that may be of service, and in particular the regulations, so often mentioned in all old warrants. You need not be at the trouble of sending us an account of any but the first Purchasers Lands & Lots.

I shall give to my Nephew a copy of your Letter, in order that he may enquire into what you write about your disapointment, in not being able to carry on your design of entering the warrants & Survey'sregularly. The Secretary having issued orders, for Surveys to be returned by warrants afterwards. This may certainly in some Cases be necessary, but we shall give orders that with regard to our own Land, the Surveyor General shall give the orders.

When my Nephew arrives, I desire you will speak fully to him, about the irregularity of the Deputy Surveyors, and if they do not act a more proper part you should remove them, and put better in their room; you should with the consent of the Governor appoint others. There is one thing I must observe to you, relating to Returns, of which Mr. Peters writes to me, and that is, that you should not make the Return, 'til he has examined the Title, to see to whom it is to be made; you are no doubt the Judge of the rectitude of the Return, with regard to the quantity of Land; but he (unless he refers it to the Attorney General,) who has the Deeds or Wills of the Person, to whom the Warrant was granted, after he has, as a Lawyer, carefully examined them, is the best judge to whom the survey must be returned.

I hope you receive the Copy's of the Surveys in Cumberland County, before the misfortune Colonel Armstrong has met with, in the burning of his House, of which I desire to be informed, as soon as you have received them and the surveys of the Islands. I desire you will order Copys to be made out, and give them to the Secretary, to be sent to us. Some of the Islands were Surveyed by Bertram Galbreath and John Armstrong, five by the former, and fourteen by the Latter, as I find by the Money paid them for those surveys. Were they regular Deputys?

We take very well your mention of the Land about Nanticoke. By the accounts I have from the Secretary, there is a large Tract laid out at that place. If it does not take in what you mean, I desire you will confer with the Secretary about it, that a warrant may be issued to Survey it.

We have appointed two Surveyors, jointly with Lord Baltimore, to finish all these Lines, who will embark about fourteen Days hence.

I never received any accounts of Office Business, from the Late Surveyor General. I am sorry to hear the Surveyors in Cumberland County are so ignorant of their Business, as frequently to make mistakes. The Land about Carlisle, I have long had Surveys of, and have received that you put up in the Secretary's Box for us. I believe the Office will not long continue shut, for Lands on the East side of Susquehannah, and desire to know what you mean by Persons having found out an expedient for obtaining Warrants, & what the expedient is.

I write to Mr. Peters, to enquire into what you write about the Deputy Surveyors Surveying Land, and receiving Money without any Warrant.

I again recommend the cultivating the best understanding with our Proprietary Officers, & am,

Your very loving Friend,

THO. PENN.

JOHN LUKENS TO THOMAS PENN.

PHILADª, *Decemʳ 17ᵗʰ, 1763.*

MOST HONOURED FRIEND: I received thine, dated London, June 18ᵗʰ, August 10ᵗʰ & 31ˢᵗ, some part whereof seems to require an answer, as well as my former Letter want some explanation, wᶜʰ I shall do as soon as possible. And first, heartily concur with the Honᵇˡᵉ Proprietaries that Cordiality & freeness of sentiment, as well as Certain modes & rules, is assentially necessary amongst officers Concerned in the management of the Intrest of any Perticular Person, Partnership or Stock to carry it on with any degree of ease & advantage, & I humbly apprehend one officer ought not to fix new Rules & modes or Guides, nor what the Officer shall do or not do, or set bound to his Commission without the order or Consent, at Least, of their Superior. I am well pleased to here that any direction I may expect for the future is to be received from the Governor or Secretary; but I humbly request, if they are sent to the Secretary, he may be ordered to give them to me soon as Conveniently he can, & not keep them years in his hands. The office is still shut, & when it will be opened is not known. Yesterday only received my warrant for the Proprietary Tenths, & the Secretary Shewed me a Transcript of yᵉ Proprietaries Letter (tho' I always look'd on the Warrᵗ to W. Scull to be one to me). I am also well satisfied in knowing with whom I am to Conferr with for the future on the Proprietaries affairs. This I will venture to say (if I know anything of my own heart), that no one person ever Received a Commission from the Honᵇˡᵉ Proprietaries with fuller Resolution of mind to serve them faithfully, & execute the same Honestly & Justly between the proprietaries & their Tenants, agreeable to the Tenure of my Comission. *But at that time I did not know that Certain persons were to make their fortune out of the People applying for Land, while those people layd the Blame on the proprietaries for allowing that grasp of power*—my endorsing somthing on the back a Warrant relateing to Intrest & . . . on a Tract of Land. I have acknowledged to the Secretary, and now do to the Proprietaries, that it had better been Let alone, as it was not my Business, but as the person requested a Copy of his warrant to show to the Governor when he signed his Patent, as he said, he Intended to Complain. I put yᵉ Quere on it, & desired he might Leave it with yᵉ Governor, Little thinking that that use would be made of it that was. As to my not being explicit in the affair of the Late & present Secretary, was owing to my have mislaid their order in regard to proceedings on old Rights. They gave me a written order not to proceed in Laying out Lots, Libel Lands or other Land, untill a Certain state of those Rights was Prepared & Examined. Some few days after, the Late Secretary inform'd me the Governor approv^{d} of these orders, which I then Looked on to be binding on myself & every Deputy Surveyor in the province. In a few weeks after, the Secretary applyed to me to Lay out a Lot appurtenant to John Brothers' purchase. I reminded him of their order, but he insisted on my doing, as I had a warrant for the same. When I had satisfied myself that y^{e} Warrant was for the same place it fell on by Lot, I Laid it out & Returned it into his office. Some time after that he sent for two Copies of Warrants for Land, one on John Brother Right for 250^{a}, the other on Rich^{d} Gunton for a 1000^{a}, which, I understood, he & Stevenson, of York County, had Purchased, as Stevenson had Returned Part thereof on y^{e} same Warr^{t}. I refused to send him the Copies of the Warrt^{s}, upon which he Came into my office in Great wrath, and Demanded Copies, & If I still refused him he should know how to proceed. I reminded him again of their joint order, & with his Brother's further Information & order, not to proceed in anywise on old rights till farther orders. His answer was, that his Brother was no Lawyer, and he did not know how the Proprietaries Could answer for stoping the proceeding on old Rights if any Person should Loose a Good Tract of Land that they might have Taken up had they been at Liberty, upon which I gave him Copies.

This, with a severe mandate, Chargeing me not to make any Returns into his Office of Land without a Ticket first received from him for so Doing. This I looked on as an authority he had no Right to usurp over me, as I had the Proprietaries Comission, as well as himself, & therefore told should not Regard his orders without the Governor's Concurrence, to whom we agreed to submit it; but I apprehended he sought occasion to represent me to the proprietaries as a Troublesome person to have to Deal with. I submit I did not after that return Lands without his Ticket, in which Colour, if I am not mistaken, he has Represented me to the Hon^{ble} Proprietaries. These matters may, in part, account for the many Bickerings between us. But I have been informed, within these few Day, that y^{e} Secretary & his Clerks, the Survey^{r} Gen^{l}, his Deputys & Clerks, or as many of them as Necessary, will be called on to appear before the Governor or House of Assembly to answer Certain Complaints, when I hope it will be made appear who acts most for the True Interest of Proprietary & people.

The Clerk hath been some time in Prepareing the whole proceedings of what was done in Consequences of y^{e} first Purchasers Lands & Lots, & a Copy . . . . . . be sent as soon as it is rendered as Compleat as we can make it from ye several offices, as we found it necessary to go thro part of the Secretaries Office, as well as mine.

I have not been able yet to obtain a sight of Thomas Holmes old Papers.

I shall Cherfully Confer with the Governor in Regard to D. Surveyors, & I shall be ever glad of his advice & Council, as I look on him and all the Proprietaries family to to be Intrested in the regular Laying out their vacant Land.

The Warrant mentioned by the Secretary of y^e^ Tract of Land near Nanticoke will by no means answer what I intended, neither is it in the place I ment, besides, it is to be returned for the Hon. proprietaries, in order to agree with Vaughan & Company, owner of Ironworks now erected within the Limmits of y^e^ same; (& this warrant the Secretary would not Impower me to Direct;) the warr^t^ for 5,000^a^ of Cedar swamp is to be returned for the Hon^ble^ Proprietaries, in order to agree with W^m^ Plumsted & Company for y^e^ same.

I Come now to Let thee know that three sundry Persons obtained warrants, one in Chester, one in Berks, & one in Northampton; & what was the expedient they mde use of to Get them, as they Told Publickly in my Office themselves, (to witt,) from four to six Dollars each paid the Secretary for, &c., & 12 or 14 shillings to the Clerk for Drawing y^e^ warrant.

A number of warrants have been granted for Lands on the East side of Susquanna, mostly to be returned for the Hon^ble^ Proprietaries, in order to agree with the person who applyed for y^e^ same, as this method will greatly increase the proprietary Tenths, is they should be Look^d^ on as such, when the Proprietaries are but small Gainers thereby. In this the Receiver General, I am informed, is not satisfied; but the Expedient I ment was, Certain sums of money paid the Secretary, besides the Office fees, for procuring sundry warrants, as the persons themselves told Publickly, in my Office, when they brought them there. I am glad to here the Hon. Proprietaries have received their Book of Drafts, & as some parts of their Letters seemed to require some answer, I hope it may be some appology for the Length of this Letter, more especially as I find the Surveyors General hath not Latterly wrote to the proprietary anything Concerning their Lan^d^ affairs.

THOMAS PENN TO JOHN LUKENS.

LONDON, *June 15^th^, 1764.*

MR. LUKINS: I shall now give an answer to anything omitted in my Letter last year in return to your former Letters, and first, I entirely disapprove of having any Land surveyed by virtue of Letters from the Secretary, for the future. Warrants, where surveys have been already made, must be given, but for the future I desire a stop may be put to it, and that you will show to Mr. Peters this Paragraph of my Letter. Let me know in whose favour such Letters have been sent.

I desire you will inform me what was the Case in which the present Secretary's Interest hindered him from complying with the Agreement you made with Mr. Rich^{d} Peters. Mr. W^{m} Peters has wrote me that he has given you Copys of the orders that has been sent thro' his hands.

I have desired the Governor, to whom Copys of your Letters were given, to confer with you on the several heads you write upon, and give such orders as he shall think reasonable upon them. I desire you will apply to him where any difficultys arise between our Secretary and you, or when any of the Deputy Surveyors act improperly. It is certainly very injurious to our Interest for the Deputy Surveyors to employ Persons under them, not under any solemn obligation to do their Duty, as it also is for the surveyors to appropriate Tracts, and take Money of the People for them, when they ought to have them at the common rate. This you must endeavour, as much as possible, to prevent, and add some Instruction for that purpose. I think a Surveyor should not survey for himself, and ought to have only one Plantation, unless he has a son just ready to settle.

In case the Deputy Surveyors do not observe all reasonable orders that you give them, you should complain to the Governor, and, with his approbation, appoint others immediately. I desire you will send me a Copy of your Instructions to the Deputy Surveyors.

I have received Copys of the surveys of the Islands on Susquehanna River, but there is one in the mouth of Juniata River, parted by a small stream from that you have sent me a survey of, containing 677 Acres, that should have been, & we desire it may be returned to us.

Whatever you think is necessary to write for information we shall always be pleased to receive, but, as the Governor is intrusted with the management of our Affairs, you will generally apply to him, unless in difficult Cases, or where our interposition is necessary, and then you should inform the Governor also of the Case. Where there are any Disputes about Returns, that is to whom any survey should be returned, it lyes only in the breast of the Governor to determine it. And you should never make a Return 'til he has heard it, assisted by the Secretary, Receiver General, and Surveyor General, or any he pleases to call to his assistance. This, I believe, you were too hasty in, in the case of Col^{o} George Armstrong & Conrad Weyser's Children.

I desire you will inform me in what Cases the Secretary has found an expedient for granting Warrants for Land on the East side of

Susquehannah, tho' the Office is shut, and to whom they were granted.

I am very well pleased to find the Clerk has gone through so great a quantity of Papers, and hope soon to have a List of them. If there are Papers in the Secretary's Office that belong to that of the Surveyor General, inform us of what nature they are, and borrow them from thence. Of this, you will speak to the Governor.

Pray inform me of the Instances of the Deputy Surveyors taking any purchase Money for Lands, and speak to the Governor upon it. They should not appropriate Land, unless, as being upon the spot, they can settle a dispute between two Claimants.

As soon as you receive Returns of Land for our use you should make out Copys to be sent to us, which you would find more easy than to drive it off too long. If the Secretary does not allow you all the time he can, he is very unreasonable, but I hope you will endeavour to accommodate each other as much as possible.

I think you should immediately appoint Deputy Surveyors for the County of York. As to the number and Persons, you will propose them to the Governor. But they must observe your orders, and correspond with you on all surveys, and not take orders from any Persons but yourself, unless by the Governor's express orders.

You must take every Legal method to oblige George Stevenson to deliver up the Papers, but, whether he does or not, he must be removed. And we must make the best we can with the Manors of Marsh and Springelsbury, in the County of York, the Drafts of which I shall be much pleased to receive from you. As to Stevenson's Deputy, his Surveys should be received, as he has no appointment. Pray inform me where & to whom Grants have been made in those Manors. I cannot conceive any good objection the Secretary could have to your Surveying those Manors, but whenever you have an intention to examine into such Affairs, apply to the Governor directly for his opinion.

I shall be glad to receive the Return of 5,000 Acres near Shippensburg, and for the like quantity in Northampton County. I have given to the Governor Copys of your Letters of Complaint against Col^{o} Armstrong, and of his, against you, and desired he would hear you both, and settle the Matter for the future. I have lately received a Letter from Col^{o} Armstrong, wherein he tells me the Governor had some conversation with him upon this subject, and that he believed no more applications would be made to me about it. I think it could not be settled in many years here by me, and that it may be done in a Day, by my Nephew, to whom I refer it. I find Col^{o} Armstrong says that the Surveys, in which he exceeded, were made to take in all the Land that could be taken up between the Mountains; that we must trust to Persons that have been there, and no doubt all Surveyors should be well looked after. This must be proved to the Governor's satisfaction, else, by the Drafts, they appear extremely injurious, and contain more Land, take the pieces together, than either Lyon or he ought to have, as they can improve but one in all probability, and must take up the other to sell at an advanced price, to the injury of the new Settlers, which I would prevent as much as possible. He says there was not any Land adjoining to the Settlements that could be taken up. This must be inquired into. I think it would be very proper for you to take a Journey in the most leisure time of the year, and look over some of the Surveys, as it would oblige the Deputys to be more exact, and as soon as you have performed your Journey, inform me whether these Complaints are true.

No doubt if Persons refuse to do their Duty as Deputy Surveyors, and injure both us and the People, you ought to appoint others in their places, but the Governor must first give his approbation.

We have received from Adam Hoops the Draughts of Land Surveyed for us in the County of Cumberland, amounting to about Twenty thousand Acres, and if the Land is good settleable Land, we shall be very well pleased with those surveys. Whatever you shall receive accounts of the surveys of, I desire you will send us the Drafts of, as soon as you can conveniently, after they are returned to you.

We approve of your making use of a seal to the Cirtificates you give out of your Office.

We sent to Mr. Peters, and gave Mr. John Penn an account that was some years since sent us of our Land in the several Countys. What we wanted, was a List of all that had been returned to us in your Office, in order to inquire more exactly what still remained, as we intend to give the Governor a power to sell such of them as are in small quantitys. Now, I am on this head, I shall inform you that we have desired my Nephew, M^r^ Rich^d^ Penn, to assist us in agreeing for two tracts in the forks of Delaware—one containing 12,548, & the other, 7,985 Acres. Pray inform me if you have the return of a Tract of six thousand five hundred Acres, called the Indian Tract, which takes in the Mouth of Hockondocky Creek. We have also desired my said Nephew to agree for the Manor of Springton, reserving any one plantation on a vacancy of three or four hundred Acres fit for a Settlement, as the Lands of Chester County are held of that Manor. I desire you will assist him whenever he applys to you on any occasion.

We are sorry to find, by your Letter of the 22^d^ of Dec^r^, that Will^m^ Peters used you so unhandsomely about Brother's Land, and we desire you will make no return of Land to him in that Right 'til you have sent home the Return to us, and had time to examine into all the Lots and Lands taken up, to see whether any Land has been taken up in that Right, and also Rich^d^ Gunton's; if that is a survey of his, you should examine very particularly in the Minutes of Property what Lots those squares were composed of that were granted to Isaac Norris, James Logan, Rich^{d} Hill, Sam^{l} Carpenter, W^{m} Hudson, and others, as I believe as much Land in the City is granted away as all the Lots laid down in the Printed Plan of the City amounts to. I want to have a Plan of the square next to what was Carpenter's, between seventh and eighth streets and High and Chesnut Streets, as Mr. Physick has applyed to me for a small vacancy there.

You must always keep in mind never to survey any Lot on Land that was not marked for Lots in the printed plan of the Town.

I much commend you in differing with our Officers, when they would advise you to act a part that would be injurious to us or our Tenants. When they do so, you should let them complain, as you would no doubt have met with his and our approbation. I shall transmit to my Nephew the account of Mr. Peters's behaviour, & censure him for it, as well as for the method taken to obtain Warrants.

I do not approve of Armstrong & Lyon's having two tracts of Land each, and desire you will give orders to all the Deputys that, without particular order from the Governor, they shall survey but one Tract to one Person. Col^{o} Armstrong's Survey, that takes in so much of the Creek, you should be satisfied, cannot accommodate more Land, as well as Lyons, before they are returned. If any method further than the above can be taken to prevent People from taking up more Land than they settle, I desire it may be pursued, to prevent that mischief, as it prevents the honest Settlers from getting Lands they want to live upon.

I do not think there was occasion for a new warrant for our Tenth, as you had one in the Office, issued, I suppose, by myself.

I much approve of your dividing the Countys of York & Cumberland into Districts, and appointing such Persons to execute the Offices of Deputy Surveyor as are capable to do the Business themselves; but if it has been customary, (as Col^{o} Armstrong says,) we would indulge him in acting by a Deputy, well qualified and sworn, for that part of Cumberland County nearest Lancaster. Col^{o} Armstrong has not applyed for a Commission from us, but if he had, (tho we allow he has great merit in his military capacity,) we shall never alter our method of having all Deputys to be appointed by the Surveyor General, and accountable to him; if the Surveyor General acts an improper part, he must be answerable for it; and if he will not alter his conduct, must be displaced. I have left it to my Nephew to settle the difference between you, and I suppose, after some explanation, he will accept a Deputation from you; if I have not fully wrote to my Nephew on this head, you may show him, privately, this Letter. Col^{o} Armstrong, now here, assures me that the surveys he made near Fort Bedford were for Persons settled, and the warrants he took out all for real Persons.

I shall send to my Nephew a Copy of your last Letters, and desire he will examine into the facts, that the censure may fall on the Person that deserves it. I am well pleased with the information you have given, and remain,

Your affectionate Friend,

THO^{s} PENN.

We have wrote to the Governor to open the Office immediately.

P. S.—*July 14th*.—As I find by Mr. Hockley's accounts that the Clerk imployed to make an alphabetical list of the warrants and returns to first purchasers has finished the work, I shal hope soon to receive a coppy of it.

T. P.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON TO W^{m} PETERS.

YORK TOWN, *Jan^{ry}, the 12th, 1765.*

SIR: I understand that Mr. James Smith, of this Town, hath purchased several Improvements from the People settled thereon, and since applyed to the Land Office and taken out Warrants for the same, and that the Lands Lye within seven miles of this Town. One place he got from one Garret Hummel, and lies in Manchester Township. On this Place, there has been lately a survey, & some art made use of to make the surveyor think that it was upwards of seven miles from York, by taking him around about Road. But as the Surveyor, Mr. Mathews, has been informed of this, he hath refused to make any return of the survey. Another of the Places belonged to Michael Ramble, and a third, to one Lighteberger, and I believe, the warrants are taken out in their names. I thought it my Duty, on hearing this, to let you know of it to prevent any Injury that might arise to the Propriet^{rs} thereby. The weather has not been so extremely severe, that it was impossible to view the several Lots & take an account of the Improvements, but as soon as the season will permit, I shall take an account of every Lot not Patented; but to prevent my making mistakes, I should be furnished with a list of the Patented Lots, which I request you'l send up by the first opportunity. I believe you had best send, likewise, some of the advertisements in English & German, as many of the People here can't read the English; and as the Propriet$^{or's}$ Agents, (on the People's applying for Patents,) may be at a loss to know if they have complyed with the Terms in the Tickets, a Certificate for that purpose from some Person here, that they could Depend upon, would prevent an imposition. The People here are very pressing to know the Price, that the Lots newly laid out, will be Let at. I believe, if the Lots were Divided, and let out in Half Lots at twenty shillings, Sterl. each, yearly, that they would be all taken up on the Main street in a very short time. But I shall make further Inquiry as to their value, & let you know. The sooner they are let out, the better, as the spirit of Building must certainly fail as money grows scarce. I have applyed to Mr. Stevenson very often, but have not yet received your Brother's Bonds, as you Desired.

I am, S^r^,
Your Most Humble
Servant,
SAM^l^ JOHNSTON.

W^m^ MATHEWS TO W^m^ PETERS.

York Town, *4^mo^, 15^th^, 1765.*

Friend Peters: Agreeable to thy instructions, I have made a Survey and Draught of the Lots on the west side of the Codorus, and as Samuel Johnson was not at home, I got Doctor Jammison to go with me and fix upon the place for the cross streets, which are fixed, as I think, in the most convenient places; and as Newberry street will suit very to build upon, I have laid the Lots adjoining it the other way, and left a twenty foot alley at the ends of them, which Happens just in the swamp. I have laid the ground Michal Doudle Holds, out into Half Lots, as well as all the rest on High Street, Except, Jacob Doudle's two Lots. It did not suit to go so nigh Bot's Land in that angle, on High Street, as what thee mentioned in thy Instructions, unless there could be some Land got of Bott by Exchange, or otherwise. The People seem desirous of knowing the terms of the Lots, both on High Street and Back, and I would, with submission, Propose that if the agents thought proper, after fixing the Rents, to inform Samuel Johnston of the price, that he might let the Inhabitants know the terms, that it would be of advantage to the poor People here. I should be glad to know whether I may have the lot I last wrote to thee about, as there is a man that is going to improve on it; and I should likewise be glad to know how many lots old Seagler, the Brick Maker, has entered for, or got a grant of, and their numbers, as he is diging and improving several. And I went to him several times and informed him that he ought to get a right for them before he dug them up and spoiled them in the manner he is doing. He says he has a right, and will not stop for any man here. And if he is suffered to go on, he will ruin them from any one else taking them, and then leave them as he and some of the other Brick makers has done one whole square on the Creek, that they never will be of any manner of service. If he has entered or agreed for any, he ought to be Confined to them, and made to build on them, in my opinion, before he is suffered to dig them as he has done others, and then it is probable the House will bring in the Proprietaries rents. I should be glad to know whether to stop him, or otherwise, and as several People are desirous of some of them forfeited Lots, I have thought that if the Brick Maker was allowed but 2. in the room of 4, that it would be more likely to secure the quit rent. All which I submit, and remain, thy Friend, &c^{a},

W^{m} MATHEWS.

THE SECRETARY TO MR. JOHNSTON OF YORK.

P^{da}, *1st June, 1765.*

SIR: The Gov^{r} & Agents have concluded to insist upon 20/ Ster^{l} Q^{t} rent for each Inner Half Lot of 32½ F^{t} on y^{e} West side of Codorus, as now divided by W^{m} Mathews, & to reserve a whole 65 F^{t} Lot at each Corner of a S^{t} for y^{e} Prop^{rs}. And we must get you to publish these terms among y^{e} People who have applied for Lots there, & let them know. Y^{t}, if they do not take their Lots, (now Half Lots), before y^{e} 1st of July, next, their applications be will no longer regarded, but y^{e} Lots will be g^{ted} to y^{e} next Applier, after y^{e} s^{d} 1st of July, & desire you will get the positive Answer of as many of them as you can in y^{e} mean time.

Daniel Dingle, y^{e} Bearer, has apply'd for y^{e} 2 Half Lots, No. 327 & No. 328, joining Jacob Doutel's 2 Patented Lots, on Codorus; but as Jacob Doutel & Daniel Doutel have apply'd for a Lot or 2 there, I must desire their immediate, positive Resolution, whether they will take any more there at 20/ Ster^{l} ₱ Half Lot, or will grant the 2 Half Lots to Daniel Dingle, w^{ch} he apply'd for next after Daniel Doutel.

I understand there is a project on foot to alter y^{e} present road from ab^{t} Newberry S^{t} to Carlisle and tow^{ds} Lewis Ferry, to pass tho' Wright's Land, w^{ch} I am told will be a g^{t} hurt to y^{e} Town & y^{e} Prop^{rs} Interest, & therefore I desire you will inquire into & let me know y^{e} state of y^{t} Matter, & apply to y^{e} next Court, (if occasion be,) to prevent y^{t} alteration of y^{e} road.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON TO WM. PETERS.

YORK, *June 8th, 1765.*

SIR: I received yours of the first Inst., & shall pursue your Directions with respect to the Lots on the west-side of Codorus, but as I have no list of the Persons' Names that applied to you, I can only give Notice to the People in General. Some of the People have been with me since I received your letter, and, on hearing the Terms, all seem to Decline taking the Lots they had applyed for.

I spoke to Daniel Doutel, and his answer is that the terms are to high, and, therefore, he wont take up the Lots he had applyed to you about, so that I suppose Daniel Dingle may have them. As to Jacob Doutel, he is gone to Philada, and will give you his answer himself.

At the last Court there was a petition given in by the Inhabitants of York-Town, from the Court House upwards, for a Road to cross Codorus, at the North end of George Street, thence to run until it intersect a Road which leads from York to John Garretson's, at Big Conewago Creek. Two other Petitions were also given in to the Court, one from the Inhabitants of the lower part of York-Town, near the Bridge, and the other from some Inhabitants of Manchester Township, praying a Road to be laid out to the North part of Manchester and Newberry Townships, to cross Codorus opposite Water street, & that they had raised a subscription for building a Bridge, & maintaining for seven years.

The two last Petitions seem to have been presented to prevent the first taking effect, as the Inhabitants in the lower part of the Town have at present the first offer of every thing coming to Market, but the Court have kept both under advisement, & I shall take care to prevent the Proprietors' Interest from suffering in this or any other affair that I know of.

Many People in this town have mislaid or lost the Tickets for their lots, which they got from Mr Cookson, and Mr. Stevenson is possessed of a Book, made at the first Letting out the Lots by Mr Cookson, where the Persons names are entered to whom the Lots were first granted. As this Book was made, as I suppose, for the use of the Proprietors, some means should be made use of to get it from Mr Stevenson, otherwise many poor People may suffer, as they can't otherwise, without great Difficulty, make out their Titles.

I find that the principal Difficulty with most of the People in the Patenting their Lots is the expence of going to Philada. If, therefore, you could fall upon any method by which, upon their sending Down the Papers & Quit Rents, with the Expences of Patenting, they could obtain their Patents and execute the Counterpart here, this would be a great ease to the People, and many more lots would be thereby Patented. It hath been lately reported here by some Designing People, that the present Surveyors have got no commissions, &, therefore, that the surveyorship of this county is certainly intended for Mr. Stevenson. Application hath been lately made to some of the surveyors to sign the returns of surveys made by Mr. Armor, as Mr. Stevenson's Deputy. Should any of them do this, Mr. Stevenson might as well have been continued in the Surveyorship. Therefore, if orders relative to this affair were sent to the surveyor, it might prevent some of them from being drawn in by Designing Men.

Mr. Mathews is at Marsh Creek surveying, &, therefore, I have had no opportunity to spake to him about a Lot over Codorus. As to a Lot for myself, I should be glad to have one on the north side of the main street, on the rise of the Hill, but the terms, as now settled, are too high for me, as I could not build any House there that would bring in the Interest of the money to be laid out.

I would be glad to have some Directions with respect to these two Roads applied for by the Town, & whether I am to oppose one or both of them.

As to your Mill, no Person hath applied to me lately to take the same, & I am afraid that you will be obliged to repair it before you will let it to advantage, but when Mr. Mathews returns I will consult with him & let you know.

I am, S^r^,
Yo^r^ most Humble Serv^t^,
SAM^l^ JOHNSTON.

JOHN LUKENS TO THE PROPRIETARIES.

PHILAD^a^, *June 25th, 1765.*

HONOURED FRIENDS: This morning, about eight O'Clock, I received of W^m^ Galhager, Clerk, a Copy of the Books done by W^m^ Scull as an Index to all the Papers & Entries in the several Books in my Office, Relating to old Purchasers, and also some Entry from Books in the Secretary's Office, which I herewith send, But make no Doubt will appear to you imperfect & Confused, but it is the best we could make, & of great service in searching for the names of persons who held or now hold Lands under original Purchasers, several of whom have been therereby stoped from geting the Land over again, as we Can now Shew some of them who had y^e^ Land & where Laid out. But I think it would be well worth while to make a more full & Compleat serch in the Rolls Office in each of the three old Counties, not only in ye Pat. Books, but also thro. all ye Records of Deeds, where, I believe, many Pieces of Lands would be found described for which there is no entry in my Office but a bare warrant. A Case of this kind hath taken up great part of my time this day. John Apjohn & Thoo Whynn, Purchasers of 5,000a sold, as it is said, 500a to Richd Crosby, or all of it up; but his Grand Children hath since Sold Sd 500a to Philip Ephrite, who obtaind a warrt for the same in ye year 1761. Sd Ephrite sold part & procured a Survey of ye remaining 150a, to be made by Geo. Stevenson in ye same year, in or near the middle of this Reputed Manor of Springetsbury, in the County of York, which survey was this day Returned into my Office, on the Receipt of which I turned to Apjohn & Whyns Purchase, and find a warrt Granted by our Late Honble Proprietor, William Penn, Esqr, to Richard Crosby, dated in ye year 1701, for 190a of Land & 10a Liberty Land, being the Remainder (as Crosby said) of 500a Purch'ed of sd Apjohn & Whyn, so that I apprehend it was all laid out to Crosby or his Heirs Long before Ephrite's Warrt in ye year 1761. But hopeing it may in some measure satisfy ye Honble Proprietaries by viewing the entries in this Book how they have suffered by the negligence of their officers, & of the great need there is of Pursuing the serch of old right, both to Lots & Lands, a little further; but not having time to add, as the Capt. goes immediately, I remain, with Submission, your

assured friend to serve,

JNO. LUKENS, *S. G.*

To the Honble THOs PENN, Esq., in London.

JOHN LUKENS TO RICHARD PETERS.

PHILADa, *June 25th, 1765.*

MY WORTHY & MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND: Pardon me for Persuming to Lay hold of this oppertunity of Beging thy Intrest with the Honble Proprietaries in behalf of the Surveyor General of this Province, now & for the future. What emboldens me thus to soliscite thy Intrest is, I well know that no person can better inform the Honble Proprietary of the Insufficiency of ye Perquesites arising from the Surveyor Genl's Office for the supporting even a small famely. Those may well Remember the many Complaints in writeing & by word of mouth of the Late Surveyor Genl, & I well know that it was not without a Cause, for I will assure thee, on the word of an honest man, that the maintainance of my famely (tho' we Live very mean) has Cost me above one hundred pounds p. annum, besides the Income of the Office & what I could earn otherwise. If thou Could find freedom to interseed with them to make the Office maintain the Officer with some degree of Reputation, the favour, I am sure, would be ever acknowledged by the Surveyors General of this province, and by me in particular, who subscribe myself thy assured & Loveing friend to serve,

JNo LUKENS, *S. G.*,

To R. PETERS.

THE GOVERNOR'S ORDERS TO Mr. JOHNSTON OF YORK.

Pda, *9th Septr, 1765.*

SIR: Being informed yt Geo. Isler, who apply'd for ye Lot in York Town, on ye South Side of High St., near ye Court No 74, is absconded & become Insolvent, I desire, & hereby authorize you on behalf of ye Proprs, to enter upon take & retain ye possession of ye sd Lott of Grod for their Use; but wou'd have you intimate to ye Creditors of ye sd Isler, yt ye Propries do not desire to deprive them of ye Benefit of ye Sale, of ye sd Isler's Interest in ye Buildings on ye sd Lott, provided, they dispose thereof, or move them in 3 Mos now next.

I & ye Propry Agents have fixt ye Qt rents of ye Lotts on both sides of High St., on ye West side of Codorus Creek, wch Mr Mathews, by our order, divided into Half Lotts, & also ye Lotts in the back. I have on each side of ye High st. (vizt) at twenty Sh. Ster'l on all ye sd Half Lotts on High st, 12s Sterl for each whole back Lott on ye west side of Codorus, but wth a Reservation of all ye Corner Lotts, for ye Propries, as well on High St as all ye back sts. And for ye Ease & Convenience of the People, who shall incline to take Patents for any of ye sd Lotts on ye sd termes, we desire you will take their Applications, & direct ye Deyty Survr to lay out, & send a Drat of such Lotts as shall be apply'd for from time to time. On ye West side of Codorus, & on your Tickets or Certificate of such Application being transmitted to ye Secry wth ye Drat of ye Lott, he will fill up & send you ye Counterpart of ye Patent wth ye Bond for building in ye limitted time, to be signed by ye party & on return thereof to him, if Patent will be made out & delivered to ye Order of ye Party on Paymt of ye Fees. And we wou'd have you likewise receive ye Applications for any Lotts ungranted in ye old parts of ye Town, on ye East Side of Codorus, & send them to ye Secry wth your Observation of the Circumstances of each & respecting y^{e} terms proper, to grant y^{e} same upon respectively.

You are likewise to give notice to all y^{e} P'sons who shall dig clay to make Bricks on any of y^{e} ungranted Lotts or in any of y^{e} St^{s}, y^{t} they desist therefrom till on their application, to be sent by you to y^{e} Prop^{ry} Agents, wth your opinion of y^{e} reasonableness thereof, we shall grant them y^{e} Liberty of getting Clay where y^{e} least prejudicial to y^{e} streets . . . . . . & future Improvement of y^{e} s^{d} Town.

We must likewise desire you will take care to prevent, as much as in your power, any waste being committed in y^{e} Timber, or any of y^{e} Prop^{rs} Land near York, and send y^{e} Sec^{ry} y^{e} names of any p'sons who have or shall destroy any Wood thereon, in order y^{t} they may be prosecuted.

I am.

PETITION OF GERARD PENDERGRASS TO GOVERNOR PENN.

PHILAD^{a}, *Octob^{r} 10th, 1766.*

To the Honorable John Penn, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., &c.:

The Petition of Gerard Pendergrass, of the Town of Bedford, in the County of Cumberland, in the said Province, Yeoman, humbly Sheweth, That your Petitioner, in the year 1752, settled on the very Tract of Land on which the aforesaid Town of Bedford is now, by virtue of your Honor's Warrant laid out. That your Petitioner, at his own proper Cost and expence, did erect and build, on the afores^{d} Premises, a good and substantial round Log house, of 24 ffeet square, well shingled, and had cleard and enfenced between 40 & 50 acres of Land, when, in the year 1755, he was obliged to fly before the Indian ennemy, who laid waste all that Country, burnt your Petitioner's House, and destroyed all his Improvements. That the King's Generals made the Fort Bedford on your Petitioner's Improvements, and an Inclosure for pasturing Horses & Cattle. And that since the King's Troops evacuated that Fort, and the Avenues thereof, the Improvements of your Petitioner have been surveyed, under your Honor's Warrant afs^{d}, for the use of the Honorable the Proprietaries. That your Petitioner humbly, and with submission to your Honor's own Judgment, conceives that by his Adventure of Building & Shingling a House, clearing & enfencing 40 or 50 acres of Land, he and his Heirs, under that ancient and well known *Right of Occupancy & Improvement*, (by which all colonies and establishments in the World have, and especially your Province of Pennsylvania has, increased and bettered,) and under the custom of the Province, are intituled to the quiet Possession of their Improvements, and a competent Quantity of Land to accommodate the said Improvements, paying to the Lords of the soil the Rents accustomed, &c.

That your Petitioner is far from entring into any Contest with the Honorable the Proprietaries about their or his own Right to the said Improvements, & Land adjoining thereto; But that he puts his Confidence entirely into your Honor's sentiments of Justice and equity, so that you will make him a suitable Recompence for his Labour & Losses. And your Petitioner shall ever pray, as in Duty bound.

GERARD PENDERGRASS.
On his Behalf, signed By ANNE PENDERGRASS.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE MANAGERS OF THE HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, *February, 9th 1768.*

The Representation of the Conduct and observations of the Managers of the House of Employment in Philadelphia, and some Account of the Poor in the City of Philadelphia, District of Southwark, Township of Moyamensing, and the Northern Liberties, with Remarks on two Petitions to the House of Assembly, from Southwark and Northern Liberties. The present Managers were chosen the 11th Day of May last, when they found the Lots purchased and the Buildings nearly finished, which they have had compleated in the most plain and frugal manner. At present there are but two Managers who do not Reside in the City, and all of them hold Estates in the District or Townships, and several of them Estates of more Value than those they hold in the City.

When the Lots were purchased and the Buildings erected, there were three Managers chosen from the District and Townships, who, from all the present Managers can learn, heartily concurred in purchasing the Lots and nearly finishing the Buildings, tho two of them now desire a separation. The Alms House was open for the Reception of the Poor about 16th October last, when, or within a few Days, the Poor from the old Alms House went in, and about the same time those from Moyamensing and several from the Northern Liberties, those from Southwark came in at several Times; and the overseers there being convinced of the Mischiefs of a separation, have lately brought most of the Rest, and intend to bring all who are suitable Objects. By an Account taken of the Number of People the Alms House and Home of Employment the 5th February, 1768, it appears there are 284, of which there are about 60 Persons employed in spinning, washing, Cooking, and sewing for the People in the House, taken the necessary care of the Aged and Infirm and the Children, and Nursing the Lying-Inn Women, and other sick Persons, whose services, the Managers apprehend, are generally nearly, if not quite equal, to the Expence of their Cloathing and Food; and many of them, they believe, will be an advantage to the Institution, altho every Person amongst them must have been relieved if they had not been taken in, ... 60

That there are at least 60 more who already do something towards their support, in picking Oacum, mending Shoes & Cloaths, and other services about the House, and the Managers expect, in a little Time, the Oeconomy of the House will be well settled, when their Labour will be of much more worth, ... 60

Of the remmaining Number there are, Blind, ... 7 or 8

Children, about, ... 44

Women now Lying Inn or soon will be, abot, ... 12

Poor objects belonging to the City District and Townships, or fell in Distress with them, ... 100

284

That there are in the House about 50 Persons who have either gained a Residence or come to distress in the District and Townships, and from all that we can learn, their Pensioners are more numerous and larger in Proportion than in the City, as great part of the latter have been taken into the House of Employment.

That the Managers have purchased and procured, chiefly with ready money, (without which the Articles could not be Bought to the best Advantage, upwards of One Thousand Pounds value in Flax, Wool, Junk, Wheels, Looms, the necessary Implements and Materials for carrying on Manufactories to Advantage, and Bedsteads, Beds, Bed Cloths, Tables, and various kinds of Household and Kitchen Furniture, necessary for such a number of People to keep them in a clean and Decent manner.

The Managers are well assured by many of the Citizen, and some of the Inhabitants of the Townships, that (tho' there are yet too many for want of Relief in the District and Townships Trouble the Inhabitants,) they are less burthen'd with Beggars, and contributions for the distressed this Winter than for many past. Altho' the Navigation has been greatly obstructed by the Ice, and Employment for Labouring People, and money uncommonly scarce.

The overseers of the Poor for this City, the Northern Liberties, Southwark, and Moyamensing, The Managers believe have usually Levied the following Taxes in the course of a year for the support of their Poor respectively.

For the City about £1883 ℔ Annum by a 3^d & 2^d Tax. For the Northern Liberties, by 3^d Tax we are informed they raise about £220, about one fourth of which falls on the Inhabitants of this City, owners of Estates there; but this tax we are informed, hath been frequently found insufficient for the year, which render'd it necessary for the overseers to Levy a second Tax.

Southwark near £120 by a 3^d Tax, and sometimes an Additional Tax.

For Moyamensing, the Managers are informed near £40 hath been raised by a 3^d Tax, for the support of their Poor during the year, and they conceive it to be very insufficient for the purpose, as there are now Five Aged Persons in the House of their Poor, whom the Managers have been obliged to cloath &c^a.

From Passyunk the Managers have not received any Accounts of their Poor or their Taxes, $alth^o$ there is one Person to support in the House, who says he became Blind and in distress in that Township. The Managers may further observe, that the number of Persons who become distress'd and objects of the care of the overseers of the Poor, and this charitable Institution are more numerous (in proportion) in the Districts and Townships than in this City, as the poor settler more in the suburbs where Rents are lower than within the Limits of the City.

And from hence the Managers apprehend the Poor Rates in the District and Townships must necessarily (if separated) become, in a few years, much greater than they will be in the City.

From the foregoing Account of the conduct and observations of the Managers and state of the Poor, They are to Remark on the two Petitions lately deliver'd into the House by some of the Inhabitants of Southwark, and the Inhabitants of the Northern Liberties, first, That altho' the Managers, as it was their Duty, did acquaint the several overseers of the City and Townships that the Treasurer ought to be furnished with Money to answer the Drafts of the Managers; that the necessary Provisions might be made for the support & employment of the Poor, yet never directed the overseers to lay Taxes, or refused to receive and keep the Poor, or used any Threats as is asserted, nor are they conscious that the overseers of the Poor of the City, or themselves, have made stretches of Power of any sort.

Secondly, That there has been, from the first, two Inhabitants of Southwark chosen Managers of the Nomination of Contributors residing there.

Thirdly, The Managers are at a loss to know how the Petitioners for a separation could say that there were none of the Poor of Southwark in the House at the Time they asserted it. Whether they consider the Law or the Fact, as they are to find that there either were before the Act passed for Incorporating or now are a great part of the (substantial) Inhabitants against being included in the Act, their property must be trifling to the whole when we consider that about ¼th of the Tax is paid by the Citizens, and of the remaining ¾ths, we are informed that the Inhabitants, who have presented a Petition to the Honorable House against a separation, pay above ¾ths of the remainder. And the Managers can inform the House that several of the Freeholders, who did sign the Petition for a separation, have assured them that they did use endeavours to have their Names erased, and are against it. And the Managers find the subscribers to that Petition, who have paid or are able to pay, and desire to have their Monies returned, (exclusive of such who have assured their Neighbouring Manager that they desire no such thing,) are not so great a Proportion of the £600 mentioned as they are to pay of the Tax. To the 2nd Paragraph of the Petition from the Northern Liberties, That the overseers thereof did, on 16th October, deliver The Managers the following Account of the Poor they then had, and their situation, since which they have paid £20, and no more, into the Treasury, Tho' there have been many for some Time, Poor & Distress'd, in the House, which belong to them, from all which the Honorable House can judge of the Probability of their having but five Poor in the House. The Account given is as follows:

Henry Gray, in 4th street with his Daughter, 4/6 p. Week, & 8/4 Qr Rent; very old.

Henry Newmire, near Norris'r, in a House of William Master's, 6/ p. Week; very old, and unable to get out of his House.

Catharine Willing, at William Pearson's, in Kensington, 2/6 p. Week; can spin.

Elizabeth Reckin, 2/ p. Week; Residence unknown.

John Lowrow, in Woodrow's Alley, 2/6 p. Week, 20/ p. Qr Rent; has a stocking Loom; very old and Infirm.

Luke Sutton, 6/ p. Week; an Idiot.

Michael Mending, 6/ p. Week; with old Scandlin on the Hill; very old; Debauch'd.

Margaret Curfas, 2/ p. Week.

John Collins, 4/ p. Week, 10/ p. Qr Rent; in Race street; Dropsical; is orderly; can do many things; has a Wife.

Barbara Seely, 2/ p. Week; in the County with her son-in-Law; can spin & knit.

Conrad Daniel Walter, 2/6 p. Week; lives in Germantown; old Age; Helpless; has a Wife; Industrious.

Isaac Milnor, 2/6 p. Week; very near sighted; Boy 15 years old.

Margaret Killweather, 1/6 p. Week; old; Picks up Rags.

Michael Bumick, 2/6 p. Week; with Lewis Trucksall, near the Barracks, a Taylor; has a Hearty Old Wife; he can do some Business.

To the 3rd Paragraph:

Altho' the Act directs that all monies raised by the several overseers of the Poor shall be paid to the Treasurer, yet it has been uniformly the Conduct of the Managers to request the overseers of the City and Townships to hand such immediate Relief to the Distressed as should be necessary & reasonable, and to pay such Pensioners who could not, with Propriety, be removed into the House, and whose situation & circumstances would not permit, with convenience, their calling on the Managers.

The 4th Pa.:

The Managers need not point out to the House the great care that should be taken in depriving any Freeman of his Liberty.

On the 5th Pa:

We have to observe that, before Managers were chosen, the Lots could not be purchased, nor the Buildings carried forward, and that, as soon as about £3000 were subscribed, Managers were chosen, and then the matter rested much with them, who were so closely Employ'd in the procuring Materials and erecting the Buildings, &ca, that they had not Time to solicit subscriptions, from whence, and no other cause, it has been neglected, but the Managers hope will be reassumed shortly, and the well disposed, who can afford to give to this Benevolent Institution, will be waited on, and such as become contributors will have an equal Right of Voting with the first contributors, and can have no Reason to complain if they don't Intitle themselves to vote for Managers or be Voted for.

Tho the present Managers are at a loss to discover how the Signers of that Petition, or *The Sentiment Dresser* can make it appear, that those who are not Contributors pay much more by a yearly charge on their Estates, than those who have Contributed, as Contribution does not exempt from Taxation.

In the 6th Pa.

They say that the District and townships have about 37 Poor in common, & of course the City must have 265, being the remainder of the 302, which from the best state of the Matter the Managers can obtain is not candid, but that they have given the number they have in a favourable season of the year, and that of the City at a more severe season, and from this wrong representation they assert they ought to pay but ⅛th the Amount of all the Poor Taxes rais'd in the City District and Townships, when what they acknowlege they have usually paid is above ⅙th, but the Managers ar persuaded that if many of their Poor had not been taken into the House ¼th of the whole Tax would not have supported the District and Townships Poor, and Relieve those who come to Distress amongst them, in such a manner as it ought to be done. As to the proportion to be paid for the Lots, and Cost of Building the Alms House and House of Employment by the Districts and Townships, or of the Money which the old Alms House Squire, an unequal Burthen on others. But inasmuch as the Money to be paid by the Districts & Townships, on that Account is not to be Completed untill five years after the sale of the said Lot and Buildings. Whether that is an object which calls for the immediate Determination of the Honourable House, or may not with propriety by postpond to a future time, when the due proportions to be raised may be ascertained with greater Precision than can now be done. The Managers submit to the Honourable House of Assembly.

JOHN LUKENS TO THOMAS PENN.

PHILAD^{a}, *May 23^{d}, 1768.*

HONOURED FRIEND:

I have, ℔ favour of Captain Story, of the Ship, Unity, sent a small Book of Draughts & plans of Land Surveyed & Returned for the Hon^{ble} Proprietaries use, up to this time, except several small Towns, in order to agree wth, I do not well know what to do with. This, I hope, will in some measure, shew that I keep in mind what has been wrote to me on that head. I have, as was required in some former Letters, made myself, in part, acquainted with several of their appropriated Tracts of Lands, which are not so good as I expected them to be, and am surprised to find those along Delaware River, about Reading Town & Carlise, almost stript of their Timber, which was what made them Valuable. Some Time ago, I made a Tour over the mountains to Shamokin, from thence thro' the Juniata Settlement, Shareman's Valley, & crossed the mountains to the upper part of York County. Laid out the Manor of Maske. In this journey of about 500 miles, I saw a variety of Hills & Deals, and some very good Land, which the Surveyors have Laid out. At Shamokin, is a fine place for a Town, being the junction of the two branches of Susquehanna, if the Land was purchased. I Hope the foregoing Hints will not be taken amiss. from him, who is your

assured Friend to Serve,

JNO. LUKENS.

To the Hon^{ble} THOMAS PENN, *Esquire.*

The Hon^{ble} Proprietaries to John Lukens, S. G.

1768. From June 8th To July 9th.	Dr.
To Sundry expenses in Laying out the Manor of Springetsbury, in the County of York.	
To my Expenses going up to York Town, ...	£1.10.4
To Cash paid 2 Chain Carriers for 18 day attendance a 4/ ₱ day, ...	7. 4.0
To Ditto paid three Axman to clear & open the way, & make the Lines. 16 days' attendance, a 4/ ₱ Day, each, .	9.12.0
To Cash paid Philip Graybill, for provisions & Liquors for seven, and sometimes eight, while laying out the said Manor, and his attending on us while in the woods, and Hay & Oats for our Horses, ...	34. 9.7
To my attendance 25 days on the above service, a 20/ ₱ d, .	25.—.–
To my expenses on my Return Home, ...	1. 8.7
To Returning s^{d} Manor into the Secretaries Office, & Three Draft made thereof—one for the Hon^{ble} Proprietaries, The Secretaries, & Survey^{r} Gen^{l} Office, ...	3. 0.0
	£82. 4.6

JOHN LUKENS TO THOMAS PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb. 21st, 1769.*

HONORABLE SIR: I did intend before now to have sent you a Copy of the Survey of the manor of Springetsbury, in the County of York, which I run out in June Last, Containing 64,500 & upwards, most part of which is settled, but as I laid it down Large with intent to describe the several Tracts within the same when they Can be obtained, I must Waite a Conveyance for it in the Secretaries Box. I am well convinced had Geo. Stevenson run it out, when the warrant was first directed to him, in the year 1762, The Proprietaries would have been a Thousand pounds gainers by it. I have lately returned into the Secretaries office four surveys, made by W^{m} Scull, within the new purchase, Viz: Wioming, Fort Augusta, & Munsey Creek, Copies of which is delivered to R. Hockley, Esq., for you. And I intend to send Copies of those, & all in the Book of Returns of Land, that may be surveyed for you in the s^{d} purchase. One thing I cannot help mentioning to you, which I think very singular: W^{m} Scull Surveyed the above mentioned four Tracts of Land and thirty-seven Island in the Susquehanna (some of w^{ch} are very valuable). The Fees which Scull should have paid me for my receiving, examining, & Fileing those surveys, amounted to about twenty pounds, which, he informs me, is stoped out of his Bill, & I am not to be paid, it being alledged I have done nothing for it, which is a great mistake. It never hath been before disputed, but every Deputy Surveyor hath constantly paid the fees for the Proprietary Surveys, as well as others. Therefore, I hope you will be kind enough to order my Customary fees to be paid me, as my office has no other support but the several small Fees. Was there a sallery annexed to it, I should then be of the Secretaries oppinion, that the Proprietaries should not be charged with fees for any services we did for them. But this matter I submit to yourself. And while I am thus scrawling to give you some account of what Relates to myself, permit me to give you a short detail of things which, I think, concerns your own Interest: Shortly after the Purchase was made sundry Warrants was Issued for surveying Lands for the Proprietaries use on Susquehanna, & sundry others was expected for other places, which, I believe, was all that Mr. Hockley, The Receiver Gen^{l}, and myself expected would be done untill orders should be received from you in what manner to proceed, but, on the 3^{d} of this month, Mr. Hockley, the Rec^{r} Gen^{l}, & myself had notice from the Secretary to attend at the Governor's at 10 o'clock, which we did, and found the Secretary & James Hamilton, Esq^{r}, there, when we were informed by the Secretary it was necessary to Consult in what manner, on what term, and time, the Office should be opened, as the Secretary had often found great fault with the application scheme, and of the People, not paying the money Down. We did expect he had prepared some other plan, and also an advertisement to publish the terms, that would not be liable to so many objections as he had often made to that scheme, but, to our great supprise, we found he had not prepared either, but proposed the app^{n} scheme without the payment of any money Down, and urged the necessity of going into it immediately, that the land might be granted to persons who would settle the same (without paying any money down), & thereby prevent the settlement of a number of New-Englanders, who, it was said, was on their way to settle at Wioming, & in the forks of Susquehanna. I must Confess, I did not Like that the New Englanders should Get any footing there, but was for having it granted to our own Farmers, a number of whome, I apprehended, would apply as soon as they should hear the office was open, and pay down their money. Mr. Hockley & the Receiver Gen^{l} were not much frightened at the New England Settlers, and were warm for haveing some part of the money down, but in that we were overuled, & I apprehended the office was to be immediately opened, and to appearance it was, for on the next day a number of applications was entered, & have been so from time to time, & sent up for large Tracts of Land without any Intention, I believe, of making many Settlements thereon, and that, in the very

Tract of Country the New Englanders threaten to take from us; this Conduct, with our being Called again on the 18th Instant to Consult about opening the office, seemes to me very surprising, but not more so than the undue influence used in pushing some persons into the office of Deputy Surveyors in part of the new purchase, at this juncture, Contrary to my Judgment. But I have, with the advice and assistance of the Receiver Genl, brought several of them within such a Compass that, I think, they may survey the Land in their own Districts themselves, having made most of them small. Fearing I have intruded on your Patiance already, I shall not add more, but, sincearly wishing you Health & Happyness, I remain your assured Friend, to serve

JNo LUKENS.

To the Honble THOMAS PENN, Esquire, *one of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania.*

P. S. Yesterday Messrs Jordon, Stewart & Ogden Came to Town from Wioming & Eastown, & Informe that a few of the New Enrs had been at Wioming, but had Returned again Towards their own Country very Quietly, after asking if they might not be permitted to take up Land on your Terms, so that this affair turned out very trifeling, as was by some of us expected.

WILLIAM KILLEN TO NICHOLAS SCULL.

DOVER, *Aug. 5th, 1769.*

SIR: I Received your Letter of 8th of June last, inclosing my Return of Dushanes survey of Part of Dragon swamp, which I have corrected by my Field Book and the Copy I have by me, and sent it to you again. I perceive by your Letter that your sagacity easily pointed out my Mistake, which, you will find by the Alteration now made, was no other than an oversight or a bare omission in setting down the Course of one of the Lines, that is, S. 50 E., instead of S. 56° E., for I think the Protraction is Right. This is an undeniable evidence of the weakness of the mental Faculties, and that care is necessary even in transacting Business, were a Man never so well acquainted with it. I have also sent Duplicates of Richd Smith's Return, one whereof please to file in your office, and return the other, certified, to me. The sending this Paper will oblige me, as it will be a means of my getting a sum of Money, which otherwise I shall be in Danger of losing. You seem to have mistaken my Meaning. In mentioning Dr McCall to you as a person I intended to employ as an assistant in my surveying Business, I Never had the least Intention to employ him generally to survey for me, but only to make particular surveys where neither the Value of the Land nor any Circumstance attending it required any great Knowledge in the Profession, and to gain a little more time to prosecute the study of the Law, by neglecting whereof and depending entirely upon the inconsiderable Profits of my surveying Business my Family was reduced to Indigence and Distress; and you know I have not been so happy as to be thought worthy of any Place of Profit in the Government. However, while I hold the surveyor's office I Hope I shall always make it Matter of Conscience to do my Duty. As to M^cCall, your opinion of him is the same with my own, and a Shakespear could not draw his true character. Tho, I know him to be Honest and indefatigable in the Pursuit of some Points of Knowledge, I would not recommend him or any other Person I am acquainted with as every way qualified to be your Deputy. Upon the whole, I hope that neither you nor Mr. Peters will be displeased with me for employing a Person occasionally to do Business for me in the surveying Way, when my legal Fees will not enable me to do it myself and my Practice in the Law renders my staying at home absolutely necessary. If you should prohibit me this privilege, I must give up one Business for another that will better enable me to keep my family from starving. I Hope you will not imagine from what I have said that I am desirous of resigning the Office of Deputy Surveyor. No, Sir; that is not my meaning. It is no more than this: If the Alternative was proposed to me, either to give up the Surv^rs Office or to hold it to the Neglecting of my Practice in the Law, I would chuse to do the first; But the Profits of both Businesses are not more than sufficient to keep me from Penury. I sent by the Post, last week, for Two Warrants. He pretends that the Secretary would not grant them then, nor sooner than three or four weeks from that time. I shall be obliged to you for letting me know whether this be Fact, and the reason of it. Mr. Peters has lately granted several Warrants to Persons who apply'd to him, without my Privity; and others have apply'd to me to procure them warrants for the same Lands, which I have always done as soon as I could, being altogether a Stranger to the applications made at the office. As this Practice must necessarily occasion disputes, I should be glad to know whether Mr. Peters granting these warrants to People on their own application was accidental, or if he intends to do so always, that I may deport myself agreeably to the Directions I shall receive, to prevent a Multiplicity of Grants from being made for the same Lands. I had almost forgot to tell you that Clark's Land, mentioned in Dushane's Return, binds on Dragon Swamp, but includes no part of it. That Clark himself was of the opinion that his Land did not include any part of Dragon swamp is evident from his having taken a warrant for some part of the swamp, by virtue whereof I myself surveyed so much and such part of the swamp as he thought was worth the paying for. You will see a part of this survey in Dushane's Return. I am, Esteemed Sir,

Your most obliged H^{ble} Serv^{t},

WILL. KILLEN.

MATTHEW CLARKSON TO WILLIAM PETERS.

PHILA., *February 12th 1770.*

SIR: You do me great Injury if you apprehend in Me the least Reluctance to settle the Affairs that were mentioned to Me the other Day, before Mr. Morgan's Departure. So far from it, that I am anxious to have them brought to an Issue. But permit Me to assure you, however unfavourable your sentiments may be of my Disposition toward you, that a Recollection of that Friendly Intercourse which once subsisted between us, is not entirely effaced, that I should be backward, very backward, to injure your Fortune or Reputation. The Confidence you once placed in Me, has put both in my Power. I scorn, however, to make use of the Advantages I have unless compell'd thereto in vindication of my Conduct & Character. And, therefore, that you may be convinced that I do not aim to shelter myself under a pretended security, permit me to refer you to the Letters that were, from Time to Time, wrote, both to Mr. Jennings & me in Comp^{y}, & to myself, singly, by your House and by your self, especially, y^{e} Company's Letters to Mr. Jennings & Me, of May 5th & 11th, 1767. Your own Penetration makes it unnecessary for me to point out the particular Paragraphs to which I allude. If you should not be satisfied, upon a Perusal of our Correspondence, that your *every* Concern was entrusted to Me, & still press for a Reference, must inform you that I cannot to any other, that that every Englishman considers, as one of the most valuable Parts of the Constitution, a tryal by Jury. Whatever Light this Letter may appear to you in, be assured it does not proceed from any apprehensions, but what arise from the Consequences of publishing Transactions, which may have an unfavorable aspect to the World.

I am, Sir,

Your hub^{l} Serv^{t},

MATTH. CLARKSON.

ARCHIBALD McCLEAN TO RICHARD PETERS.

May 28th 1770.

Reverend Sir: Yours of this Date, I have received, and am extremely sorry if any disadvantage should accrue to you on account of your Draft not being in Town. I have been for some Time engaged in the execution of the surveys of the lands of Miss Freame, at Perhassa, and am just now on the completion of the general Plan of the whole, otherwise I should not have delayed so long I have enclosed my Draft and Remarks, as taken on the spot, & as I had call'd at your House when last in Town, for the order, or request, to the surveyor general, (The Tract not being in my District,) & also, for the Date of your Right, without which, I could not make a formal Return; & you, sir, not being at Home to furnish me therewith, I could not, without those Requisites present the same. If any Thing farther is necessary, I am to be down as on Wednesday next, with the other Plans, at which Time, if convenient to you, sir, I will wait on you, and, in the mean Time, Rest your obliged, & with due Regard,

Your most Humble Servant,
ARCHd McCLEAN.

To Mr. Richard Peters.

P. S. The Plan shows the outside Lines of the Whole. The Part wrote with black Ink, the Part remaining; and that in Red Ink the Parts taken off, &c.

I would go down as on to Morrow, but the Manor People are, by appointment, to be with me, & I am desirous of seeing Mr. Hamilton.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

BOUNDARY DISPUTE

BETWEEN

PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND,

1734--1760.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE BETWEEN PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS TO MARYLAND.

Instructions from The Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of Newcastle, Kent, & Sussex on Dalaware, Unto Andrew Hamilton, Esq^{r}, and John Georges, of the said Province, on their Journey to Annapolis, in the Province of Maryland.

On your arrival at Annapolis, you are desired at the most proper time to attend Samuel Ogle, Esq^{r}, Lieu^{t} Governour of Maryland, who will have notice of your appointment in behalf of this Government to apply to him, and to represent to him in writing to the following effect:

That the Province of Maryland, and the Province of Pennsylvania, with the three Counties of Newcastle, Kent, & Sussex, being contigious to each other, have never yet had their mutual Boundaries determined or actually fixt in such a manner, but that there has always been room for Disputes between the Borderers on both sides concerning their Claims and Possessions, and to which Province, or Government, they of Right belonged.

That divers such disputes have thereupon arisen, especially of later years, when settlements were, by the Increase of the Inhabitants, extended further towards each other, and Differences from thence ensued which have occasion'd Complaint to the great uneasiness of the respective Proprietors.

That, in a just sense of this, the present Lord Proprietor of Maryland and my Mother, as executrix of my Father's Will, did enter into a joint agreement on the 17th of February, 172¾, whereby it is mutually stipulated by & between them "That, for avoiding of all "manner of Contention or Differences between the Inhabitants of "the said Provinces, no Person or Persons shall be disturbed or "molested in their Possession on either side, nor any Lands be sur-"vey'd, taken up, or granted in either of the said Provinces, near "the Boundarys, which have been claimed or pretended to on either "side.

"This agreement to continue for the space of eighteen months "from the Date hereof, In which time 'tis hoped the Boundarys will "be determined & Settled."

That this agreement, tho' said to be for 18 months only after its Date, yet the following & closing Words of it, Viz^{t}: "In which time 'tis hoped the Boundarys will be determined & settled," plainly shew that as well the Equity of it as the Intention of the Proprietors was that it should remain for such longer time as the compleating a final agreem^{t} and the Settling those Boundarys should require; and, accordingly, such a final agreem^{t} being delay^{d} by Reason of the Disputes between the Branches of our Family concerning the Inheritance, the Governours of both Provinces thought themselves oblig'd, for preserving Peace between his Majesties subjects, to act agreeably to the same. and that part of it relating to new surveys was, as well as the other, carefully observ'd by the Land Office for Pennsylvania, tho' lately divers large surveys were made by the authority of Maryland.

That at length, in the year 1731, the Propriety of Pennsylvania, and the said three Counties, having been fully settled in the present Proprietors thereof, the Lord Baltimore made overtures for the full and absolute Determination & fixing of their mutual Boundaries, which were, after many months Deliberation, finally agreed on, and on the 10th Day of May, in the ensuing year 1732, articles of that agreement were mutually executed, wherein a most carefull Provission was made for the ease & security of all his Majesty's subjects whose estates or Possessions should be affected by them, as by the said articles fully appears, and Commissioners were appointed for running & marking out the Lines & Boundaries thereby directed.

That altho' by one Clause of the said Articles they were rendered voidable in case a certain failure on the part of the Commiss^{rs} of either side should happen, whereon a forfeiture was to ensue; yet by the equal Care of the Commiss^{rs} on both sides effectual measures were taken to prevent such a forfeiture, whereby the said articles and agreement now remain in full Force, to be executed either by a further appoint . . of the Proprietors, or by a superior authority, to whom such Direction may belong.

That the Governm^{t} of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding all the Complaints that have been made to the contrary, have always proceeded with such Tenderness and regard to Maryland, that not one Person of that Province has ever been imprisoned in Pennsylvania, nor any held to answer at Court by reason of any Disturbance given, (tho' there have been many,) on acco^{t} of such Disputes, save one in Case of a notorious Riot, on which, nevertheless, the Delinquent was, in Regard to the Cause of Difference, with the utmost Lenity, discharged, & even without Costs, & those Persons who very lately were, with the greatest Insult & violation of common . . . . placed by a most turburlent man on the Lands of a Person's Plantation who had been peaceably possessed of it some years before any of Maryland was known to pretend any manner of Claim there, which Persons having been remov'd in the most legal manner, & obliged to give Bail to answer for their Trespass, were treated with great Civility, and all who appeared being made sensible of their mistake, were very easily dismissed. Yet it is with great Concern the Governm^{t} of Pennsylvania behold their People treated in a very different manner by Maryland. Two Persons, John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall, both seated some miles further North than the City of Philadelphia, on Lands that Maryland had not, as far as can be learn'd, ever made the least Claim or pretense to before their settlem^{t}, being, then, as they had before liv'd, in the Peace of the King at their own Habitations, have been forcibly carried off and kept Prisoners to this time, in Annapolis Goal. And two others, Thomas Rothwell, Jun^{r}, & Jared Rothwell, have been in like manner taken when they were also in the King's Peace, & carried off their Plantations, made on a Tract in Newcastle County, survey'd & granted by the authority of Pennsylvania, near fifty years since, & on which there never was any survey on the part of Maryland, as far as can be found on Enquiry, till 16 years after it was entered on & possessed in my Father's Right. And as these Proceedings are but late, it cannot be apprehended how far & how long the like may be carried & continued, if proper measures be not taken to put a stop to such Irregularities.

That as the great end of Governm^{t} is to maintain the subject in Peace & security, and it being impossible to preserve Peace without some certain Jurisdiction, that every Person may know to what Laws & Magistracy he is accountable, therefore, tho' there should be any Doubts or Disputes about the Title to the soil; yet Government is too sacred & of too great Importance to suffer any uncertainty, especially amongst those who are accountable to the same Sovereign. Pennsylvania has been possesed of & maintained its Governm^{t} for more than these 30 years past, as far South as the mouth of Octararoe Creek, or near it, nor has Maryland ever exercised Jurisdiction, that is known in Pennsylvania, over the Inhabitants to the Northward of those Limits, till within these last 2 or 3 years, about the time when an absolute Boundary was agreed on by the Proprietors, the Position of which may, without new actual surveys, be pretty nearly discover'd, for the . . . limits of Pennsylvania . . . . . . time Maryland has on the Western side of Sasquehanna extended its Claim to the Northward, without Bounds or Limitation, as appears by the seizing of the two Persons that have been first above named.

That, as in Justice to the common subjects of our Sovereign, who will not allow any of them to be oppressed, or to suffer otherwise than as they transgress his laws, there is an absolute necessity to put some effectual stop to such Proceedings, in order whereunto you now wait on Governour Ogle to desire his Resolution on these . . . . . , and if he think fitt to concur in it, to conclude on some certain Terms by which . . . . Peace amongst all his Majesty's subjects in such part of the Country, the Right to which has been disputed, may be secured till such time as either the Boundaries may be absolutely runn, or till his Majesties Pleasure may be known . . . . may very easily be done in a manner . . . . not in the least prejudice the Claims of either of the Proprietors.

These Terms you are authorized and desired, by all the means in your Power, to procure, to be settled on the foot of the agreem^{t} between the Proprietors in London in the year 1724, with this exception only, if it may be, that both Provinces shall be at Liberty to make any Surveys on Lands, not possessed by others within those limits, as near as they can be determined, that are agreed by the articles of 1732. And such agreem^{t} as you shall enter into on these Heads shall be further ratified here. But, if the Governour of Maryland should unhappily, as 'tis hoped He will not, decline entering into such pacifick Means on ending your Treaty, it will be proper for you to draw up a full acco^{t} of the Proceedings in writing, with Copies of what Papers may pass between You, and a summary acco^{t} of other Transactions, and to close the whole with a Protest against the Governour of Maryland for all the Mischief, Losses, & Disturbances that may ensue, and to get the same taken in as authentick a manner as shall be found practicable there. But this is referred to your Discretion & the Judgement that you will be the better able to make there. You may also, by the same Rule, vary from such Part of these Instructions in such manner as you may find cause to believe will best contribute to the end proposed, which you will constantly have fixed in your view.

Given under my Hand, at Philadelphia, this 14th Day of May, 1734.

THO. PENN.

LIST OF PAPERS TAKEN TO MARYLAND IN MAY, 1734.

Indian Purchase made by the Dutch of Lands between Bombay Hook & Cape Hinlopen, about 30 miles inward to the Country—A^{o} 1659.

Peter Alricks' Testimony about y^{e} Lands purchas'd by the Dutch.

Coll^{o} Dungan's Purchase of Lands on Susquehannah—A^{o} 1683.

D^{o} Lease & Release to W. Penn, Esq^{r}, for D^{o}—1696.

Proposicons by the Cajouges relating to Susquehannah Lands—1683.

D^{o} Onnondages, &c^{a}, before Gov^{rs} of Virginia & New York—1684.

D^{o} by y^{e} Cajouges & Onnondages—1683—ill intended but well concluded.

Arnout's answer from the Indians about Susquehannah Lands.

Proposicons to y^{e} Indians, with their answer—1683.

R. Leviston's Certificate about Susquehannah Lands.

2 original orders of Council in Nov^{r}, 1685, Janu^{ry}, 1709.

B. Eastburn's Copy of Chambers's Line from Skuylkill Ferry to Susquehanna.

John Buckly's affid^{ts} about L^{d} Baltimore's Line.

Coll^{o} Talbot's Demand, 26th Ap^{l}, 1684.

L^{d} Baltemore's Comission to Col. Talbot, with his Demand, & Gov^{r} Penn's Answer.

Copys of several Records from new York relating to Lands possess'd by the Dutch on the River Delaware.

Lord Balt. Lett^{r} to Gov^{r} Gordon, 15th Febry, 1732.

Ogle to Gordon, 24th ffebry, 173$\frac{3}{4}$.

Gordon to Ogle, 8 Mar., 173$\frac{3}{4}$.

Agreem^{t} between Prop^{rs} of Pensil^{o} & Maryland, 17th ffeb., 172$\frac{3}{4}$.

Representacon of Mess^{rs} Ross & Carrol, of Maryland, sent to Gordon by Ogle in a Lett^{er}, dated 10th July, 1732.

W^{m} Daugharty's Affid^{ts} touching Moncey's Imprissonm^{ts}.

Sam^{l} Moncey's affida^{ts} Do.

Affidavits of Thorn & Fowler ab^{t} Cressap's double Dealing.

Do. of Emerson's, Comajes', Ashton's, & Hendrick's, ab^{t} Do.

18 Affid^{ts} from Kent on Newton's affairs. N. B. All sent to L^{d} B. except 16, 17, 18.

Extract of S. Blunston's Lett^{r} ab^{t} Hendricks & Minshall.

Provincial Warr^{t} for apprehending John Nicholls, John Hendricks, & others.

Gordon's & Council's Comittm^{t} of John Hendricks & Joshua Minshall.

Michael Dooling's Dep^{n} relating to Cressop & Daunt.

Coroner's Inquisition on Knoles Daunt's Death.

W^{m} Glaspill's Dep^{n} relating to Cressap & Daunt.

50 printed Cases of W. P. against L^{d} B. touching the Counties.

5 articles of agreem^{t} & Comission.

"DIFFICULTIES THAT THE PROPRIETARY AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCE OF PENSILVANIA AT PRESENT LIE UNDER, WHICH CRAVE A SPEEDY REDRESS."

The Royal Grant for Maryland bounds that Province by the Ocean and Delaware Bay to the Eastward, and by the 40th Degree of Latitude to the Northward. From the first of these Boundaries the Lord Baltimore claims all the three Lower Counties, tho' annexed to Pensilvania for fforty years past, notwithstanding the Order of the King in Council, in 1685, abjudicating those Counties from that Lord and adjudging them to y^e King, who designed them, as was understood, for our Proprietor, and the allegations made for this on the part of Maryland are, that no order of Council can determine the Property of the subject, which, they say can be only done by the Law of the Land; ffor the Northern Boundary of Maryland y^e Lord Baltemore claims to the Parallel of 40 deg^s compleat, wch., tho' it seems not to have been suppos'd at the time of y^e Grant, yet tis now Discovered by more exact observations upon Land that it will come up as far, if not to y^e Northw^d of Philadelphia. By the care and Vigilance of y^e Government of Pensilvania this Province has hither to found means to hold all the Lands to the Eastward of Sasquehannah as far to the Southward as the Grant for Pensilv^a seemed to intend, which was formerly more easily practicable than of late, for upon the Restoration of that Governm^t to y^e Lord Proprietor, He, with those concerned for him, now seem determined to press their claims, especially to the Northward, with a Resolution & Courage which extreamly embarass this Province.

The Governour, as well as those concerned in Proprietary affairs, strenuously oppose these attempts, But, as this cannot be done without great trouble and Charge, which last, 'tis judged, ought to fall on the Proprietor, the mortgage of the Province to the Trustees for raising a sum of money renders it more difficult to advance what is necessarily required, which y^e agents, notwithstanding, have been obliged, tho' with Reluctancy, to doe, for y^e Interest of y^e whole. But the measures that have hitherto been successfull are no longer likely to prove so against the more vigorous attempts that Maryland is now making, and nothing can settle the Peace of Pensilvania on that side but an entire adjustment of the Boundaries, which, therefore, y^e Proprietor of this Province ought to make without delay, on ye most advantageous terms he can to himself; for it is to be remembered that His Interest is chiefly concerned in it, because 'tis generally believed that the People might be secured of holding their Possessions on no harder Conditions than agreeing to change their Landlord. The claims of both Provinces, with what can be alleged on the part of Pensilvania, have been fully stated and sent over some years agoe to the Proprietor's family, but the arguments there advanced pass not Current with Maryland.

Besides the Claims made by the Lord Baltemore on y^e three Counties of New Castle, Kent, & Sussex, the Crown makes another more dangerous. The Duke of York granted to the late Proprietor y^e greatest part of those Counties, with a Reservation of one half of the Proffits to himself and his Heirs, but when this was done, The Duke had himself no other Title to them than y^e possession, tho' he obtained one afterwards from King Charles by a Patent taken out at our Prop^{rs} charge. Upon his accession to the Throne, He agreed to grant those Counties absolutely, by Letters Patent, to our Proprietor, but they never pass'd the Broad Seal. Upon this the Crown Still considers them as within its power to Grant. On this foot it was that the Lord Southerland, at the Instance of Kenneth Gordon, applied for them, since which the People have absolutely refused the Payment of any Quittrents, and now 'tis affirmed that these Counties are offered by the Crown to Brigadier Hunter, late Governour of New York, in compensation of certain sums of money disbursed by him on the Palatines and otherwise, by the Late Queen's orders, which Proposal, should it take effect, would prove of pernicious consequences to the Proprietor's Interest in the Province, as well as totally destructive to it in those Counties.

The Islands in the River Delaware were granted to our late Proprietor by the Duke of York in y^e same Deeds with the Lower Counties, but the Deeds being found Defective, for want, as has been said, of a Title in the Duke, the Crown has also considered these so much within its Power to grant, that large advances have been made by another towards obtaining them directly from the Crown, which would also be a great Inconveniency to y^e Province, especially should the soil of the River be Granted with the Islands, as it was by y^e Duke of York's Deeds to our Proprietor, for in that case the Title of all the water Lotts of Philadelphia and Wharfs upon the River would become at least Disputable, to y^e great Loss of the Proprietor, (who has a Considerable Interest in them,) as well as of the People.

The present agents to the Trustees, who, during y^e late Proprietor's life, had a Power from him to act as His Commissioners of Property, since his Decease, have now no other authority than what they derive from y^e Trustees alone, and y^e Title to the Propriety lying undecided, leaves room for many undue practices in numbers of loose People, who also take encouragement from y^e Governm^t not being duly settled in some person who might take such measures in Britain as to exert himself in its Defense.

These Difficulties, tho' they are far short of all that might be mentioned, will plainly shew of what absolute necessity it is that effectual measures be taken, without delay, by those Interested in the Propriety of this Province and y^{e} adjacent Counties, to procure an entire settlement of them, without which their Interest, in all Probability, will inevitably be ruined, and under the present Circumstances of the Colony no proper Remedy can be applied by any in it for prevention.

MEMORANDUMS OF Mr. GEORGES' CONDUCT AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, *24th May, 1734.*

Memd^{m}:

In our Paper, delivered this day, A. H. wou'd have agreed to have join'd with Ogle in a Representacon to his Maj^{tie}, for fixing the Boundarys between the two Provinces; but J. G., Supposing that wou'd be in a manner giving up the art^{s} of agreem^{t}, thought it highly improper to offer, but proposed it's being left to the Prop^{rs} themselves or their Lieu^{t} Gov^{rs}.

26 May.

In answer to Ogle's Paper of yesterday, reflecting upon us for not having sufficient Power to treat, A. H. was again for having us offer to join in a Representacon to his Maj^{ty}, for limiting the Boundarys, without any Regard to the art^{s} of agreem^{t}, & said that we might very safely do it, for He was sure if we consented, Ogle wou'd fly off again, & some how or other artfully evade it; but J. G. thought that it wou'd be not only running too great a Risque, but exceeding our Powers, and propos'd to join with him in a Representacon to his Maj^{ty} to enforce the execution of the articles of agreem^{t}.

May, 1736.

I do hereby certifie that the foregoing is a true Copy of memorandums, taken as above specified.

JOHN GEORGES.

LETTER TO Mr. COOKSON ABOUT EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY LINE.—1747.

SIR: I am uneasy about the repeated information I have received that orders are actually issued by the Government of Maryland, to extend the Temporary Line, & that Cressup has directions to survey for the Governor large Tracts of Land to the Northward of Potowmack, at a considerable distance from Charles poaks or the Northern Bend, & that Numbers are going into that Country to settle there. If the Marylanders in the extension of the Line, shou'd not Act a fair part, they might do infinite Damage to our prop^rs^, and how to prevent it I am at a loss, & before I can have an answer from the prop^rs^ the mischief may be done, & I incur blame, or at least an Imputation of gread Negligence. To obviate all hurt that may be done to the Prop^rs^ Interest, & all Reflections that may be thrown on me, I have consulted the Governor, & as he expresses ignorance of these affairs, & is determined to leave the Goverment, he refers it to me; & if you have no objection, I propose, & accordingly request it of you, that you make all the enquiry you can, what foundation there is for these Reports, & what the Marylanders are doing. & that you in the most prudent manner possible, & so as not to occasion any alarm, take one or two with you & extend the Line beyond the Little & Big Coves, and whereever you find large Tracts of Good Land survey them for the use of the prop^rs^, not to be granted or settled, for that wou'd interfere with the prop^rs^ Engagements to the Indians, not to grant before a purchase from them; But to prevent any prior Claim being unjustly laid by any of the Maryland Landjobbers, or any of Cressup's Creatures. And as I am very well informed That the Hill on which we ended the Temporary Line, is not one of the main Ridge of the Kittochtenny Hills, but one of a flight of Hills to the Eastward and Southward of the Blue Mountains, pray examine where the main body of those hills is; the middle or highest Ridge whereof is, I conceive the Boundary of the Indian purchase; & to those I think the Lands may be granted, but of this I will consult the Prop^rs^. You are likewise to report whether any, or what number have presumed to settle, or mark Trees in the Big or Little Cove, or any where to the Westward of the hill where the Temporary Line ends, together with the Quality & place of their Settlement & to warn them off, all such Settlements being contrary to the prop^rs^ Orders.

As the Line was run by the Royal Orders, & that part of it which is beyond Sasquehanna was run exparte, & is returned to His Majesty in Council, I am not clear but an extension of it by any Order from this Office may be deem'd a Breach of the Royal Order, & give the Marylanders some advantage against our prop^rs^. & therefore, I have consulted Mr. Francis, & Shen him this Letter, & he advises that.

PAPER DEL'D BY THE PENN'A COMMISSIONERS TO THE MARYL' COM'RS.

April ye 25th, 1751.

GENTLEMEN: When we consider that you have refused to begin the West Line from the Centre of the Wood on Fenwick's Island, the Place that, by the Conviction of our senses, appears to be pointed out by the articles, and have declined to express even a sentiment where the Place of Beginning should be, we are much surprised at your offer to run a Line across the Peninsula, from a Point by you taken at a Venture, as if it might be of some use by sets-off in running the true Line hereafter. We are of opinion that the whole true Line must be actually run, and marked, to ascertain the jurisdiction of the several Courts in civil and criminal affairs, and prevent Controversies between the Borderers, the extent of which will probably be between Fifty and sixty miles; that it is the most Laborious and expensive part of our Work, and cannot cost much less than one thousand pounds. Of what advantage setts-off from the false to the true Line can be, we cannot discern, nor have you been pleased to communicate to us, unless by a general assertion of thei Conveniences. We really apprehend this Continuance can produce nothing but Delay at a vast Charge, two things we hitherto have and always shall avoid with the greatest Care, and, therefore, cannot agree to your Proposal. We are clearly convinced that, from the evidence given in the cause between our Constituents, the Decree of the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor, the concurrent Testimony of a great number of people now residing near the place called Fenwick's Island, both from Traditional accounts and their own knowledge, and the present appearance of the Wood formerly mentioned, the ancient Cape Henlopen was on some part of the Land called Fenwick's Island, from whence we conclude the Line should begin near the middle of that Land. Therefore, we are not insensible that, by the offer we are about to make, we shall yield up to the Lord Baltimore a tract of Land to which the Poprs of Pensa have right, but, to avoid expense & Delay, by which we apprehend they will sustain much greater Damage, and, of two evils, to choose the least, we propose to you to begin the Line at the Mulberry Trees, where the Surveyors began in January last, on the Northern part of the Island, altho' most beneficial for the Lord Baltimore.

Some other Matters in your paper may require answers, but we hope this proposal may render it unnecessary.

Dated at Mr. W^m Tingley's, near Fenwick's Island, *25th April, 1751.*

WILL. ALLEN,
RICHARD PETERS,
R^s HOLT,
BENJAMIN CHEW,
TENCH FRANCIS.

To BENEDICT CALVERT, EDMUND JENINGS, ROBERT JENKINS HENRY, GEORGE PLATER, JOHN ROSS, Esq^rs.

IMPERFECT NOTES OF BOUNDARY SURVEY.

At 15—285, a run to S. by W.
At 16—40, a run to S. S. W.
At 16—200, a run to S. S. E.
At 17—190, a run to South.
At 18—118, a large run to South.
At 19—40, the main br. to S. S. E.
At 20—40, a run to South.
At 20—140, a run to S. E.
At 20—140, a run to E. S. E.

The follow^g are br. of Gunpowder:

At 22—20, a run to S. W.
At 22—180, another to S. E.
At 22—300, a run to S. S. W.
At 23—280, a run to South.
At 24—266, a run to South.
At 26—60, a run to S. E.
At 27—194, a run to S. S. W.
28—80, a run to S. S. W.
28—270, a run to S. S. W.
29—290, a run to W. 100, then to S. W.
31—a run to South.
31—60, a run to S. S. E.
32—140, a run to S. by W. 40, then S. S. E.
32—202, a run to S. E.
34—20, a hill, & the next branches to Northar^d are of Conewago.
34—186, a run to N. N. W.
34—220, a run to N. N. E.
34—282, a run to South, from Conewago Settlements to Patapsco.

35—88, a run to N. N. W.
35—308, a run to N. N. W.
36—180, a run to N. N. W.
36—200, stopt & observ^{d} Latitude.
36—209, a Run to N. by E.
36—280, a run to N. E.
38—43, a run to N. W. by N.
28—108, a run to N. E.
39—99, a run to North.
40—137, a run to N. N. W.
Monokasey—42—a spring.
42—192, cross'd d^{o}, run to N. W.
42—206, last run joins another to W. S. W.
42—200, run is 30° on y^{e} left hand.
44—156, a branch of Monokasy to W. N. W.
44—212, cross'd D^{o} to S. W. by W.
45—148, a road to S. by W.
47—220, a br. of Monokasy, 14^{ft} broad, to S. & S. by W.
48—302, a run to S. S. E.
50—8, a run to S. S. E.
50—300, a run to S. S. W.
51—8, a br. 3^{p} broad to S. E. by S.
51—128, a run to South.
51—220, a run to South.
51—556, a run to S. S. E.
52—90, branch 4^{p} broad to S. S. E.
52—280, around hill, ¼ mile North.
54—156, Rock Creek 3^{h} br. to S. S. E.
56—116, a run to South.
57—252, a run 3^{p} br. to S. E.
58—100, a run at y^{e} ft. of the mount^{n} from N. N. W. to E. S. E.
58—170, cross^{d} d^{o} from S. to North.
60—160, loged on the mountain—on the west side of the mountain.
65—260, a branch of Andietum to N. N. W. on the west of the mountain course thereof, on the left hand, is near S. W.; on the right is near North.
66—20, a run to North.
67—140, a run to North.
69—Andietum Creek 4^{p} br. to W. S. W.
70—80, another large branch to W. S. W., but falls into the other about half a mile hence S. Eastw^{d}.
73—10, a run to S. S. W.
74—160, Hump. Jones's run to South.
74—170, a road to S. S. W.

78—160, a road to S. S. W.
79—250, a run to S. S. W.
80—206, Conegoehege.
85—66, foot of Kittatinny Mountain to S. W.

INTERROGATIONS TO WITNESSES ON BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Int. 1, all are exam^{d} to this.—To y^{e} knowledge of y^{e} plt. & Deft.

Int. 2.—The knowledge of y^{e} Peninsula, to be shewn by Cap^{t} Smith's book. That is y^{e} oldest book and in best Esteem.

Int. 3, as this book is to be had in Engld, we left it to be proved there.—To prove y^{e} Cape Henlopen by Ogelby's America, South River, Cape Cornelius, and Cape May, By Maps, &c.

Int. 4.—To prove y^{e} situation of y^{e} peninsula & how it is bounded to y^{e} East & West. The severall names of the waters ar'd y^{e} Ocean, Dellaware Bay & River.

Int. 5.—To prove y^{e} Peninsula of & y^{e} waters by which it is Bounded.

Int. 6.—To prove where y^{e} Isthmus is fform'd, The place where y^{e} neck is fformed, and here.

Int. 7. (This should be Int. 8, Abrah. Allman Exam'd.)—To prove y^{e} 3 Countys to be on y^{e} west side of Dellaware.

Int. 8.—To prove y^{e} 3 Countys have gone by other names.

Int. 9.—To prove Mr. Penn and his ffamily to have been Prop^{rs} down to this time ffrom 1682; to have appointed Receivers, &c., and to have rec'd Rents, &c.

Int. 10.—To prove y^{e} number of Grants of Lands made by Mr. Penn's ffamily before the Bill filed in N. C., Kent, Sussex, and y^{e} Rec'ing of Quit Rents. Part of this Int. Left out, vid.

Int. 11.—To prove Mr. Penn's Peopling the Country, and y^{e} Charge of so doing, and whether y^{e} Prov. & Countys be a fflourishing Collony, and how many people.

Int. 12.—To prove his purchases of Lands in y^{e} same Countys of y^{e} Indians, and who exercised y^{e} Gov^{t} ffrom 1682 to y^{e} year 1702; how many voyages he made, &c.

Int. 13.—How many ffarms & Plantations in y^{e} Lower Countys.

Int. 14—When did W. Penn die, and who was in possession of y^{e} 3 Counties till he died.

Int. 15.—When did Han. Penn die, and who was in possession of the Countys from 1718 till her death.

Int. 16.—Who has possession of 3 Countys since 1726.

Int. 17.—To prove L^{d} Balt's war^{ts} are war^{ts} at Large, &c.

Int. 18.—To prove Gov^{r} Ogle's declaration about y^{e} Maryland war^{ts} at Large.

Int. 19. (Tho^{s} Jones Exam^{d}.)—To prove y^{e} app. of y^{e} Cape, and by what name it has been Called.

Int. 20. (Elis Morris Exam'd; John Teague Ex., & proves his having seen Brass nails.)—To prove y^{e} South side of Ind. River.

Int. 21. (David Hazard, Berkhouse Townsend.)—To prove ye Inlocking of y^{e} Branches.

Int. 22. (Jno. Ball, Exam'd; Jno. Garretson, Exam'd.)—To prove y^{e} ffort at Christeen.

Int. 23, 24. (Sam^{l} Hollingsworth Exam'd; Jno. Musgrove, Exam'd.)—To prove L^{d} Balt's Com. Called y^{e} Octor Line..

Int. 25. (Sam^{l} Hollingsworth, Exam'd; John Musgrove, Exam'd.)—To prove what Col^{l} Talbot was in Myl'nd.

Int. 26.—To prove Susquehanna ffort.

27. (W^{m} Peterson, John Garretson, Jno. Rambo.)—To prove the antient Go^{t} under the Dutch.

Int. 28. (Jos. Wood, Exam'd; W^{m} Peterson, Exam'd; Jno. Garretson remembers all Except Livry & Seizin, and is Exam'd.)—To prove he knew or has seen W. P., and saw Livry and Seizin, &c.

Int. 29. (Tho. Jones, Exam'd.)—To prove y^{e} knowledge of y^{e} Capes from seamen, and y^{e} meaning of y^{e} word C. Henlopen.

Int. 30.—To prove that Pensilv^{a} and the 3 Lower Countys had one Assembly, &c.; Mr. Penn always had Courts.

Int. 31.—To prove Copys of N. York Records.

Int. 32.—Copys of Pensilvania Records.

Int. 33.—Copys of N. C. Records.

Int. 34.—Copys of Kent Records.

Int. 35.—Copys of Sussex Records.

Int. 36.—Generall Interrogatory, whether you knew anything for y^{e} benefit of y^{e} plfts.

NOTE.—Int. 37, and down to Int. 61, is all concerning what past between Lord Balt. and Mr. Penn upon the treaty between them before y^{e} articles sign'd.

Int. 61.—To produce y^{e} Original articles of agree$^{nt.}$

Int. 61—To Examine to y^{e} Execution of y^{e} Original agree^{nt}.

62.—Whether any of y^{e} Commissioners endeavoured to avoid y^{e} execut. of y^{e} articles.

63.—Who of y^{e} Mayld. Comiss'rs appear'd at any time, and did they act with Candour, and shew a willingness to Carry y^{e} articles of agree^{t} into Execut.

64.—Which of y^{e} Commiss'rs of Myld. were in Possession of any Warrants for Large Tracts of Land.

65.—Whether you ever heard any of y^{e} Maryland Comiss^{rs} say they would give or raise a sum of money rather than Lord Balt. should Execute y^{e} articles.

66.—Who were y^{e} Comiss'rs who acted *as Comiss'rs* and for Dr. to prove y^{e} Report was sworn to before him.

67.—To prove y^{e} meeting y^{e} 6th of N^{r}, 1732, and what past there.

68.—To prove y^{e} meeting on y^{e} 7th of Octob^{r}, and what was said & done at that meeting, *and what object*^{n} was made to y^{e} Power of y^{e} Pensilvan. Comiss^{rs}, and here to produce a witness to y^{e} paper of y^{e} writing of y^{e} Comiss^{r} of Maryland.

69.—To prove y^{e} meeting of y^{e} Comiss^{rs} on ye 30th of 8^{ber}, and what was then said and done.

70.—The meeting y^{e} 31 of 8^{ber}, 1732, who were present and what past there.

71.—To prove y^{e} meeting on y^{e} afternoon of y^{e} 31 day of 8^{ber}, af^{d}, *and what happened.*

72.—The meeting of the 1 of 9^{ber}, and what past there.

73.—The meeting afternoon, 1 9^{ber}, 1732.

74.—The meeting 2^{d} 9^{ber}, and to prove a Copy of Pens. Comssr drew up.

75.—Did all happen on y^{e} 30–31 of Octob^{r}, 1 & 2 of Nov^{r}, or on y^{e} 30 of 8^{ber} only, and to prove y^{e} minute of what past there.

76.—To y^{e} same purpose.

77.—When did L^{d} Balt. arrive in Maryland, & how long stay.

78.—The meeting in 1 of ffeb'y, 1732.

79.—The meeting forenoon of 2^{d} ffeb.

80.—The meeting on y^{e} afternoon of 2^{d} ffeb'y.

81.—The meeting y^{e} 3 ffeb'y, Mor'g.

82.—Whether y^{e} Pensilvania Comissrs applyd to y^{e} Mayl'd Comissrs after they had parted to meet again, &c.

83.—To y^{e} same purpose, and whether they dined together.

84.—To y^{e} same; what past afternoon.

85.—Whether Notices were sign'd by Pensilva. Comiss^{rs}, &c.

86.—What day of y^{e} week did y^{e} 3^{1} day of y^{e} month ffall upon, &c.

87.—Did ye Pensilvania Comiss'rs meet according to notice.

88.—Where was y^{e} Lord Balt. on y^{e} 5 & 15 day of ffeby; Lord Balt. Letter.

89.—Do you Joppa, &c.

90. (Vid Biddle's affid.)—Did Pensilva. Coms. sign any notices to y^{e} Myld Comiss'rs to meet in apr., 1733; *how was these served.*

91.—Did any Quor. of y^{e} Comissrs attend at N. C. on y^{e} 16 Apr., 1733.

92.—Did any Comissrs, and who, meet at Joppa 7 of M'y, 1733, & on y^{e} 8th of M'y, 1733.

93.—Same Int.

94.—Same, 8th of M'y.

95.—How m'y straight Lines, exclusive of y^{e} Circle, were to be run by y^{e} articles.

96.—Was a'y adjourn^{t} propos'd on y^{e} 8th d'y of M'y, at Joppa; by whom, &c.

97.—The meeting at Joppa on y^{e} 9th of M'y, & y^{e} adjourn^{t}.

98.—Did y^{e} M'yl'd Comiss^{rs} retire from Burlgton by 21 of M'y, and did they send any notice, &c., to meet y^{e} 21, &c., of M'y.

99.—Was there any meeting on y^{e} 3, 4, 5, & 6 days of 7^{ber}, 1733.

100.—Meeting y^{e} on y^{e} 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, & 24 of No^{r}, 1733.

101.—What past 19 of said month.

102.—What past 23 9^{ber}.

103.—What past 24 of 9^{ber}.

104.—Look upon y^{e} papers, &c. These are y^{e} papers deliv'd by y^{e} P. Com. to y^{e} M'yl'd Commiss'ers as marked.

105.—Papers Delv'd by y^{e} Maryl'd Com. to y^{e} Pens. Com^{ssrs}.

106.—Notices, Letters, &c.

107.—Pensilvania Comiss'rs minutes.

108.—Look upon y^{e} papers &c. The party minute.

109.—How many days did y^{e} Comiss'rs meet in all; and was y^{e} Time Sufficient to run out the Line.

Here ends y^{e} articles.

110.—Do you know Dellaware Bay, and where it ends.

111.—To prove y^{e} Maryland Lawbook, and y^{e} Territorys of Pensilvania.

112. Abraham Allman Exam'd & proves duty of 1. The Rum bought of John Carnahan Ex.—Do you know, have heard, and do believe, that any Bre'd, Beer, fflour or, &c., have been . . . . . . which were Imported, &c., and Do you know of any Dutys paid for, &c. Imported into M'yl'd from y^{e} 3 Countys.

113.—To prove y^{e} articles of agree^{t} and Comissions.

114.—To prove what Lord Balt. Said at the time of executing y^{e} Comission.

115.—To prove any Deed or writing.

116.—To prove writings to be Copys of Records, Enrolments, &c.

117.—To prove Copys of affidavits, Letters, &c.

118.—To prove by p'sons not Imediately Concerned, that there was an agreen^{t} to divide the Provinces, &c., and that y^{e} Comiss'rs of Maryland refused to meet, &c., on ffeb'y, and that they were served with notice, &c.

119.—To prove it was not ffit weather to go into y^{e} woods, to Run out Lines, &c., in ffeb'y, &c.

120.—To prove L^{d} Balt. was in N. C. & Phila^{d}, &c.

121.—To prove that one who goes from N. C. to Phila^{d} Cannot mistake the side of y^{e} Bay on which N. C. lyes.

122.—To prove y^{e} paym^{t} of Duty upon ships, &c., trading into and out of y^{e} Prov. of Maryland from y^{e} 3 Countys, and that y^{e} people of y^{e} 3 Countys are deem'd no Inhabitants or residenters in Maryland.

123.—To prove Bohemia and apoquimency to be y^{e} place, where the Tide waters Issuing out of Chesapeake, approaching the nearest to y^e Tide Issuing out of Dellaware.

124.—To prove that the Bay of Chesapeake & Dellaware approach the nearest to each other at y^e Line B. upon Ben. East. map.

125.—To prove L^d Balt. Line from Octorara, as Laid down in B. E^s map. This should be added to Int. 23, 24, and Likewise the Temporary Line, this only with a view to shew the advantage gain'd by Balt. by y^e articles.

126.—To prove the number of Taxables in each of y^e 3 Countys.

127.—To prove that P. Penn and his ffamily have always since 1681 been in Possession of y^e 3 Countys, and have appointed Comissioners and managers of Property, and that L^d Balt never has, &c.

128.—To prove y^e quantitys of y^e Lands Granted in the whole, in y^e 3 Countys, by P. Penn, &c., and how much by y^e Dutch & D. of Y., and that P. Penn has appointed Receivers, and has rec^d quit Rents.

129.—To prove y^e Line of 1635, (upon B. Eastburn's map) which Lord B. himself Laid down in y^e Draught of his Country for y^e 40th Degree.

130.—To prove the Dutch map with y^e Capes Cornelius & C. Henlopen wrote upon y^e said map.

131.—To prove y^e Indian ffort at Octorara.

132.—To prove no Christians travel'd up Susquehanna before 1680.

NAMES OF WITNESSES FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Int. 2.—J. Logan,
B. Eastburn.
Int. 4.—Tho. Noxon,
J. Logan,
Benj. Eastburn.
Int. 5.—J. Logan,
S. Preston,
Thom. Noxon.
nt. 6.—J. Logan,
Tho. Noxon.
7.—J. Logan,
Edward Chambers.
Int. 8.—Ab. Allman,
Sam^l Preston,
J. Logan,
S. Preston,
S. Preston,
A. Hamilton.
84.—S. Preston,
J. Steel.
B. Eastburn.
92.—And ty y^e 1 part of.
118.—S. Preston,
Jer. Langhorn.
93.—Sam^l Preston,
Jerem. Langhorn.
94, 95.—Jerem. Langhorn.
96.—Sam^l Preston.
97.—S. Preston.
106.—Will Biddle,
J. Logan,
S. Preston.

Int. 19.—Tho. James,
G. ffitzwater, upon a Cross Interrogatory.
20.—Ellis Morris,
John Teague,
David Hazard,
Brickhouse Townsend,
William Waples,
John Prettyman,
Woodman Stokely.
21.—J. Logan,
Marke Manlove,
Ja. Potter, Ma'yl'd,
Thom. Powell, Ma'l'd.
22.—John Garretson,
John Ball.
23.—J. Logan,
Jno. Musgrave,
Sam^{l} Hollingsworth.
24.—Ja. Logan,
Jno. Musgrave,
S. Hollingsworth.
25.—John Musgrave,
Sam^{l} Hollingsworth.
S. Preston.
Que. as to 26 Int.
Int. 27.—S. Preston,
Jno. Rambo,
Ja. Logan,
Tho. Noxon.
Int. 28.—Jos. Wood,
W^{m} Peterson, Jersy,
Jno. Musgrave,
S. Hollingsworth.
Int. 29.—J. Logan,
Tho. Noxon,
Tho. James.
Int. 30.—Jno. Garretson,
Jno. Ball,
Ja. Logan,
S. Hollingsworth,
S. Preston,
Jerem. Langhorn.
Int. 31.—Tho. Noxon,
W^{m} Vanderspegell.
32.—Benj. Eestburn.
109.—J. Logan.
S. Preston,
A. Hamilton.
110.—Geo. Fitzwater,
J. Logan,
S. Preston.
111.—Ed. Chartiers of Md.
112.—Abraham Allman,
John Carnan,
John M^{c} Arthur,
George Lawson,
John Scot,
Andrew Porter,
Edward Charteers,
(Chambers.)
113.—Abrah. Tayler.
114.—Abr. Tayler.
117.—Sam^{l} Hassell,
Tho. Gersner,
Pat. Baird,
A. Hamilton,
Ch. Brockden.
120.—Gid. Griffith,
Geo. Ross,
Ab. Tayler.
121.—Gideon Griffith,
Sam^{l} Preston,
Ed. Chambers,
Ab. Tayler,
Geo. Ross.
122.—Edwd. Charteers.
123.—Tho. Noxon,
Jacob Hewlings,
Thom. Miles,
Benj. Eastburn.
124.—Tho. Noxon,
Jacob Hewlings,
Tho. Miles.
125.—Benj. Eastburn.
126.—W^{m} Till,
Tho. Noxon,
Benj. Chew.
128.—Benj. Eastburn.
129.—B. Eastburn.
130.—And to y^{e} 1 part of 1.
110.—Thos. Noxon,

33.—William Shaw,
Lindford Lardner.
34.—John Hausman.
35.—Lindford Lardner,
Shep. Kolluck.
62.—J. Logan,
J. Steel,
Benj. Eastburn.
131.—James Henrichs,
Jno. Hans Steelman,
Eliz. Murphee,
Marg. Allen.
132.—James Hendricks.

Omitted Int. 107, 108. Inquire whether they are not among y^e Int. to J. Logan, S. Preston, & J. Steel.

MEMORANDUM—EXTRACTED FROM THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT IN 1760, BETWEEN LORD BALTIMORE & THE PENNS, RESPECTING PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES.

Fifth. That at the Northern point or end of the s^d strait line, a line shall begin, & shall from thence run due north above the said peninsula, but so far only until it comes into the same Latitude as Fifteen English Statute Miles due south of the most Southern part of the City of Philad^a.

Sixth. That a due east & west line shall be run in manner following: It shall begin at the Northern point or end of the said due N. & S. line, & shall from thence run due West, Cross Susquehanna River to the utmost western extent of the Province of Penn^a, or so far in part thereof as shall be at present requisite in regard that, as the same is to be a due East & West line, the beginning part thereof may be sufficient to continue the same by when further occasion shall require.

These lines shall forever be allowed, & esteemed to be the true & exact limits & bounds between the said province of May^d, the Country & the Province of Penn^a.

A true & exact plan to be made up by the Comm^{rs}, & shall be ent^d in all the Public Offices of both provinces.

In the proclamation of 1774, it is stated that the lines above described have been run & mark^d in exact conformity to the said articles, as by the return of the Comm^{rs}, & an exact plan or map of the lines, may at large appear.

27 March, 1790:

Act appropriating £300 to Reading Howell, for determining the boundary lines of the State—2^d Smith, 135.

DEPOSITIONS RELATING TO THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Int. 2^{d}.—J. Logan, Benj. Eastburn.

J. Logan Says he knows y^{e} whole peninsula by Cards, maps, &c., and the upper part at y^{e} Isthmus, and Considorably below y^{e} Isthmus, Of his own knowledge; has Liv'd 40 y^{rs} in Pensilv^{a}, &c. That he is acquainted with y^{e} mathematicks and Geography, and well acquainted with all y^{e} books, as he believes, which gives any acc't of Virginia, Myld, Pensilva, &c. That he has long read and studied those sciences, &c.

That he knows Capt. Smith's book well; that it is the earliest acc't of these parts, &c., as he believes, given by any Englishman, and, is in his Judge^{t}, the best acc^{t}; and the maps of y^{e} Bay of Chesapeak an Virginia, so cal'd at that time, is y^{e} most correct of any ffirst descrip of a new Country he has ever seen, and neither knew nor believed any other acc't., Draught or map of that Country was ever published or printed by any Englishman, whatsoever before 1632.

B. Eastburn is a Mathematician & Surveyor; knows y^{e} upper part of y^{e} Peninsula well; has made himself acquainted with books, maps, ect.; voyages & descrips of most parts of America, especially that belonging to y^{e} English dominions, and as to Mr. Smith's books, says y^{e} same as Mr. Logan, only he has not known it above . . . year.

Int. 4.—J. Logan, Tho. Noxon, B. Eastburn.

J. Logan is acquainted with y^{e} Peninsula by y^{e} mens and in y^{e} maner mentioned in his answer to y^{e} 2^{d} Int.

B. Eastburn answer to y^{e} same purpose.

Tho. Noxon knows y^{e} Peninsula by books, draughts, and by his having travel'd over a great part of y^{e} said peninsula to y^{e} Northward, and has known it above these 16 or 17 years well.

Int. 5.—J. Log., S. Preston, Tho. Noxon, and I believe B. Eastb., but y^{e} Solicitor has lost y^{e} note of y^{e} ptes names, with y^{e} note of y^{e} Int. to each, then I was obliged to get them ffrom y^{e} Clerks to y^{e} Comission, which I ap'rehend are not quite so Certain, being taken in a hurry.

J. Log. describes y^{e} peninsula xactly with Chesapeak to y^{e} west & y^{e} Sea, and y^{e} Bay & River of Delaware to y^{e} East. That Dellaware went fformerly in y^{e} Time of y^{e} Dutch by y^{e} name of South or Zind River.

Tho. Noxon says y^{e} same.

Sam^{l} Preston knows y^{e} Peninsula well, and has known it near 50 y^{rs}, and describes it well, tho' not mathematically, and Speakes to Dellaware being Called Zind or South River.

Int. 6.—J. Log., Tho. Noxon and vid Int. 123, 124.

J. Log. says yᵉ Isthmus is ffound near Aquinema River, or Creek, Issuing out of Dellaware River, and Boheamia River, which Issues out of Chesapeak; he has been upon yᵉ spot, knows it well, both above & below, thinks yᵉ distance may be about . . . . miles, but is sure the water of Chesapeak and Dellaware . . . . both above and below that place, and knows of no other place, nor believes there is any other, where they approach so near, &c.

Tho. Noxon says yᵉ same, But his answer to Interrog. 123 is particular, and refers to B. East. map.

Int. 7.—J. Logan, Ed. Charles.

J. Logan answers he knows yᵉ province & Countys well; that they border upon each other, and lye both on yᵉ west side of Dellaware, &c.

Ed. Charles, of Maryland, says yᵉ same.

Int. 8.—J. Logan, S. Preston, Ab. Allman, of Maryland.

J. Logan knows yᵉ 3 Countys well, and has done so 40 years. That they were formerly Called whore kill County, New Dale, & New Castle, afterwards yᵉ Territory of Pensland; and the 3 Lower Countys of Newcastle, Kent, & Sussex, on Dellaware, and were at yᵉ severall times they bore the Respective names Called so by all who had occasion to speak of them, and not by Mr. P., &c., only.

S. Preston knows them well, and has done so near 50 years, that yᵉ County now Called Sussex was formerly Called Whorekill County. Kent was Called St. Johns, and often yᵉ Territorys of Pensland, both by yᵉ people of Pensland and all other who had occasion to speak of them, and are now Called yᵉ Countys of N. C., K., & Ss., on Dellaware.

Ab. Allman, of M'yland, knows them well, and that they are Spoak of when Called by yᵉ names of yᵉ Territorys of Pensland, or yᵉ 3 Countys of N. C., K., & Ss., on Dellaware. All these witnesses say that those severall names mean yᵉ same Tract of Land, &c.

Int. 19.—Tho. James & Geo. ffitzwater, a witness for yᵉ Deft., was cross-examined to this Inte.

Tho. James has sail'd long out of Dellaware Bay; has been a pilot 20 years; is well acquainted with yᵉ Capes and yᵉ Sea Coast to yᵉ North & yᵉ South of yᵉ mouth of Dellaware. The Cape now Called yᵉ ffalse Cape appears from yᵉ Sea a ffair Cape, and vanishes as you approach it. It was formerly Called Cape Hinlopen. Afterw'ds, in his ffather's Time, who was a Pilot on Dellaware, it was called sometimes Cape James, now Commonly Called yᵉ ffalse Cape, distant about 15 miles ffrom yᵉ mouth of Dellaware.

Geo. ffitzwater, a witness for yᵉ Deft. being Cross examined, says he knows Dellaware, &c.; has sailed out and into yᵉ same many voyages; knows yᵉ Sea Coast to yᵉ Southward and yᵉ South Capes to the called Cape Hinlopen. It appears ffair at sea and vanishes as you approach it; is about *20* miles from y^{e} mouth of y^{e} Bay, &c. To this add y^{e} answer to Int. 29.

Int. 20.—Elis Morris, David Hazard, William Wapples, John Prettyman, Woodman Stockly, John Teague.

Elis Morris has known y^{e} Bay & R. of Dellaware and y^{e} 3 Countys. Knows The Town now Called Lewe, & y^{e} River Called Indian River above 50 y^{rs}. Says Lewistown was formerly Called Whore kill by y^{e} Dutch, &c. That Sussex County was formerly Called Whore Kills by y^{e} Dutch ffirst, and Long after So by y^{e} English. That Lewis, fformerly Whore Kill, was in Sussex County when He ffirst Knew it, and is so at this day. That Sussex was under the Gov^{t} of Penslv^{a} when He ffirst knew it; it was never under y^{e} Go^{t} of Baltimore. That Sussex County extended to y^{e} South'rd of Indian River; does not say how ffarr, but He knows it extended to y^{e} South'rd, &c., and she knew y^{e} people who lived there. That He Can'ot be particular as to marks or place of y^{e} South Bounds of said County of Sussex. But He knows well there were Christian people Liv'd on y^{e} South Side of Indian River who belong'd to Sussex County when He ffirst knew it, because He knew the people who lived there, Serv'd as Magistrates' Jury men, &c., at y^{e} County Court at Sussex, &c.

That He never heard of any Co'pulsion or fforce used to Compell the people on y^{e} S^{o} Side of Indian River to submit to ye Gov^{t} of Pensilv^{a}, &c. But He gives a particular acct. of y^{e} fforce used by L^{d} B. officer or people to Compell the Inhabitants on y^{e} South of Indian River to submit to M'yland such as . . . . and turning them out of their possessions. &c. That there is a Cape to y^{e} South of Indian River, fformerly Call'd Cape Hinlopen, &c.

John Teague says, above 40 years agoe, being a Sur'r, down in . . . . . . County, M'yland, he, with another man, came up the Country to Look for Land. That they Came up as ffar as ffemrich's Island, upon y^{e} sea side, and, being upon a point of Land there, he and the other man saw an old post, with Large Brass nails in it. That he heard afterw^{ds} that was put there by y^{e} Dutch, in antient times, and that it was y^{e} bounds between Penn & Baltimore. That not long afterwards he was hired by two men at Snow Hill, a place Low down in . . . . . . County, in My'ld, to assist them, and be their Garde up to Whore Kill. he thinks they were Dutchmen, and were said to be privateers. they had a great deal of money, which they Carried on horse back, and when they Came out of y^{e} woods to the sea side, to y^{e} Southard of Indian river, one or both of them Lock'd back, or Southward, along y^{e} sea side, and swore they knew now where abouts they were, and, pointing to y^{e} Southerd, to . . . . . . Island, said there is Cape Henlopen. That he knew severall ffamilys on y^e South Side of Indian River, about that time, to Live under m^r Penn's Govern^t, and that he himself was comânded by y^e State of My'ld to assist in taking them prisoners, because they would not own L^d Balt's Gov^t, &c.

Woodman Stokely, fformerly lived on y^e S. Side of Indian River, on a neck of Land, between that and assáwarmert Creek. That about 40 years agoe Jonath. Baily was Sheriff of Sussex County, and often Sumôned Jurymen out of y^e said neck, who serv'd, accd'gly, as jurymen, at Lewis Town, then under prop^r Penn. That at that time y^e Reputed Bounds between My'l'd and Prop^r Penn's Go^t, was ffrom ffenwick's Island, on y^e sea side, and so about west, thro' an Indian Town, Called assawarmert, &c. That his Unckle, John Stokely, who then Liv'd in y^e said neck, to y^e Souherd of Indian River, was a justice of peace ffor Sussex County, &c. That he rem'bers y^e people on y^e South Side of Indian River were afterw'ds drove fforcibly ffrom their plantacôns by y^e M'ylders, &c. he rem'bers Cape by ffenwick's Island was Called Cape Hinlopen, now Comonly Called y^e ffalse Cape, &c.

John Prettyman says all y^t Woodman Stokely has say'd, & more distinctly.

Int. 21.—J. Logan, Marke Manlove, Ja. Potter, Tho. Powell, J. Logan, Marke Manlove.

Knows y^e neck of Land well. That y^e Lands on y^e West Side &c., are Called by y^e names of Dorset County, Talbot County, Queen Annes County, Kent County, and Cescil County, and ly under Maryl'd, &c. That the Lands on y^e East side of y^e said neck are Called y^e Three Countys of N. C., Kent & sussex on Dellaware, and are under y^e Gov^t of Prop^r Penn. That There are y^e Rivers of Chaplank & Chester, whose ffirst Springs, &c., rise in y^e said neck of Land, which Rivers empty themselves into y^e Bay of Chesapeak. That there are y^e Rivers or Creeks of Dover & Duck Creek, whose ffirst springs rise in y^e said neck of Land, which said River & Creek empty themselves into Dellaware Bay, and That y^e heads, or ffirst Springs of Chaplank, Chester, Dover, and Duck Creek, take their Rise out of one pond on y^e said neck, &c.

Ja. Potter & Thomas Powell, both Lives in My'l'nd. Say the same as Manlove, and that they have p'sonally and Lately been and view'd y^e ffirst Springs, &c.

Int. 22.—John Ball, John Garretson.

John Ball Kno's N. C. County, and has done so about 50 years. It was then under y^e Gov^t of *Prop^y Penn*, and is now under his ffam'ly. That he knew a Little Logg house about 12 ffoot square, with some split puncheons of wood before it ffil'd up with some daub on y^e Inside. That is, was built upon Christean Creek, in N. C. County, and not upon y^e Border of y^e County, for there were at that time sundry Inhabitants belonging to Gov^{r} Penn, who lived between there and M'y'land. That y^{e} said house, Called a ffort, was built upon Land said to belong to one Ogle, who held it under Gov^{r} Penn, &c. The house was a mean building of Round Loggs, and that y^{e} whole cost could not at that time, be above y^{e} value of 50 Shillings. That he knew it was built by L^{d} Balt., or some body for him to keep possesion there.

That there were six Irish men in it, and named, ... , Called Souldiers, and had firelocks. They lived peaceably and quietly, and went about among y^{e} neighbors without a'y shew of fforce. That there were no other people near that place who own'd L^{d} Balt. That y^{e} Inhabitants Could v'ry easily have removed them if they had been troublesome. But its Inhabitants were at that time but few, ev'ry body was glad of a neighbor. The Souldiers, as they were Called, Lived sometimes pretty well, & some times but poorly, &c. They Lived about 3 years there; that they went abroad towards My'ld in the winter to make merry, and in their Return, some were lost in y^{e} night, and y^{e} rest went away, and no p'son has ever been in possession of that place, or of any Lands thereabouts since, but such as own Prop^{r} Penn, &c.

John Garretson says much y^{e} same; his examin'd thys to in order to explain y^{e} Deposition taken on y^{e} Deft's Side concerning this ffort, else it would have been Improper.

Int. 23.—Sam^{l} Hollingsworth, Jn^{o} Musgrave, J. Logan.

Sam^{l} Hollingsworth says he Came with his ffather ffrom Ireland into N. C. County, in 1732, and about a year after, went with his ffather, who held an estate in y^{e} woods under Prop^{r} Penn, &c. That 4 or 5 men came to his ffather's house in Cold weather, towards evening, and desired to Lodge, &c. That the men stayed all night at his ffather's. and he heard them tell his ffather they were Come ffrom y^{e} mouth of Octorara Creek, and had run a Line for a division between L^{d} Balt. and Prop^{rs} Penn, and desired to Continue y^{e} same Eastw'ds towards Dellaware. That they went away next morning and ret'nd at night, and said they had ffinish'd y^{e} Line, &c. That among these p'sons, was one Called Col^{l} Talbot. That he heard & believes y^{e} same was run by Lord Balt'^{s} order or authority. That he Lived then about 3 quarters of a mile to y^{e} Northerd of y^{e} said Line; that he was well acquainted with it, which was plain for many years after, the Trees being marked high, by men on horseback. That it has ever since been known by y^{e} name of L^{d} Balt'^{s} Line, Col^{l} Talbot's Line, but more Commonly, Octorara Line, &c.

John Musgrave, who was . . . . in Hollingsworth's house, says y^{e} same.

J. Logan says much to Confirm this Line, tho' he never saw it.

Int. 24.—James Logan, S. Hollingsworth, & John Musgrave.

All agree that y^{e} Line has alw'ys been Cal'd a Division Line, and has been always regarded as such by Pensilvania, and that it was so for a long time by M'yl'd, but that of late years there have been many Incroachments made by y^{e} M'yl'ders, &c.

J. Logan is particular in all these things, and being y^{e} p'son who had y^{e} Granting of Lands, and has been y^{e} principal p'son made use of by our Gov^{r} in adjusting y^{e} Differences with y^{e} Gov^{t} of M'yl'd, which have arisen about y^{e} Incroachm^{ts} in these parts.

Int. 25.—J. Logan, Sam^{l} Hollingsworth, & Ja^{s} Musgrave.

All say that Col^{l} Talbot lived in Ma'yl'd, and have heard & do believe he was a Considerable man in that place, in L^{d} Balt^{o} service, and Imployed by him in y^{e} affairs of that Province, &c.

Int. 27.—Jn^{o} Rambo, J. Logan, S. Preston, Tho. Noxon.

John Rambo, of the Province of Jersey, knows y^{e} Province of Pen. and y^{e} 3 Countys; Has heard and does believe y^{e} 3 Countys, and some part of y^{e} place, now Pensilvania, was fformerly under y^{e} Dutch & Swedes, and afterw'ds under N. York . . . . their Gov^{r} & Chief magistrate; That New Castle was Called . . . . hook and y^{e} Lower part about y^{e} Capes Whore kill; That Dellaware was Called South River; That y^{e} Bay of Dellaware ends at Bombie Hook, and there y^{e} River begins; That he remembers when N. Castle, &c., was under y^{e} Gov^{t} of . . . . , and has been always since under Prop^{rs} Penn and his ffamily, and never under L^{d} Balt.

S. Preston knows y^{e} Province & Countys; has done so about 40 year; has heard & does believe, and so has heard ffrom y^{e} earliest Inhabitants, That y^{e} west side of Dellaware was ffirst settled by y^{e} Dutch & Swedes; He knows many of the old people of those Countys Living here when he Came ffirst to Pensilvania, who told him That N. C. was fformerly Called . . . . . . Hook; Kent County, S^{t} Jones; and Sussex, Whore Kill; That he knows y^{e} Bay & River of Dellaware, and that it was Called by y^{e} Dutch South River; that y^{e} Bay has always been agre'd to end and y^{e} River to begin at Bombie Hook; That he has heard, and is well satisfied, the 3 Countys have been under y^{e} Dutch, the Swedes, and likewise under y^{e} English Gov^{t} of N. York, and ever since under y^{e} Go^{t} of P^{r} Penn and his ffamily, &c., and never heard nor does believe they were under L^{d} Balt., or that he had any possession there, except for 2 or 3 year of a place Called a ffort at Christeen.

J. Logan speaks his knowledge of this ffrom y^{e} acc^{t} given him by y^{e} earliest Inhabitants, ffrom y^{e} records of New York, under whose Gov^{t} y^{e} 3 Countys have always been untile they Came into y^{e} hands of P^{r} Pen., &c., ffrom History, &c.

That Dellaware Bay & River was fformerly Called South River; That y^{e} Bay always agreed to end and y^{e} River to begin at Bombie

Hook; gives an acc^t of y^e antient names; That N. C. was called formerly new amstel; Kent, new Dale, & afterw'ds St. Jones, Sussex, Whore Kill, &c.

That none of those Countys were ever under Balt., &c.

Tho. Noxon Speaks ffully to y^e same, both ffrom old Books, maps, Records of N. York, &c., and y^e Grants he has seen in y^e hands of y^e Inhabitants of y^e 3 Lower Countys, with all which he is well acquainted; That N. C. was formerly called New amstel & Saidt Hook; That Kent was Called New Dale & S^t Jones; That Sussex was Called Whore Kill; this he speaks to particularly, ffrom y^e Exhibits ffrom N. York, &c.

That Dellaware Bay & River was Called by y^e Dutch South River and likewise New Port . . . . . . and believes no part of those Countys ever own'd y^e Gov^t of My'l'nd, &c.

Int. 28.—Jos. Wood, Will. Peterson, Jno. Musgrave, S. Hollingsworth.

Joseph Wood: Came into Dellaware before Pror^{rs} Penn had y^e Province; went up to Bur'lgton in . . . . . . and Came down to N. C. afterw'd, in y^e year 1682; There he saw Prop^r Penna. when he ffirst Landed ffrom England, and saw all y^e Ceremony of Livery & Seizin, both of Land and water, given, and Prop^r Penn Put into Possession of y^e Court house there, which was in y^e ffort; this was y^e ffirst time he saw W. Penn, and upon this occasion he remembers it, &c.; he has Lived in y^e upper parts of Pensilvania ever since.

W^m Peterson, of . . . . . . Remembers he saw Mr. Penn Come ashore at New Castle, where he was at that time, as above set fforth, and says Livry and Seizin was given by Moll & Herman to Prop^r Penn, and he ffirmly believes it was so, tho' he Can'ot be positive as to seeing y^e Particulars; he Liv'd a while in N. C. County, afterw'ds, but ever since in y^e Jersys.

Sam^l Hollingsworth & Jn^o Musgrave Can'ot say they saw Livry & Seizin given, but being then come unto N. C., ffrom Ireland, they heard the people who were present relate y^e whole Ceremony, at the very time, and they both believe it to be true.

Int. 29—J. Logan, Thos. Noxon, Tho. Jones.

J. Logan Knows y^e Bay & River well; has come into and gone out of y^e said Bay & River ffrom sea, &c., often times; has observed y^e Capes, &c. That there Comônly ffirst appears a Cape to y^e South of y^e Entrance into y^e said Bay, Coming ffrom sea, and that Cape, upon approaching nearer to it, disappears and vanishes. You after discover another Cape at y^e entrance into y^e said Bay, and that is the most northerly & true Cape. he has seen Severall old maps of this part of dellaware, one a Dutch map, and one an English map, published about 1672, in which maps there are 2 Capes Laid down to y^e Southerd of y^e Entrace into Dell. Bay. the most Southerly Cape

Laid down in said map is Called by y^{e} name of Cape Henlopen, and y^{e} most Northerly, lying at y^{e} South Side of ye Entrance into y^{e} said Bay, is called Cape Cornelius. That he understands y^{e} meaning of y^{e} words Henlopen or Helopen, which are double words, and signify, *going or running away*. That y^{e} distance ffrom y^{e} mouth of Dell. to Cape Henlopen is about . . miles.

Thomas Jones Speakes to y^{e} same, but not so strictly as to y^{e} maps. and Thom Speaks ffully to what said Logan said, within his own particular observation from y^{e} Sea.

Int. 30.—Jn^{o} Garretson, Jno. Ball, J. Logan, S. Hollingsworth, S. Preston, Jerem. Langhorn.

All those knew y^{e} Prov. & Countys above 40, some 50. years agoe, and Speaks Clearly to y^{e} Province and Countys having fformerly been joynd in Legislation, and afterwards to have distinct assemblys. as they have at this day, but all, both joynd & Separate, were, and are, held by P^{rs} Penn's auth'ty, and no other.

J. Logan Speaks to y^{e} number, and very particularly, and the others agree y^{e} number of Assemblys are y^{e} same with y^{e} number of years, for, that they are elected ev'ry year under Pr. Penn, & . . . . other. and here may be Shewd y^{e} application of y^{e} 3 Countys to be joynd in Legislation with y^{e} province. Exhibit . .

Int. 31.—Tho. Noxon, W^{m} Vanderspegell.

These two examined y^{e} Records at N. York and prove the Severall Books mark'd . . . to be true Copys of y^{e} Severall matters therein Contain'd taken from y^{e} publick Records at N. York, and examined by said Noxon & Vanderspegell. That they were Certified by y^{e} Officers who had y^{e} Keeping of y^{e} said Records of y^{e} Secretary's office of N. York, and sworn by him to be true Copys befor y^{e} Gov^{r} of N. York. That Noxon & Vanderspegell were present and saw this done, and y^{e} provincial Seal of y^{e} Gov^{t} of N. York affixed to them,

Int. 32.—Benj. Eastbum.

Int. 33.—W^{m} Shaw, Lindford Lardner.

They prove these papers marked 11, 12, 13 to be true Copys of y^{e} Records of N. Castle, and to be by them Compar'd with y^{e} Records, &c., proved before y^{e} Gov^{r} of Pensilvania by y^{e} Officers, &c., and y^{e} Provincial seal affix'd, &c.

Int. 34.—John Housman, Lindford Lardner.

They prove y^{e} papers No. 14, 15, 16 to be true Copys of y^{e} Records of Kent. Ex. and prov'd by y^{e} Officers before y^{e} Gov^{r}, and Seal'd with y^{e} Provin. Seal.

Int. 35.—Sheppard Kolluck.

Proves y^{e} papers No. 17, 18, 19 to be true Copys ffrom Sussex, &c. Compar'd with y^{e} Record. Certified and sworn to by y^{e} Officers before y^{e} Go^{r} of Pensilv^{a} and under y^{e} Provin^{l} Seal, &c.

Int. 62.—J. Logan, J. Steel, S. Preston, A. Hamilton.

J. Logan attended at all y^{e} meetings except y^{e} ffirst, at Newtown, in M'yl'd; y^{e} meeting in ffeby., 1732-3 at N. C., and y^{e} meeting at Joppa, in May, 1738. The others attended at ev'ry meet'g of y^{e} Comissers., except y^{e} absence of J. Steel and A. H., about one hour or two on y^{e} 3^{d} of ffeb'y af^{n}. All say they never rec'd any direct'n or Instructi'ns from y^{e} Comp^{lts}, or any on their behalf, to retard, delay, evade, &c., the execut. of y^{e} said Comission, nor ever attempted, endeav'rd to retard, delay, ffrustrate, &c., y^{e} execut. of y^{e} said comission, and that they were always desir'd and directed by y^{e} Comp^{lts} to proceed in y^{e} Execut. of y^{e} Said Articles with all ffairness and expedition, and that they endeavored to their utmost to do so.

Here it may be propper to say that J. Logan was examin'd to y^{e} ffoll'ing Interrogaty's, which Concern y^{e} Comissers. only, and gave answers to them agreeable to y^{e} Report, and prove ye Exhibits & Report.

J. Steel gave answers to y^{e} ffoll'g Interrogatorys, agreeable to y^{e} Report, and proves y^{e} Exhibits & Report.

S. Preston gave answers to the folli'g Interrogat'rys, agreeable to y^{e} Report, and proves y^{e} Exhibits & Report.

A. H. Exam'd to y^{e} 63 Int., and answer'd agreeable to y^{e} truth that y^{e} Comss'rs of M'yl'd us'd all means to avoid y^{e} Execut^{n} of y^{e} Articles.

And to Int. 109 he answer'd ffully, and as in that Int. y^{e} witness is requir'd to give the reasons that Induced him to believe the Com'ss^{rs} of Ma'yl'd never intended to Carry y^{e} Articles into Execut., he begins with their Conduct at their ffirst meeting at Newtown, and so goes throw y^{e} severall meetings, with a narrative of the Constant evasions, &c., of L^{d} B. Comis^{rs}, and Concludes that for these reasons he is fully Convinc'd they never intended to Carry y^{e} articles into execut.

Int. 92.—Jerem. Langhorn.

But to Introduce this was examin'd to y^{e} 1 part of Int. 113, which leads him to give an acct. of y^{e} articles of agree^{t} between Comp^{bls} and Deft.

And to y^{e} 92 Int., Jer. Langhorn says he was pres't at Joppa, and names ye Comissrs. who met on both sides; that the place of meeting was remote, and wanted suitable entertainm't ffor, &c. That when y^{e} Comss'rs met, those of Pensilva^{a} Complain'g of being fformerly deny'd Clerks to keep minutes, and y^{e} misunderstandings that had arisen am'g y^{e} Comssrs by that means, Insisted upon p'sons not of y^{e} number of y^{e} Comiss'rs to be prest which, with difficulty on y^{e} said pt. y^{e} Comrs. of M'yl'd was, yielded to. That y^{e} Comissrs. of M'yl'd, y^{e} 2^{d} day of their meeting, as he remembers, propos'd an adjourn^t, but is sure they propos'd it, which was oppos'd by y^e Comiss'rs of Pensilvania. Among the reasons assign'd for adjourning, y^e waiting on Lord Balt., then bound up to visit y^e Gov^r of N. York, at Burlington, was one, tho' they refused to let that be assign'd in y^e m'nte of adjourn^t. It is above . . miles from Phila^d to Joppa. The Comissr^s of Pensilvan. did, after a long time, agree to y^e m'nte of adjournm't. but ye same was manifestly for y^e Conveniency of ye M'yl'd Comiss^{rs}.

Int. 93^d.

Jeremiah Langhorn says a Quorum of . . . . The Comiss^{rs} on both sides met at Joppa, &c., and then much was said about y^e dimensions of y^e Circle directed to be run about New Castle, and the Comissrs. of Pensilvania desired that what past there, &c., might be put into writing, to avoid y^e misunderstanding that happen'd fformerly, &c., and y^e same was done accordingly on both sides, and witnes'd by y^e Examinate and one John Beale, of M'yl'd.

Int. 94, 95, 96, 97.

Jerem. Langhorn answer'd to these by referring himself to y^e severall papers that past between y^e Comiss'rs at their severall meetings at Joppa . . . . , and proves all y^e papers.

Sam^l preston speakes very particularly, as does A. H., to y^e Imposition of Calling y^e Comiss^{rs} of Pensilva. to that place, &c., and y^e unworthy Conduct of y^e M'yld Comiss^{rs} in proposing an adjour^t to Capes of Dellaware without any Intention of going there, &c.

Int. 106.—W. Biddle, J. Logan, S. Preston.

N. Biddle proves y^e writings; That B, No. 1, is a *true Copy* of a notice served by the examinate upon Go^r Ogle.

The substance of y^e 107 Int. is answered by A. H., and some others of y^e Comiss'rs, in their answers to other Interrogatorys, where they prove y^e Report.

Int. 109.—J. Logan, S. Preston, A. H.

They have all spoke to y^e particular times of meeting acc'ding to y^e Report; That there was sufficient time to run y^e Lines, &c.; That y^e not run'g out y^e said Lines, &c., were not prevented by non attendance, but y^e . . . . Comissr was a diff'ence in opinion; all agree that it was resolved upon ffrom y^e ffirst meeting by y^e Comiss^{rs} on y^e part of M'yl'd not to execute y^e articles.

Int. 110.—Geo. Fitzwater on a Cross Interrog., J. Logan, S. Preston.

Knew y^e Bay of Dellaware, &c.; have sail'd often up and down y^e same. The northermost part of y^e said Bay is at Bomby Hook, about . . . . . miles below the Town of N. Castle. They never measur'd y^e distance between N. C. and y^e head of y^e Bay or Bomby Hook, but the' knew y^e Ground and have travel'd it often ffor about 40 years by—

111.—Edw'd Chartiers, Col'e^{r} of his Majesty's Customs in . . . . County, M'yl'nd.

Ed. Charles proves y^{e} M'yl'd Lawbook to be y^{e} Laws of that Province, and as such allowed in all their Courts; says he believes y^{e} words Territorys in y^{e} severall arts. refer'd to in y^{e} Inter'ty mean y^{e} 3 Countys of N. C., K. & Sussex.

Int. 112.—Ab^{m} Allman, John Carnan, John M^{c}Arthur, George Lawson, John Scot, Andrew Porter, Edw'd Chartiers.

All prove dutys paid by the'selves on Rum Imported into M'yl'd ffrom y^{e} County of N. C., and that lately. That they were paid to Balt. officers, &c., and as they believe by y^{e} Laws of M'yl'd.

Int. 113.—Abrah. Tayler proves y^{e} Execut. of y^{e} articles of agreem^{t} by L^{d} Balt. & y^{e} Compl^{ts} in London, and Likewise y^{e} Com'issions Executed by y^{e} Compl^{ts} to their Comiss^{rs}.

Int. 114.—Abraham Taylor.

Int. 117.—(This should be 116.) Sam^{l} Hassell proves Exhibit.

Tho' . . . . . upon y^{e} same Interogat'y proves the Report of y^{e} Com'issrs as sworn to before him when deliver'd in by y^{e} Com'iss'ers in presence of Gov^{r} Gordon and y^{e} provincial seal to it.

Pat. Baird, Secretary to y^{e} Gov^{r} upon y^{e} same Interog. proves the papers ffound in y^{e} Secret'ys office to wit.

A. Hamilton upon y^{e} same proves y^{e} Report of y^{e} Com'iss'rs, the Draught of y^{e} Town of New Castle to be an old Draught in which y^{e} names of y^{e} owners of some Lotts are wrote by one Delagraige, an antient Inhabitant and Magistrate of that place, and who died many years, above 40 years agoe.

Int. 117.—Cha. Brockden, Keeper of y^{e} . . . . . . office, proves the papers out of his office.

Int. 120.—Gideon Griffith, Geo. Ross, Abr. Tayl'r.

Gid. Griffith says, L. B. Came to N. C., by Land, ffrom M'yl'd. That he stay'd at least a day, and walked about y^{e} Town. That he went to Phila^{d}, ffrom N. C., by Land, and return'd thither again after some time, by Land, and so went away, by Land, to M'yl'd.

Geo. Ross, says y^{e} Same.

Abraham Taylor, says he saw Lord Balt. in Phila^{d}, where he stay'd some days; walked about y^{e} Town. That he went ffrom Philad. by water to Burl'gton, and stay'd there severall days. That he believes he return'd ffrom Burlgton by Land, on y^{e} Jersey Shore, to y^{e} fferry, opposite to Philad^{a}, and Came ffrom there over Dellaware to this City, where he stay'd some time, and then return'd to M'yl'd.

121.—Gid. Griffith, Sam^{l} Preston, Ed. Charles, of Maryland, Abr. Tayl'r, Geo. Ross, all have Travel'd ffrom N. Castle to Philad., and all agree there is no Bay or River that parts N. C. County ffrom Pensilva. That y^{e} distance ffrom N. C. to Phila^{d} is near 40 miles.

That they do not believe any man can believe Pensilvania is on one side of Dellaware, & N. C. on y^e other, because travellers must see y^e River dellaware, by which New Castle is bounded to y^e Easterd, and in travelling up north ffrom New C. to Philad^a, y^e Traveller Cannot ffail to see y^e River Dellaware to y^e Eastward, in many places, and at his arrival at Philad^a, Sees Philad^a Likewise Bounded to y^e Easterd by y^e said River.

122.—Edward Charles is Collector of his Majesty's Customs in . . . . . . County, in y^e Province of M'yl'd, has been so . . years, and is ffar acquainted with y^e Trade of that province, as belongs to his office, and with y^e dutys arising upon shipping, &c. That Ships Trading into and out of y^e Province of M'yl'd pay a duty of 3^s Sterl'g pr. Tun to y^e prop^r or Go^r. That y^e vessells belonging to N. C. K. & Sussex, on Dellaware, are deemed Vessells lyable to pay that duty of 3^s per Tun, mention'd in y^e Act referr'd to in page 44. That he does not know or remember any time when y^e shipping, &c., of the 3 Countys were not Lyable to pay that duty.

That he does believe the Inhabitants of y^e said 3 Countys, tho' having plantations of 50 a^s of Land, Seated in one of ye said Countys, and having resided there for one year, are not deem'd Inhabitants of M'yl'd, nor are they entitled to y^e privilege of Residents in y^e Province of M'yl'd, neither y^e meaning of y^e act of Assembly referr'd to in page 30 of that Law book.

Int. 123.—Tho. Noxon, Jacob Hulings, Tho. Miles, Benj. Eastburn.

Tho. Noxon says the maps now shewd, mark'd PEN., was drawn by B. E., Surv'y^r Generall of y^e Province of P. & Countys, &c., and does believe it to be a true draught of y^e Lands and waters lying on y^e West Side of Dellaware & y^e sea as ffar as y^e said draught extends, and believes it to be v'ry near a true draught of y^e Lands on y^e head of Chesapeake Bay and y^e Rivers Bohemia, Elk and North east, because he is well acquainted with all the Lands thereabouts, ffrom Draughts and surveys of y^e Lands upon Dellaware, and y^e Creeks Issuing out of Dellaware, and has actually surv'y'd many of them. That y^e Line on ye said map, marked A, with y^e Letter M at y^e west end of y^e said Line, Issues out of Chesapeake Bay. That y^e name of y^e Creek at y^e East end of y^e said Line A, at y^e Letter N., is called Appoqueneme Creek, and Issues out of Dellaware. That y^e waters at y^e West end of y^e said Line, Called Bohemia, and y^e waters at y^e East end of y^e said Line, Called Appoqunemy, do both eb and fflow.

That y^e Distance between y^e waters at y^e Letter M, at ffull tide, to y^e water at y^e Letter N, at ffull Tide, before y^e Tide was Interupted by a mill, was no more than . . . miles, but a mill being built upon y^e head of Appoquinmey Creek, at y^e Letter in the Great Dam, has stop'd y^e tide ffrom fflowing so high as usual, and, therefore, y^e

Distance between y^e mill Dam, at y^e Letter N, to which y^e Tide can fflow to high water, at y^e Letter M, is no more than . . . . this he Knows well, having Carefully and Lately exa'nd y^e distance, &c.

That he knows a great part of y^e Peninsula, both above and below the Isthmus, and he is well assured there is no place on y^e said Pen'sula where y^e Tide waters, Isuing out of Chesapeake or Susquehana, approach or Come so near y^e Tide water Issuing out of y^e Bay or River of Dellaware approach or Come so near one another as they do at y^e before ment'd Line A.

Benj. Eastburn, who drew the map, speaks fully to the same with Tho. Noxon.

Tho. Miles & Jacob Hulings, two Gent., both Surveyors, belonging to New Jersey, have view'd and taken y^e Distance, &c., in Company with Tho. Noxon, and, as they are p'sons residing in another Govern^t, are without exception, and they say y^e same things as to y^e Tide waters & distance between y^e Letters M and N at y^e west end of y^e Line A.

Int. 124.—Tho. Noxon, Jacob Hulings, Tho. Miles.

Those 3 men say y^e waters at y^e west end of y^e Line B, and at y^e Letter O, is Comonly Called Chesapeake Bay, and y^e waters at y^e East end of y^e said Line, at y^e Letter P, is Called Dellaware River; That y^e waters at y^e West end of y^e said Line, at y^e Letter O, are distant ffrom y^e water, at y^e East end of y^e said Line, at y^e Letter P, not above . . . . miles; the reason of their knowledge is because they have Carefully examined y^e distance between y^e waters at y^e Letters O & P; That there is no place upon y^e said Peninsula where y^e Bay of Chesapeake or y^e River Susquehanna approaches or Come so near to y^e Bay or River of Dellaware as they do at y^e Letters O & P, at y^e East and West end of y^e Line B.

Int. 125.—B. Eastburn.

The Line marked B A L, &c., is sometimes Called L^d Balt. Line, sometimes Call'd Talbot's Line, and often Called Octorara Line. It is Called L^d Balts because it's said it was run by his order, and Talbot's Line because it was run by him and his Comp'y, and it is Called Octorara Line because it begins at y^e mouth of Octorara Creek. That he has heard, and does believe, y^e said Line was run by Col Talbot, of M'yl'd, by Lord Balt's order, for a division Line between the Province of M'yl'd & Penslvania. That y^e said Line began at y^e mouth of Octorara Creek, which runs out of Susqehanna, and run eastward towards Dellaware. That there are . . people settled to y^e Southerd of y^e said Line. That they Claim their Lands under Balt., &c., and own y^e Gov^t of M'yl'd. That he knows *none* to y^e South of y^e said Line who hold their Lands under y^e Prop^rs of Pensilvania. That y^e people settled on y^e North side of y^e said Line are, m'y of them, belonging to y^e Gov^t of Pensilva., &c.,

and a . . . . ffamilys settled to y^{e} Northerd of y^{e} said Line own y^{e} Gov^{t} of M'yl'd. That those who Live to y^{e} northerd of y^{e} said Line, and own y^{e} Go^{t} of M'yl'd, are most of them but Late Settlers.

That y^{e} Line, marked T E M, is Called y^{e} Temporary Line, and was Run as ffar Northerd as y^{e} River Susqehanna in 173– By Col^{l} Linn Gale, y^{e} p'son present, and one Comiss'er or p'son app'ted by L^{d} Balt., or his Go^{r}, on y^{e} one part, and Rd. Peters and Lawrence Growdon , the p'sons appointed by y^{e} Gov^{r} of Penslva, on y^{e} other part, and by . . . Ramsy and . . . . . . Surveyors on y^{e} part of M'yl'd, and this Examinate are said Light ffoot Surveyors on y^{e} part of Pensilva., in pursuance of an order of his Majesty in Council, &c. The said Temporary Line is to y^{e} Northerd of y^{e} Line marked B A L . . . . miles, where the cross y^{e} River Susquehanna, &c.

Int. 126.—W^{m} Till, Tho. Noxon, Benjamin Chew.

William Till, of Sussex County, says there are about . . . . . . Taxables in Sussex County, and that y^{e} other Inhabitants, he believes, may be, or are, 6 times as many. That there are . . . . . Churches, One Court-house and Prison, & 00 meeting-houses in y^{e} said County.

Tho. Noxon, of New Castle County, says there are . . . . Taxables in N. C. County, and y^{e} other Inhabitants are 7 to one. There are . . . . . Churches, one Court-house & prison, and . . . meeting-houses in y^{e} said County.

Benj. Chew, of Kent County, says there are . . . . . Taxables, and that y^{e} other Inhabitants bear a proportion of . . to one. That there are . . . . Churches, one Court-house & Prison, and . . . . meeting-houses in y^{e} said County.

Int. 128. Benjamin Eastburn, Surveyor generall of Pensilvania, and y^{e} 3 Countys, &c., says he is well acquainted with y^{e} publick Records, which Contain ye Grants of Lands in y^{e} said Province and Countys. That he has seen great numbers of Grants of Lands, &c., upon y^{e} said Publick Records, &c. That those Titles are some ffrom y^{e} *Dutch* at New York, others, under y^{e} D. of York's Go^{t}, at N. York, and others, under Prop^{rs} Penn and his family, but never any Grants to any p'son within y^{e} said Province & Countys of Land by L^{d} Balt. his agents, or officers.

Int. 129.—B. Eastburn to L^{d} Balt. map.

Int. 130, but ffirst to 1 part of Int. 118.

Tho. . . . . . . Says y^{e} Bay, or water to y^{e} Northerd of Cheasapeake Bay, on y^{e} said map, is now Called Dellaware Bay. The Capes Laid down to easterd & westerd, or above and below ye Entrance into Dellaware, are on y^{e} said map, called Cape May and Cape Cornelius. That he has seen other maps, but does not describe them particularly, which have y^{e} same Capes Laid down by y^{e} same names, or as they are in y^e^ map now before him. That he never saw any map of y^e^ said Bay of Dellaware before y^e^ year 1680, in which y^e^ said Capes were Called by other names. That he does not know when y^e^ said Dutch map was published, but believes it to be an old map. That he being in Holland . . . . . years agoe, was buying some maps, and purchased the map now shew'd him, by meer accident, amongst others, &c.

Benjamin Eastburn says as above, except as to buying y^e^ map in holland, and says he has seen other maps of Dellaware Bay, &c., before y^e^ year, 1680, with ye Capes of Dellaware Laid down by y^e^ same names, but none before that time with y^e^ Capes Call'd by any other names. He knows y^e^ map in Ogilby's America, and refers to a Sweed's map of the Bay, which has y^e^ Capes Called by y^e^ same names, &c.

131.—James Hendricks, John Hans Steelman, Elis. Murphie, Margt. Allen.

James Hendricks knows y^e^ Province of M'y'ld & Penslva., &c, Knows y^e^ Bay of Chesapeake, and especially y^e^ River Susquehana, which river runs thro. part of M'y'ld into Pensilvania, &c. That he has seen Indian Towns, & an Indian ffort. That about 40 year agoe, he went ffrom Dellaware River, where he then dwelt westward into y^e^ woods to search for mines. That in his travells, he Came to a Creek Called Octorara, and being design'd over The River Susquehanna, he Came to an Indian ffort, standing upon, or near y^e^ mouth of y^e^ said Creek, where it ffalls into Susquehanna River, where Indians then dwelt, and borrowed of the Indians a Canoe to cross y^e^ River Susquehanna, which he did. That he believes it has been a ffort, for that y^e^ Indians told him so; and he saw at that time y^e^ wood, or Timber standing, and banks of earth, which had been thrown up about the Town for the defense of y^e^ Indians, which is the way they make their fforts, but their Towns are not so Inclosed; and that he knew no Indian ffort higher up on y^e^ west side of Susquehanna River.

John Hans Steelman an old Indian Trader knows Ma'yl'd & Pensilva. well, and that y^e^ River Susquehanna runs thro. M'yl'd and Pens'lvania both. That he has seen Indian Towns & fforts. That he has seen an Indian ffort on y^e^ East side of Susquehanna near y^e^ mouth of Octorara Creek, where y^e^ same ffalls into Susquehanna. That he had a Cabbin & Store of Goods and Liv'd with y^e^ Indians in that place about 40 years agoe. That he knows it had been a ffort for that, at that time there was y^e^ part of y^e^ Timber standing and y^e^ Banks which had been thrown up for y^e^ Indians defence, and that y^e^ way of y^e^ Indians making their fforts is to Cut wood and stick it down & throw up earth to it.

That y^e^ Indians of that place had often told him of y^e^ Battles they had ffought in that ffort, and upon a Cross Interogat'y he says he knew no Indian ffort higher up Susquehanna at that time.

Elizabath Murphee says she knows Pens'lvania and some of ye upper part of M'yl'd. That she knows ye River Susquehanna and that ye same River thro. M'yl'd in Pen'lvania. That she has seen an old Indian ffort, that an Indian Town is open in that way they about it where they plant, &c., but an Indian ffort is Inclos'd with wood stuck in ye Ground and earth thrown up to it. That she has seen an old Indian ffort upon susquehanna River near ye mouth of ye Creek Called Octorara. That she believes ye same was an Indian ffort because when she went up with her ffather Jonas Areskine, between 30 & 40 years agoe to live at Octorara among the Indians of whom he had obtain'd leave. That her ffather Lived there and in plowing up ye Ground ffor Corn there were Banks of Earth which they were obliged to Levell. That her ffather who had traded long among ye Indians told her these were ye Banks of the old Indian ffort. That ye old Indians who then Liv'd at ye same place had often told her that was their ffort, that there had been many Battles ffought there. That she had seen great numbers of deads men's Bones in plowing up ye Ground there, and was told these were ye bones of ye men who were kil'd there. That she never knew any other Ind. ffort, &c.

Margaret Allen, who is sister to Elizabeth Murphee, Speakes ye same things, but more ffully, That she never knew a'y other Indian ffort, &c.

Int. 132.—James Hendricks.

Being early acquainted with ye Settlers upon Susquehanna, and having Traded Long among ye Indians, does not believe any Englishmen had ever Travel'd up Susquehanna as ffar as Conestogo. before the year 1682, and ye reason of his beliefe is, that he never heard any of ye Conestogo Indians talk so, while he believes they would have done if any such they had been.

Int. 20, Continued.—John Prettyman says all that Woodman Stokely has said, and more distinctly.

And ye Bill prays yt pltes may be at libty to examine their witns to p'petuate their Testimony, & yt they may be Quieted in ye possion of sd 3 Lowr Countys, and yt ye sd recited Articles of Agreemt of ye 10th May, 1732, may be Decreed to be in full force, & to be forthwith specifically p'formed & Carry'd into execucon in all respects, & yt ye sd doubts abt ye Circle & Center, & all other difficultys removed & cleared up, by ye Decree of this Court, (ye pltes offering to fix ye Center in ye middle of Newcastle Town,) & yt ye Deft. may pursuant to his Covts in sd agreemt, make further assurances to ye pltes of sd province of Pensilva, & sd 3 Lowr Countys to be bounded accdig to sd Arts of 10th May, 1732, and pay ye pltes all their Comrs Cost & otherwise relating to ye executing sd Agreemt, & to ye sd peticon of Defts to his Ma'ty, in Augt, 1734; & yt ye pltes may have all other equitable *relief*, & may have special Injunccon to Quiet them. Their Grantes, Tenants, & Occupy^{rs}, claiming under y^{e} pl^{tes}, & those from whom they derive Title as af^{d}, in y^{e} peaceable possion & enjoym^{t} s^{d} province of Pensilv^{a}, & 3 Low^{r} Countys to be bounded as af^{d}, Is y^{e} Scope of y^{e} Bill.

THE BOUNDARY IN CHANCERY.

Between Jn^{o}, Tho^{s}, and Rich^{d} Penn, Esq^{s},
Compl^{ts},
and
Charles, L^{d} Baltimore, Defts.
In y^{e} Chancery of G^{t} Brittain.

Setts forth:

The Bill filed 21 June, 1735, fol. 454.

Folio (1) in Close Copy.

That y^{e} Compl^{ts} are y^{e} 3 surviving sons of W^{m} Penn, Esq, Dec^{d}, late proprietary of y^{e} province of Pennsylvania & 3 Lower Countys of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex on Delaware, adjoining to s^{d} province, in America.

Description of ye peninsula.

That in America is a certain Peninsula shooting out from y^{e} Main Continent Southw^{ds} into y^{e} Atlantick Ocean, bounded on y^{e} West by Chesapeak Bay, on y^{e} East, on y^{e} lower or m^{t} Southerly p^{t} thereof, by y^{e} Atlantick Sea, & more Northw^{ds} on y^{e} same East side by y^{e} Estuary of Delaware, & as it runs further Northw^{ds} tow^{ds} y^{e} main Continent, is bounded by Delaware River, w^{ch} runs between y^{e} s^{d} Peninsula on y^{e} West, & y^{e} Territory now called West New Jersey, but heretofore called successively New Belgia, New Netherlands & New England on y^{e} East.

Captn. Smith, ye first Discovr. His Book & map of Virga, &c.

That y^{e} s^{d} peninsula & pts, contiguous was first Discovered by Capt. Jno. Smith, an Englishman, in or ab^{t} 1606, who gave names to sev^{l} pt^{s} thereof of y^{e} Continent . . . . . . ag^{t} s^{d} Peninsula on y^{e} Western side of Chesapeak Bay, & after his return from y^{t} voyage, published a Book of his Voyage & Discoverys, w^{ch} was printed in 1624, & thereto annexed a map of s^{d} Peninsula, & Sev^{l} adjacent pts. of wh. was then called by y^{e} Gen^{l} name of Virginia, w^{ch} Book is Intitled "The Gen. History of Virginia, New England & y^{e} "Sumer Isle, wth y^{e} names, y^{e} Adventurers, planters & Governour "from their first beginning, Ano. 1584, to this present 1624, wth y^{e} proceedings of those sev^{l} Colonys, "& y^{e} Accidents y^{t} befell them in all their Journeys "& Discov. Also y^{e} maps & Descriptions of all those Countrys, "their Condition, People, Goverm^{t} Customs & Religion yet known, "divided into 6 Books, by Capt^{n} John Smith, sometimes Governor in "the Countrys & Admiral of New England. London, printed by "R. E., & J. H., for Mich^{l} Sparkes, 1624." And y^{e} s^{d} Book & map of Virginia are well known & esteemed, & constantly reckon'd ye earliest Accot, Description & map ever given of those parts by any Englishman, And ye sd map contd ye Degrees of Longitude & Latitude, acc'ding to ye then best observations.

The East side of sd peninsula 1st Settled by Swedes & Dutch & ye possion & sevl names of yt Settlement.

That on ye Eastern side of & also above ye sd Peninsula, wth in the main Continent, & towls ye Sea, & ye Estuary & River of Delaware was time imemorial a Settlemt of Sweedish Xtians, wch was afterwds in 1609, for many years after Inhabited by Dutch Xtians, & wch for many yrs past, ever since 1663, has been in ye poss'ion of ye late Jas Duke of York, & of ye Complts Fat & since, & now of ye Complts & has been sometimes called ye Settlemt on Delaware, sometimes Delaware only, sometimes ye province of Delaware, sometimes ye 3 Lower Countys, sometimes ye 3 Lower Countys of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, & sometimes by ye name of Territorys belonging to Pensilva, all of wch names did and do mean ye same Settlemts heretofore Seated & Inh'ted by ye Swedes & Dutch as afsd.

Peticon to K. C. 1st for a Grant to Cecilius, Ld. Baltimore, yt Maryland, wth p'mision, p'tions thereof.

20th June, 1632.

That sevl yrs after sd Discov'y by Capt. Smith, & some four after the publication of his sd Book & map in 1624, & when there was no other map of sd peninsula & parts adjasent done by any Englishman extant, nor any History or Description thereof known or used, save ye sd Capt. Smith's sd Book & map, Cecilius, then Baron of Baltimore, in Ireland, in 1632, peticond K. Chas 1st for leave to transport a Colony of English into a certain Country in America not then Cultivated & planted, tho' certain p'ts Inhabited by Barbarians, ignorant of God, & for a Grant thereof to him & his Heirs forever, wth certain powrs for ye Governmt thereof. His sd Ma'ty, by his L'res patent under ye Gt Seal, dated at Westminstr ye 20th June, 1632, reciting sd petition of sd Cecilius for a Grant of such a Country as before described, Granted to Sd Cecilius, in ffee, 2 Tracts of Land, One whereof was pt of ye sd peninsula, and ye other was pt of ye Main Land, lying westwd of such pt of sd Peninsula, & on ye West of Chesapeak Bay, wch Tracts are described in sd patent as folls, viz: 1st, all yt pt of a Peninsula lying in ye pts of America between ye Ocean on ye east, Chesapeak Bay on ye west, & divided from ye other pt thereof by a Right Line drawn from ye promontory or Head of Land call'd Watkin's point, in sd Bay, near Wigheo River, on ye west, to ye Ocean on ye east, & between yt Bound on ye South as far Northwd as yt pt of ye Estuary of Delaware, wch Lyes under ye 40th degree of N. Lat., where New England ends. The sd Tracts, as all yt Tract of Land wthin ye Bounds afsd, namely from Delaware Bay in a Right Line by ye Degree afsd, as farr as to ye true Meridian of ye First Fountain of ye River pottowmak, & thence tending Southwds to ye farther Bank of ye sd River, & following ye West & South side thereof unto a certain place called Cinquach, situate upon y^{e} mouth of y^{e} said River, where it falls into y^{e} s^{d} Bay of Chesapeak, & from thence by y^{e} shortest Line to Watkin's point af^{sd}, (so y^{t} all y^{t} Tract of Land divided by y^{e} s^{d} Line drawn between y^{e} Ocean & Watkin's point into Cape Charles, & all its app't'ces sho'd remain excepted to his Ma'ty, his Heirs, & Su'ssors forever,) and thereby also Granted to y^{e} s^{d} Cecilius, in fee, all Islands & Isletts wthin y^{e} Limitts afs^{d}, & w^{ch} were in y^{e} ocean wthin 10 Leagues Eastwards, and erected y^{e} s^{d} Granted Lands into a province by y^{e} name of Maryland, as by s^{d} L'rs patent appears.

Smith's map only ye Rule for Descripcons in sd patent.

That y^{e} s^{d} Tracts so described & Granted in & by y^{e} s^{d} patent to s^{d} Cecilius were so bounded by y^{e} help of s^{d} Capt^{n} Smith's s^{d} Book & map of Virg^{a}, & no other, for y^{t} map only & no other then extant has all y^{e} names & p'sent bounds of y^{e} sev^{l} places mencon'd in s^{d} patent, agreeable to those mencon'd & used in y^{e} s^{d} patent.

Land lying under ye 40th Degree Granted to sd Cecilius.

That, acc'ding to s^{d} patent, y^{e} Head or m^{t} Northern part of all y^{e} Lands thereby Granted to s^{d} Cecilius was to extend only so farr as 'till it subjoined to such p^{t} of y^{e} estuary of Delaware as lay under y^{e} 40th Degree, & y^{t} only 1 mile or 2 at most, (if any of y^{e} estuary of Delaware lyes wthin or under s^{d} 40th Degree,) thereby excluding all under s^{d} 40th Degree, viz^{t}: such Lands as did lye from 39th Degrees Compleat to 40th Degree Compleat, w^{ch} is at least 60 Geometrical, or 69 English Statute, miles, & y^{t}, as appears by Descripscons in s^{d} patent, no pt. of w^{ch} did lye under 40th Degree was or cou'd be intended to be Granted to s^{d} Cecilius.

The 39th Degree Compleat being ye uppermost Northern Bound of ye sd granted pt. of sd peninsula.

Descripcon of wt was then called New England.

That y^{e} pt. of y^{e} said peninsula so Granted is men^{d} to be Bounded on y^{e} East by y^{e} Main Ocean, w^{ch} agrees wth y^{e} other Descripcon in s^{d} patent, & makes y^{e} 39th Degree Compleat to be y^{e} utmost Head or Northern Bound of y^{e} s^{d} granted pt. of a peninsula, in regard y^{t} y^{e} Ocean does only so farr bound y^{e} s^{d} peninsula on y^{e} East, & had his s^{d} late Ma'ty intended to Grant Lands any further North, y^{e} main Ocean alone was not a p'per Boundary of such Lands higher than y^{e} 39th Degree Compleat, w^{ch} is further confirmed by y^{e} Description in^{e} y s^{d} patent, in regard y^{e} p^{t} of a peninsula therein granted in, to extend Northw^{ds} only to y^{t} pt. of y^{e} estuary of Delaware as lay under y^{e} 40th Degree, where New England Ended, & what was then Generally called New England (& is now divided in to Jerseys, New York, Rhode Island, providence plantations, Connecticutt, Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, province of Main) lay Eastw^{ds} of y^{e} s^{d} Peninsula & of Delaware River, & y^{e} nearest point of it extended Southw^{ds} quite to or wthin 3 or 4 miles of y^{e} 39th Degree Compleat, according to y^{e} Observacons of those times.

No pt. of sd Peninsula reaches ye 40th Deg. Compleat.

That ye sd 1st Tract of Land Granted in & by ye sd patent is described as part of a Peninsula, whereas had ye Bounds of yt Tract been meant to extend to ye 40th Degree Compleat no part of ye sd Peninsula reaches that Degree Compleat, ye Line thereof lying farr Northwds of sd Pensula & above ye Isthmus yt concludes it.

When ye sd patent was made to ye sd Cecilius one pt. of ye sd Pen'sula, vizt: ye Eastern side towds ye sea, & ye Estuary & River of Delaware, lay, acc'ding to ye knowledge of those times, more Northwds than ye 39th Degree Compleat.

The 3 Low'r Countys then seated by Swedes & Dutch, & not granted by or in possion of his sd late Ma'ty.

That ye pt of ye Head of ye sd Pensula, wch is now called ye 3 L'r Countys, was then seated by Swedes & Dutch, & his sd late Ma'ty not poss'ed thereof, nor did he Grant ye sd Cecilius peticon for ye same, but only for a Country not then Cultivated, tho' in certain pts Inhabited by savages ignorant of God.

The Swedes & Dutch enjoyed their sd settlemts long after ye Granting sd patent, & ye sd Cecelius wrongfully seated pt of ye North side of sd pen'sula.

That on ye Granting ye sd patent to ye sd Cecilius he or his Decendts took & have ever since been in possion of ye sd prem'es so granted to him, and ye Sweedes & Dutch Successively for many years after possed & Enjoyd their sd Antient Settlemt, on ye West side of Delaware, above ye 39th Deg. Compleat, & bounding Eastwd on ye sea & Delaware River, but as ye se Sweedish & Dutch Settlemts did not extend Westwds quite across ye sd Pen'sula to Chesapeak Bay, & his sd late Ma'ty & successrs not having for near 50 yrs after date of sd patent made any Grant of sd Country on back or more Northwds than sd Tracts so granted to sd Cecilius, ye same being possed by ye Indian Natives, ye sd Cecilius & Descendts did, in Disinherison of his Ma'ty, take possion of some Lands on ye Western side of sd pen'sula, above ye 39th Degree Compleat, to wch they had no title till one was made by the Complts to ye Defts, as hereinafter menconed.

The Dutch held 3 Lower Countys as pt of, & necessary to their Gt or Settemt.

That ye Dutch held ye 3 Lowr Countys as appretaining to a Gter Settlemt upon a very large Tract of Land, pt of wh is so generally called New England, & yt it was necessary to those who enjoyed ye G'ter Settlemt to have ye 2 Lowr Countys, on accot of ye Dangerous Navigation on ye River Delaware, & yt ye ports & Havens all lye on ye Western side of sd River.

K. Chas. 2d Grantd to ye Duke of York, pt of New England, &c., wch includes sd Swedes & Dutch Settlemts, by patent, dated 12th March, 1664.

That in 1664, K. Chas ye 2d, took from ye Dutch & Swedes, all their sd antient Settlemts, & being then, for ye first time, seizd thereof in right of his Crown, did by his Lres patent, dated 12th March, 1664, Grant in fee to his Bror Jas, Duke of York, all yt pt of ye main Land of New England, beginning at St. Croix, next adj'g to New Scotland, & thence extending along ye Sea Coast to pemaquine or pemaquid, & up Northwds to ye head of ye River thereof, & thence to ye River of Thinebequine, & so upwds, by ye shortest Course to ye River Canada, Northd; and also Mattowacks or Long Island, lying towds ye West of Cape Codd, & ye Narrohigansetts, abutting upon ye Main Land between ye 2 Rivers calld Conecticutt & Hudsons River, Together wth sd Hudsons River and all ye Lands from ye West side of Conecticutt River to ye East side of Delaware Bay, and all those Islands calld Martin Vinyards & Nantukes or Nantuckett; Together with all Lands, Islands, Rivers, Harbours, Royaltys, & Apptces wt soevr, wth divers powrs of Govermnt.

The Duke possed of Gt & Dutch Setlemts, & yt sd Dutch.

And thereupon, ye sd Duke of York, by his Govrnors & officrs, became poss'ed of sd Dutch Gts Settlemts, since divided into & called New York, & West & East New Jerseys, & of ye sd small & Antient Settlemt of Swedes & Dutch, called ye 3 Lower Countys of New Castle, Kent, & Sussex, as app'taining to sd Gts & Settlemts, and Exercised all sorts of acts of Owner'pp & Govermts in sd small Settlemts, called ye 3 Lower Countys for many yrs together, & ye same small settlemts, when in possion of ye Dutch, & afterwds of ye sd Duke was always dependent upon & appr'taining to sd Gt Settlemt, till Granted away by sd Duke.

By Treaty of Breda in 1672, all places in possion of ye K., on 10th of May, 1667, ceded by ye Dutch.

After sd Grant to ye sd Duke, a Treaty was concluded in 1672, at Breda, between sd K. Cs 2d & ye States Genl, whereby ye latter Ceded to his sd Ma'ty all places in his poss'ion on ye 10th of May, 1667.

On Warr, in 1672, ye Dutch re-entered sd Settlemts, and by peace, 1673, restored.

In ye yr 1672 Warr was Declared between England & Holland, & ye Dutch, in July 1673, entered upon their sd formr Gtr Settlemt, & likewise sd formr Smaller settlements, now called ye 3 Lower Countys; but afterwds vizt, in ffebry, 1673; a peace was concluded between England & Holland, whereby all Countrys taken by each from ye other since sd warr broke out in 1672 were to be restored.

Soon after Duke sends Coll. Andros to take & keep possion of sd Settlemt.

Soon after concluding sd Treaty of ffebry, 1673, his sd late Maty & sd Duke sent over Coll. Edmund Andros, wth auth'ty to receive from ye Dutch their sd Settlemts, & to continue in ye Comand thereof, under sd Duke, & ye sd Coll. Andros continued in possion thereof, under & for sd Duke, & for many yrs exercised there all acts of ownrpp & Governmt pticularly complaint sd small Settlemts called 3 Lower Countys.

2d Grant to sd Duke of same Lands, Date 29th June, 1674.

That in order to make ye Duke a clearer Title to sd Countrys, his sd Maty by Lres Patent dated 29th June 1674, Regranted to sd Duke in ffee ye same Lands & powers of Governmt & in same words as in sd former patent.

What Wm Penn, ye Complts Far, in June, 1680, peticoned K. Chas 2d

June, 1680, Wm. Penn, ye Complt's Far, peticons for pensilva. Ld Baltimore fully Heard thereto.

for a grant of a Tract of Land in America, lying North of Maryland, on ye East bounded wth Delaware River, on ye West limilted as Maryland, & Northwds to extend as farr as plantable, being Called in by ye Comittee of ye prv'y Council for ye Affairs of Trade & plantacons, to whom his peticon was referred, & being asked what extent of Land he woud be Contented wth Northerly, he Declared himself satisfyd wth 3 Degrees to ye Northwds, & ye Agents for ye then Ld Baltimore had Copys of s'd peticon, & were fully heard thereon, as appears by sevl ordrs of Council, dated respvely 14th & 25th June, & 16th Dec., 1680.

Sd Wm. Penn obtained a Grant thereof date 4th March, 1680.

Description & p'ticular Bounds of pensilva.

That thereupon his s'd late Maty K. C. 2d, by Lres patent dated 4th March, 1680, Granted to sd Wm Penn, in ffee all yt Tract of Land . . wth all Islands therein contained, bounded on ye East, by Delaware Rivr from 12 miles . . . . from 12 Distance Northwds of Newcastle town to ye 43d . . . . Degree if ye sd Rivr did extend so farr Northwds, but if not, then by s'd River so farr as it did extend, & ye Eastern Bounds to be determined by a Meridian Line drawn from ye head of s'd River to ye 43d Degree. The s'd Lands to extend Westwds 5 Degrees in Longitude from ye s'd Eastern Bounds, & to bounded on ye North by ye beginning of ye 43d Degree, and on the South by a Circle drawn at 12 miles Distance from Newcastle Northwds & Westwds to ye beginning of ye 40th Degree N. Lat., & then by a strait Line Westwds to ye sd Limitt of Longitude wth free passage into & out of all Harbours, Rivers, & Inletts belonging to or Leading from ye same and all ye soil &c., & Apptces & divers powrs of Governmt and erected ye s'd Country into a province & called Pensilva.

Sd Duke assent to sd Grant to Wm. Penn dat 21 Augt, 1682.

That tho' Pensilva lay intirely on ye West of Delaware, yet as s'd 3 Lowr Countys & other Lands, enjoyd by S'd Duke. as belonging to s'd Gt Settlemrs on ye East side of s'd River, ye s'd Duke's assent to ye s'd Grant to ye Complts far was tho't necessary and obtained, and not only so, but by In'd're dated 21st Augt, 1682, ye s'd Duke released to s'd Wm Penn, in ffee all his, ye s'd Duke's, Estate, Title & Claim wtsoevr to ye s'd Tract of Land & prem'es so Granted to s'd Wm Penn.

As Maryland ends at begining of 40th Degree, so pensilva begins there & runs Northwds to 43d D.

That as pensilva lyes North of Maryland, so by s'd Patent for Pensilva, its Genl Bounds on ye South pt are expressly said to be ye begining of ye 40th Degree, (wth excepcon of ye Circle at 12 Miles Distance from Newcastle,) and as by sd Maryland patent, ye Bounds of Maryland were to extend Northwds as farr as to ye 40th Degree, so this 2d Grant cont'g ye province of Pensilva, makes pensilva to commence from ye beginning of ye s'd 40th Degree, & to run Northwds 3 Degrees, vizt: to ye begining of ye 431 Degree.

Sd Duke's 2d feoffmt to Wm. Penn of Newcastle & 3 Lower Countys, dated 24th Augt, 1680.

That soon after, as y^e s'd Duke, by feoffm^t dated 24th Aug^t, 1682, did sell & Confirm to y^e s'd W^m Penn, in ffee, all y^t y^e Town of Newcastle, & y^e Tract of Land wthin y^e Compass or Circle of 12 Miles ab^t y^e same & all Islands, & y^e s'd River & Soyl thereof lying North of y^e Southermost p^t of y^e s'd Circle of 12 Miles ab^t y^e s'd Town, Together wth all Rents, Royaltys, &c., and all his Estate, Right, &c. And y^e s'd Duke by his other Ind^{ts} of ffeoffm^t dated same, 24th Aug^t, 1682, did sell and confirm to y^e s^d W^m Penn, in ffee, all y^t Tract of Land upon Delaware Riv^r & Bay, *begining 12 Miles from Newcastle*, & extending South to y^e Whorekills, otherwise Cape Henlopen; Together wth free passage into & out of all Harbors, Rivers, &c., and all soyl, Riv^{ts}, &c., & all his estate, Royalty, &c., wth Cove'nts for further assurance, & in each of s'd ffeoffm^{ts} appointed 2 . . . . Att'eys to take & give Livery & Seizin, who did acc'd'ly soon after . . . . . Delivir such Livery & Seizin to y^e s'd W^m Penn, and soon after, viz^t: In Nov^r, 1682, y^e s'd Duke's Gov^t & Council at New York issued a publick proclamation, reciting y^e s'd Grants & ffeoffmts of y^e s'd Duke to y^e s'd W^m Penn, addressed or directed to y^e sev^l Justices, Magistrates & other officers at Newcastle, St. Jones, Deals als Whorekill at Delaware, or wthin any y^e Limitts . . . . . in y^e s'd ffeoffmt^s requireing their due obedience to y^e s'd W^m penn, &c.

Lands in sd ffeoffmts conod ye 3 Lowt Countys.

That y^e Lands comprized in y^e s'd 2 resp've ffeoffm^{ts}, are now called by y^e name of y^e 3 Low'r Countys of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex.

Wm. Pənn took possion of Pensilva in 1681, & 3 Lowr Countys in 1682, & he & his Descendts have ever since contd in possion.

That y^e s'd W^m Penn entered into y^e peaceable possion of Pensilv^a in June, 1681, & y^e s'd 3 Low'r Countys in Octo^r or Nov^r, 1682, & y^t he & those Claiming under him, now are & have ever since been in poss'ion thereof.

W^m Penn did, at his own p'per expence, People & Settle pensilv^a & s'd 3 Low^r Countys, & y^t y^e same for its age is now y^e m^t flourishing Colony in America, & y^t there is now at least 80,000 souls in s^d 3 Low^r Countys, only exclusive of Pensilv^a, p'perly so called.

K. C. 2ds further patent to sd Duke of 3 lower Countys, as Trustee for Wm. Penn, dat. 22d March, 1682, now in Complts Custody.

That y^e s'd Duke, in pursuance op^t p'formance of his s'd Cov^{ts}, for further assurance did very shortly after apply for & obtain from K. Cha^s his further Lres patent for s'd prem'es, dated 22^d March, 1682, whereby he Grants to y^e s'd Duke, in ffee, all y^t y^e Town of Newcastle, otherwise called Delaware, & fort therein situate, & lying between Maryland & New Jersey in America, and all y^t Tract lying wthin y^e *Compass or Circle of 12 Miles ab^t y^e s^d Town*, lying upon y^e River of Delaware, and all Islands in s'd River, and s'd River & Soyl thereof, lying North of y^e Southermost p^t of s'd Circle of 12 Miles ab^t s'd Town, and all T^t Tract of Land upon Delaware River & Bay, *begining 12 Miles South from s^d Town of Newcastle*,

& extending South to Cape 'Lopin, Together wth, &c. And imediately after y^{e} s'd last recited patent had passed y^{e} G^{t} Seal y^{e} s'd Duke, who was no other than a Trustee therein for y^{e} s'd W^{m} Penn, & had obtained it in pursuance of his Cov^{ts}, for further Assurance did Deliver y^{e} same patent to y^{e} s'd W^{m} Penn, & y^{e} same is now in y^{e} Compl^{ts} Custody.

Afterw^{ds} y^{e} s'd Duke in further pursuance of his s'd Conv^{ts} Wth y^{e} s'd W^{m} Penn, did Sollicit from the s'd K. Cha^{s} 2^{1}, a yet further & more beneficial Grant of y^{e} Lands, now called y^{e} 3 Lower Countys, & y^{e} same was preparing in order to pass y^{e} G^{t} Seal, but was stop'd for some time upon a peticon presented to his s'd Ma'ty in Council by Rich^{d} Burk, as . . . . . to y^{e} then L^{d} Baltimore, (who was either son or Grandson, & Heir of s'd Cecilius,) & w^{ch} was referr'd by ord'r of Council dated y^{e} . . . . . of May, 1683, to y^{e} then Comittee of Trade & plantacons, (p^{t} of s'd privy Council) & Several Hearings were had thereon for near 2½ y^{rs} together, & a long Suit ensued thereon between y^{e} Compl^{ts}, & in y^{e} psecucon of that Suit & Diffence, it is expressly menconed in y^{e} Sev^{l} Ord^{rs} made b^{y} s'd Comittee, to be a Dispute between s'd then L^{d} Baltimore & s'd W^{m} Penn, altho y^{e} s'd W^{m} Penn did sometimes make use of y^{e} said Dukes name therein, as holding under him in s'd Grants & Cov^{ts}, & altho y^{e} s'd Duke by himself & Council did sometimes Interpose & assist in s'd Suit, w^{ch} y^{e} Comp^{lts} rely on as a further manifest Declaracon on y^{e} p^{t} of s'd Duke, y^{t} y^{e} s'd Grant of s^{d} 3 Lower Countys, w^{ch} he obtained after his s^{d} ffeoffm^{ts}, & also s'd further Grant he was then Solliciting for, were not for himself, but in Trust & for s'd W^{m} Penn.

Sd Duke sollicits for a further Grant of sd 3 Lowr Countys for sd Wm. Penn, in 1683, & is oppos'd by then Ld Baltimore & Sevl Hearings, & a long Suit ensued thereon.

And y^{e} final ord^{r} of Council made thereon upon y^{e} 13th Nov^{r}, 1685, was to y^{e} effect foll., viz^{t} the following Rep^{ts} being read at y^{e} Board. The Lords of y^{e} Comittee for Trade & plantacons, having pursuant to his late Maty's Ord^{r} in Council of 31st May, 1683, exied y^{e} mres in diffence between y^{e} L^{d} Baltimore & W^{m}Penn, Esq^{r}, in behalf of his p^{r}sent Ma'ty concerning a Tract of Land in America com'only called De la Ware. Their Lo-pps find y^{t} y^{e} Land intended to be Granted by L^{d} Baltimor's patent was only Land uncultivated & Inhited by Savages, & y^{t} this Tract of Land now in Dispute was Inhited & planted by Xtians at & before y^{e} date of L^{d} Baltimore's patent as it hath been ever since to this time & continued as a distinct Colony from Maryland, so y^{t} their Lo-pps humbly offer their opinion y^{t} for avoiding further diffences y^{e} Tract of Land lying between y^{e} River Delaware & y^{e} Eastern Sea on y^{e} one side & Chesapeak Bay on y^{e} other, be divided into equal pts by a Line from y^{e} Latitude of Cape Hinlopen to y^{e} 40th Degree of Lat. and y^{t} one half thereof lying tow^{ds} y^{e} Bay of Delaware & y^{e}

Final ordr of Council thereon dat. 13th Novr, 1685, to divide ye Peninsula between Ld Baltimore & Wm Penn from Cape Hinlopen to ye 40th D.

Eastern Sea, be adjudged to belong to his Ma'ty, & y^{t} y^{e} other half thereof remain to y^{e} L^{d} Baltimore as comprized in his Charter. Council Chamber, 7th Nov^{r}, 1685. His Maty well approving of y^{e} s^{d} Rep^{t}, It was thereupon orde^{d} by his Ma'ty, in Council, y^{t} y^{e} s'd Lands be further divided accdingly, whereof y^{e} s'd L^{d} Baltimore & W^{m} Penn, Esq^{r}, & their resp've officers & all others whom it may concern, are to take notice & give due obedience thereto.

During sd Contest Ld Baltimore p'duced to sd Comittee of Trade a Sham paper prtending it to be a Copy of a Rep. or order of Council of 4th April, 1638, but pvd all a fiction.

That during s'd Contest in 1683, 84 & 85, s'd then L^{d} Baltimore produced to y^{e} then Com^{ts} of Trade & plantacons, in order to serve himself a blank fictitious paper drawn up in form of y^{e} Dra^{t} of a Rep^{t} & ord^{r} of y^{e} Comittee of fforreign plantacons as y^{e} 4th April, 1638, touching diffences between same L^{d} Baltimore & one Mr. Claybourn ab^{t} y^{e} Isle of Kent, in order to show y^{t} form^{r} Board's pretended opinion touching y^{e} L^{d} Baltimore's R^{t} to y^{e} Isle of Kent, & y^{e} s'd then Comittee of Trade in 1685 put off y^{e} m're, & gave s'd L^{d} Baltimore time to pcure an attested copy of such pretended Rep^{t} or order in 1738, w^{ch} he undertook but afterw^{ds} Declared to s'd Comittee of Trade & plantacons on 17th Octo^{r}, 1685, y^{t} he cou'd not find y^{e} Orig^{l}, neither is there any Orig^{l}, s'd paper being mere fiction.

Mr Penn upon obt'g sd final ordr of Col of Novr, 1685, made ye Improvemts of sd 3 Lowr Countys, thereby gtly Disterssed & Mortg'd his extate.

That before s'd ord^{r} of Cou^{l} of Nov^{r}, 1685, y^{e} s'd W^{m} Penn had not made any large or expensive improvem^{ts} in s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys, but afterw^{ds} he, conceiving y^{t} thereby y^{e} m're of y^{e} s'd L^{d} Baltimore's ill grounded Claim was at an end, did, at a vast expence, raise by mortge & sale of his Family estate in England & Ireland, and by mortge even of his s'd Lands in America & by purchases from large presents to & Treatys wth y^{e} Indians & own^{rs}, & by g^{t} pains, Toils & Hazards, g^{tly} Settle & people y^{e} s'd Lands so granted to him & pticularly s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys w^{ch} are now all or nearly taken up planted & Clear'd.

Wth ye purchases made by ye Swedes & Dutch, ye large ones by Wm Penn from the Indians.

He was possed of ye whole 3 Lowr Countys by purchase.

That y^{e} Swedes & Dutch, during their resp've poss'ion of s'd 3 Lower Countys, had made considble purchases there from y^{e} Indians & possors, for val' Cons' & y^{e} R^{t} thereto was legally vested in y^{e} s'd W^{m} Penn, & he himself after s'd Grants to & in Trust for him did also for val' Cons' purchase of y^{e} Indians & own^{rs} of Lands in s'd 3 Lower Countys & from their Kings & Sachems, by deeds duly executed, all these Lands from Quing Quingus, call'd Duck Creek, unto y^{e} Land call'd Chester Creek, lying all along Delaware River, & so between s'd Creek backw^{ds} as far as a man can Ride wth a Horse in 2 days, w^{ch} Lands comprized in y^{e} s'd Conveyances from y^{e} Indians to y^{e} s'd W^{m} Penn, make up at least $\frac{3}{4}^{th}$ pts of s'd 3 Lower Countys, besides y^{t} y^{e} other pts of s'd 3 Lower Countys have been heretofore purchas'd by s'd Swedes & Dutch & the Comp^{lts} & those under whom they Claim.

Ld Baltimore suffered sd W. Penn to p'ceed quietly in his sd purchases & Improvemts from sd final order in 1685, for 23 yrs, In wch time most of his expence was.

That from Nov^{r}, 1685, to Jan^{r}y, 1708, (23 y^{rs}) y^{e} s'd L^{d} Baltimore who had so many hearings in y^{rs} 1683, 84 & 85, & at last such a final determina'con ag^{t} his ill gounded pretencons, in 1685 suffer'd s'd W^{m} Penn to go on peaceably wthout any interrupcon to make such purchases, & to settle, Improve & Govern s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys, In w^{ch} s'd 23 y^{rs} y^{e} g^{t}est pt. of his expence was laid out.

But in Janry, 1708, Ld Baltimore preferrs his petn to Queen Ann to set aside sd ordr of 1685.

Wch petn her Ma'ty Referrs to ye Comittee for Trade & plants.

And thereon Wm Penn petns to her Ma'ty to Dismiss Ld Baltimore's Petns.

And ye same is Dismissed accdly.

But in Jan^{ry}, 1708, s'd L^{d} Baltimore presented to Queen Ann a peti'con & therein, after nameing s'd W^{m} Penn, he (hopeing the s'd form^{r} Transac'cons & Hearings had been forgot,) did falsely set forth (interalia) as follows, viz^{t}: "That on y^{e} 7th Nov^{r}, 1685, y^{e} s'd Penn falsely suggesting y^{t} yo^{r} pet^{r} by his Grant from yo^{r} Royal Grandfa^{r} was to have in Land but w^{t} was Cultivated by Savages (tho' y^{e} s'd suggestion was directly contrary to y^{e} words & intent of yo^{r} peticon^{rs} Grant, obtained an ord^{r} of Council for dividing an Ishmus of Land lying between y^{e} River & Bay of Delaware & y^{e} Eastern Sea on y^{e} one side & Chesapeak Bay on y^{e} other side, & thereby has endeavoured wthout yo^{r} pet^{rs} being ever heard to or having notice of such ord^{r} to deprive yo^{r} pet^{r} of his Inh'itance Granted him by y^{e} Bounty of yo^{r} Royal Grandfa^{r}, yo^{r} pet^{r} therefore m^{t} humbly prays y^{t} y^{e} s'd ord^{r} thus surreptitiously gotten may be set aside." W^{ch} pet^{n} having on y^{e} 9th of y^{e} same Jan^{ry}, 1708, Referr'd to y^{e} Comittee for Trade & plantacons, y^{e} s'd W^{m} Penn on the 27th of same Jan^{r}y, presented his pet^{n} to her Ma'ty Representing y^{t} y^{e} m'res in diffence had on y^{e} L^{d} Baltimore's own pet^{n} & req^{t}, been exa'i'ed before y^{e} Comittee for Trade & plant, in y^{e} y^{rs} 1684 & 85, who, after sev^{l} Hearings of both sides & long deliberacon, had Reported their opinion thereon, & how y^{e} Boundaries sho'd be Settled, w^{ch} Rep^{t} had, in Nov^{r}, 1685, been approved of & Confirmed by ord^{r} of y^{e} King in Council, & not doubting, but s'd L^{d} Baltimore wou'd have acquies'ced under y^{e} Royal determina'con, w^{ch} himself had desired, y^{e} s'd W^{m} Penn & his Tenants had ever since Improved y^{e} Disputed Lands w^{ch} were allotted him, but to his g^{t} surprize, after 23 y^{rs} quiet poss'ion & y^{t} Sentence y^{e} L^{d} Baltimore had peticond to set aside s'd ord^{r} in Council, w^{ch} was intended to be final, and s'd Wm Penn prayd her s'd Ma'ty not to Countance an attemp so injurious to property & y^{e} Right of her Subjects, but to order s'd L^{d} Baltimore's pet^{n} to be Dismissed, *And her s^{d} Ma'ty by ord^{r} in Council of 27th Jan^{ry}, 1708, Dismissed y^{e} s^{d} pet^{n} of s^{d} L^{d} Baltimore accdly.*

Notwthstanding wch ye sd Ld B. again peticons her Ma'ty 19 May, 1709.

That ye s'd Ld Baltimore not yet Resting Satisfied, He, on the 19th May, 1709, presented another peticon to her s'd late Ma'ty again, expressly asserting yt ye s'd ordr of Council of 17th Novr, 1685, had been obtained by false suggestions of s'd Wm Penn, wthout his yr petrs being ever heard, & took notice therein of ye allega'cons in ye petn of ye s'd Wm Penn of Janry, 1708, yt ye s'd ordr of Council had been obtain'd after sevl Hearings of s'd Ld Baltimore & his Council, but in answr thereto ye s'd Ld Baltimore asserted yt he cou'd fully prove yt he had no notice of s'd ordr, and her Ma'ty, by ordr in Councill, of 19th May, 1709, order'd yt ye m're of s'd last mend petn sho'd be heard before her Ma'ty, in Council, in June then next, whereof all pties were to take notice & come prepared.

Wch petn her Ma'ty ordrs to be Heard in Councel in June, the next.

That s'd Ld Baltimore & Wm Penn were accdly heard before her Ma'ty in Counl, & she, by ordr in Counl of 23d June, 1709, Reciting s'd last mend petn & allegacons yt s'd ordr of 1685 had been obtained by falce suggestions of s'd Wm Penn, & wthout s'd Ld Baltimore's having been heard thereupon, and yt both ptys had, pursuant to her s'd Ma'tys ordr yt day attended and been fully Heard, & yt it had been made appear yt as well ye s'd then petr, as ye s'd Wm Penn, had been divers times heard before ye makeing of ye s'd Ordr, Her s'd Ma'ty, wth advice of her privy Counl, ordr yt ye s'd Ld Baltimore's petn sho'd be Dismist yt Board, and yt ye s'd Ordr of 13th Novr, 1685, sho'd be ratifyd & Confirm'd in all its points, & be put in execucon, wthout any further delay.

And on full Hearing ye 23d June, 1709, in Council, ye sd Ld Bs sd peticon is again Dismist, & sd ordr of 1685 ratifyd & ordd to be put in execu'con.

And ye m're being so again finally adjusted by s'd order of June, 1709, ye s'd Wm Penn remained in quiet possion of s'd 3 Lowr Countys ye remr of his Life, & Dyd 30th July, 1718, having first made his will, dated sometime in 1711 or 1712, & Devised to Hanah, his wife. yor Complts, Mor since decd, & sevl other p'sons & their Heirs, all his Lands, Rents, & Hereidts in Pensilva, & ye Territorys thereto belonging, or elsewhere in America, upon Trust, to sell so much as wou'd pay all his Dts, & then to Convey 40,000 Acres, pt thereof as therein directed, & to Convey ye Residue of his Lands in America amongst his Childdn, by his s'd wife, in such p'porcons as she shou'd think fit, and all his p'sonalty in pensilva, & elsewhere, he gave to his s'd wife, & made her sole Execx, & who proved ye same ye 4th Novr, 1718, in ye prerogative Court of Cantrbury, & was afterwds established by a Decree in ye Court of excheqr at Westmr, or a suit brot for yt purpose agt ye Heirs at Law.

And thereon Mr. Penn remd quietly poss'ed of sd 3 Lowr Countys 'till he Dyd on ye 30th July, 1718, having made his will dat in 1711 or 1712.

Wch Gives all his American estate to Hanah, his wife, & other Trustees to sell, to pay his Dts., (dividing Residue, except 40,000 Acres,) amongst his Childn, by her as she shoud direct.

The will pod 4th Novr, 1718, by sd Hanah ye sole Exectx.

Hanah by Deed poll dat 18th Novr, 1718, Directs sd Resdue as foll., vizt: 1 Moyety to her eldest son ye sd Jno. Penn, & ye remg. Moyety to sd Thos, Richd & Denis Penn.

That s'd Hanah by Deed poll dated 18th Nov^{r}, 1718, Directed all y^{e} Residue of y^{e} Lands & Estate of y^{e} s'd W^{m} Penn in America (y^{t} shou'd remain after y^{e} pvisions in his Will & subject to his D^{ts}) to be Conveyd in maner foll, viz^{t}: 3 full equal pts. of such Residue (in 6 to be divided) To & to y^{e} use of y^{e} Comp^{lts} Jno. Penn & his Heirs, and y^{e} remg $\frac{3}{6}$th pts. to y^{e} use of her 3 young^{r} Child^{dn} by s'd W^{m} Penn viz^{t} y^{e} Compl^{ts} Tho^{s} & Rich^{d} Penn & Denis Penn, since dec^{d}, & their Heirs as Joint Ten^{ts} for ever & also Directed y^{e} 3 Low^{r} Countys to be divided & Convey'd in same man'er.

Hanah Dyes, 20th Decr, 1726, & sd Denis, ye 172, an Infant, & then Surviving Trustees, Convey sd prem'es to ye Complts, accding to Hanah's sd Deed of Appointmt.

That s'd Hanah Dy'd 20th Dec^{r}, 1726, & s'd Denis Penn Dy'd on or ab^{t} y^{e} . . . of . . . . an Infant, wthout Issue & by Lease & Release dated . . . . y^{e}, then surviving Trustees named in s'd W^{m} Penn's Will duely Convey'd all s'd Lands & prem'es to y^{e} Complts in y^{e} propor'cons, according to s'd appointm^{ts} of s'd Hanah.

Wm Penn, (besides selling pt. of his Family Estate,) Mortges, in 1708, his American Estate to Mess Gee & Woods, for 6600lbs, wch lay 20 yrs thereon, & then Mortgees reconvey to ye Complts.

That s'd W^{m} Penn had put himself to so g^{t} expence in Improveing s'd Countrys y^{t} besides selling a considerable pt. of his Family estate in England & Ireland for y^{e} purpose, he Mortgaged in y^{e} y^{r} 1708 his American Estate to Joshua Gee, Jno. Woods & others for 6600lbs, w^{ch} lay thereon for above 20 y^{rs}, but in 1729, y^{e} Mort'gees reconvey'd to y^{e} Comp^{lts}, who have, ever since y^{e} death of y^{e} s'd Hanah, peaceably enjoyd y^{e} s'd 3 Lower Countys, as y^{e} s'd Hanah till her death had Likewise done.

Ye sd Wm & Hanah Penn & ye Complts, since have always appted ye Depty Govrs & have Carryd on ye Improvemts in 3 Lowr Countys at their own expence.

That s'd W^{m} Penn & Hanah during their respve lives & y^{e} Compl^{ts}, ever since, have always appointed y^{e} Depty Govern^{rs} of s'd 3 Lower Countys, & wth their Tenants thereof have Carry'd on y^{e} G^{t} Improvem^{ts} now being thereon at their own sole & prodigious expence.

Deft. applys to sd Hanah, & admitting he had no Title to sd 3 Lowr Countys, desires an agreemt yt no Lands sho'd be Granted on ye Bordrs Till Boundry cou'd be fixed,

Wch agreemt bears dat. 17th Febry, 1723, & is as foll:

That during y^{e} time y^{e} s'd Hanah was so possesst of s'd 3 Lower Countys y^{e} Infancy of y^{e} Compl^{ts}, y^{e} Def^{t} applyd psonally to the s'd Hanah, & admitted to her y^{t} he had no Title to s'd 3 Lower Countys, but as y^{e} bounds of y^{e} s'd provinces of Pensilv^{a} & Maryland had not by any p'ticular Land Marks been layd out, some of his & likewise her Tenants on y^{e} Borders refus'd to pay their Quit Rents, & other Inconveniencys arose to them both, he therefore propos'd y^{t} till ye Bounds cou'd be exactly set out, no more Lands shou'd be Granted by either of them near y^{e} Bord^{rs}, and thereupon an agreem^{t} dated 17th Febry, 1723, was duly signed & executed by s'd Hanah & y^{e} s'd Def^{ts} to y^{e} effect follg, viz^{t}: "Whereas there are

"Disputes depending between ye resp've proprietrs of ye province of Maryland & pensilva, touching ye Limitts or Boundary thereof where they are Contiguous to each other, And Whereas both p'ties are now sincerely inclined to enter into a Treaty in order to take such method as may be adviseable for ye final Determining ye s'd Controversie by agreeing upon such Lines or other marks of Distinction, to be settled as may remain for a ppetual Boundary between ye 2 Provinces. It is therefore mutually agreed Between ye Rt Hono'ble Chas Ld Baltimore, proprietor & Governr of Maryland, & Hanah Penn, wido & Execrx of Wm Penn, Esqr, late Proprietr & Governr of Pennsilva, & Joshua Gee, of London, Merchr, & Henry Gouldney, of London, Linendraper, in behalf of themselves & ye Mort'gees of ye Province of Pensilva, yt for avoiding all man'er Contention or Diffence between ye Inh'itants of ye s'd Provinces, no pson or psons shall be disturbed or molested in their poss'ion on either side, nor any Lands be surveyd, taken up or Granted in either of ye s'd provinces, near ye Boundaries wch have been Claimed or prtended to on either side. This agreemt to continue for 18 Months, in wch time 'tis hoped ye Boundaries will be settled, and it is mutually agreed by ye s'd ptys yt proclama'cons be made in ye s'd provinces, Signifying this Agreemt for ye better Quieting ye people," and in pursuance of s'd agreemt a proclama'con was published the 17th May, 1724, by Sr Wm Keith, Barrt, then Depty Governr under ye s'd Hanah Penn, in & over ye s'd province of Pensilva & 3 Lower Countys, and ye like proclama'con was then published in Maryland by direc'con of ye Defts.

That mres remain'd Quiet undr yt agreemt for ye 18 months & a much longer time, & tho' (thro' ye neglect of ye Deft & ye Death of s'd Hanah & Infancy of ye Complts,) ye Bounds of ye s'd provinces were not markt out under s'd agreemt, yet ye s'd Hanah & ye Complts on their pts. observed ye s'd agreemt, & Granted out no lands near ye Borders, But ye Defts on ye contrary from his first entring into s'd agreemt by himself & officrs made many large Grants of Gt Quantitys of Land wthout specifying where the same lay, wth intent yt such Grantees shou'd take up Lands where they cou'd find them vacant, thereby designing to extend his Grants & Settlemts farr beyond yt true Bounds of ye Grant made to s'd Cecilius to ye gt injury of ye Complts.

Yt sd Hanah & Complts observd the sd agreemt on their pts; But Deft. made large Genl Grants wth a view to extend his Bounds beyond their due Limitts.

That ye Deft, ye 1st of July, Peticoned his p'sent Ma'ty to order ye Proprietrs of Pensilva forthwith to join wth him in ascertaining ye Boundaries, & in case they refused or yt ye same shou'd not be done wthin 12 Mos, yt then his Ma'ty wo'd please to hear ye mre in Dispute, & give such ordr therein as to him sho'd seem meet, & to induce his Ma'ty to Grant such

Deft., 1st July, 1731, peticons his p'sent Maty to ordr ye Compltsto join in ascertaining their Bounds, or to Hear ye mre in dispute, setting forth his Title, as foll.

pray^{r}, he set forth his own Title in y^{e} words foll., viz^{t}: "That yo^{r} "Pet^{r} & his ancest^{rs}, by Grant under y^{e} G^{t} Seal, ever since y^{e} "y^{r} 1672, Is & have been Prop^{r} & Prop^{rs} of y^{e} province of Mary-"land, &, among other things, intitled to all y^{t} p^{t} of a Peninsula "lying in y^{e} pts. of America, between y^{e} Ocean on y^{e} East, "& Chesapeak Bay on y^{e} West, & divided from y^{e} other p^{t} "thereof by a Right Line drawn from y^{e} promontory or Cape of "Land, called Watkin's point, (situate in y^{e} s'd Bay, near y^{e} River "Wighoo,) on y^{e} West unto y^{e} Main Ocean on y^{e} East, & between "y^{t} Bound on y^{e} South unto y^{t} p^{t} of Delaware Bay on y^{e} North, w^{ch} "Lyeth under y^{e} 40th Degree of Northern Lat. from "y^{e} Equinotial, where New England ends." By w^{ch} Descrip'con y^{e} Def^{ts} meant intirely to exclude y^{e} 3 Lower Countys.

By wch Descripcon Deft. excludes ye 3 Lower Countys.

His Ma'ty Referd sd Petr to ye Comittee for plantn Appeals, who referr it ovr to ye Comte for Trade, &c.

And his Ma'ty, by Ord^{r} in Council of s'd 1st July, 1731, Referr'd y^{e} Last men^{d} pet^{n} to y^{e} Comittee of y^{e} privy Council for Appeals from y^{e} plantacons, who, by their Ord^{r} of . . . . of s'd July, 1731, Referr'd over y^{e} same pet^{n} to y^{e} L^{ds} Com^{te} for Trade & planta'cons.

Soon after wch Petn yr Deft applys to yr Compits for an agreemt, & a meeting was had for yt purpose ye 20th July, 1731.

Wn Deft p'duced a Map & drew Lines thereon how ye Bounds sho'd run, & thereby left ye 3 Lowr Countys to ye Complts.

Complts p'duced another map, & insist on ye Bounds being diff'ent from Defts p'posal.

That as soon as Def^{ts} had preferr'd such his pet^{n}, & obtain'd such ord^{r} thereon, He well knowing y^{t} y^{e} Compl^{ts} were young & unacquainted wth y^{e} old Disputes in 1683–84, & '85, 1708 & 1709, & y^{t} y^{e} papers relating thereto were lost or mislaid, & intending to make g^{t} advantage to himself thereby, apply'd to y^{e} Compl^{ts}, then Soll^{r}, & desired to have a meeting of y^{e} Compl^{ts} & Def^{t} in order to Settle y^{e} m'res in diff'ence between them, Declaring if they could not agree he wo'd Let . . . . his form^{r} p^{r}tence to y^{e} 3 Low^{r} Countys or p^{t} thereof, whereupon y^{r} . . . Compl^{ts} on y^{e} 20th July, 1731, (after sev^{l} previous meetings,) did meet & Treat . . . wth y^{e} Def^{t} touching an agreem^{t} of their Diff'ences, & y^{e} Def^{t} then produced out of his pocket a map of y^{e} s'd Peninsula & p^{ts} adjacent, & wth a Rule & pencil drew Lines on s'd map, both across & up near y^{e} middle of s'd Pensula, to denote in w^{t} maner he wou'd have y^{e} Bound Lines run, & p'ticularly so as to leave intirely to y^{e} Compl^{ts} y^{e} s'd 3 Lower Countys, & he then insisted y^{t} his Northern Bounds for Maryland, in y^{e} other p^{ts} thereof, where s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys did not adjoin sho'd extend Northw'd wthin 15 miles South of Philad^{a}, w^{ch} he knew wou'd carry his Gen^{l} North^{rn} Bounds a consid'ble way into y^{e} Main Land, farr above all y^{e} s'd Pen'sula & Isthmus thereof, upon w^{ch} y^{e} Compl^{ts} insisted y^{t} y^{e} Def^{ts} Gen^{l} Bounds sho'd extend only wthin 18 or 20 miles South of Philad^{a}, but y^{e} Def^{t} refused to Consent thereto, and y^{e} Compl^{ts} also then produced a map

But after much debate comply to Defts proposal, & agree to meet again ye 22d July.

of s'd Pensula, & pts adjacent, & drew Lines thereon how they propos'd ye Bounds to be run, but ye Deft wo'd not recede in ye least point from wt he had propos'd, & gave out some menaces agt ye Complts if they wo'd not accept his offer, and, thereupon, after a good deal of Debate, ye Complts verbally agreed to Let ye Bounds run as Deft then p'posed, and another meeting was then p'posed for ye 22d of that Inst. July, agt when a short minute in writing might be prepared of their agreemt.

At sd meeting, 22d July, Deft produced a paper of his own writing, wch he sayd was ye notes of ye proposed ageemt, wch. Compltsagreeing to, Deft ord his Sollr to give Complts a Copy thereof.

That accdgly, on s'd 22d July, 1731, ye s'd Jno. & Thos Penn met ye Deft., who then produced & read to s'd Complts a paper of his own writing, wch he sayd was ye notes in short of wt had been p'posed at ye meeting 2 days before, (wch notes were then many times read,) and yt upon ye foot thereof an agreemt should be drawn up between him & all ye Complts, wch ye Complts agreeing to, Desired ye Deft. to give them or their Sollrs yt paper or proposal, in order to assist in drawing up ye agreemt, wch Deft. at first agreed to, but afterwds alledging he had no Copy, gave it to his Sollr, wth ordrs to him to let ye Complts have a Copy thereof; and then an observac'on was made yt it wo'd be difficult closely to describe ye Bounds in words, wthout a map to be annexed to ye agreemt, to illustrate & explain ye same, wch ye Deft., thinking reasonable, a Que'on arose whose map shou'd be affixed to ye agreemt, when prepared, & who shou'd engrave such map, & ye Deft insisting yt it shou'd be his map, (& not ye Complts,) and yt Mr Senex, Mathematician, shou'd engrave it; ye Complts, as they had before agreed to all s'd Defts proposals, likewise agreed to this.

Deft. insists on his own map being affixt to ye agreemt, wch Complts Complyd to, & all other ye Defts. terms.

Soon after ye Defts. Sollr gave Complts a Copy of Defts s'd proposal or notes of ye agremt, wch is as folls, vizt:

Tha 3 or 4 days after s'd last meeting ye Defts Sollr, acc'dg'ly Delivd to ye Complts or their Sollr a true but much abbreviated copy of s'd proposal so produced by ye Deft at s'd meeting, in ye words or purport follg, vizt: 1st. *There shall be a Circle of 12 Miles Distance drawn from Newcastle.*

"2d The proprs of Pensilva shall be intitled to 15 miles south of "Philada, by a West Line drawn from ye point of ye South & North "to ye extent of their West Limitts, comprized in ye Charter of "Pensilva."

"3d There shall be a line South, drawn from ye East & West Line "afds, wch shall Intercut ye periphry of ye Circle of 12 miles from New-"castle, until it intercut ye parallel of an East & West Line "drawn from ye promontory or Cape called Cape Hinlopen, at Rect "Angles."

"4th The Ld Baltimore to quit all preten'cons to ye 3 Lower "Countys, known to be at present comprized wthin ye Limitts afsd, "(yt is to say,) wthin ye 12 miles Circle of Newcastle & ye North & "South Line, drawn, as afd, on ye West, & ye Bay of Delaware on ye "East.

Complts immediately cause a Drat of ye Art's to be prepar'd & Delv to Deft ye 16th Augt, 1731, from wch time to ye 10th May, 1732, sd Drat was under ye Cons. of Deft. & his Council & advrs, & underwent sevl alterns & addi'cons by Deft, 'till he made it intirely agreeable to his own mind.

The map engraved by Senex pd for jointly betweed sd ptys.

5th The Proprs of Pensilva to quit all pretencons to any Land "to ye Southwd of ye Line of 15 Miles from philada, & to ye West "of ye North & South Line heretofore described, & for ye Cons "afd, Convey to ye Ld Baltimore All Right & Title they may "have thereunto belonging," wch, wth some other Clauses not relating to ye Bounds, but to ye quieting ye possers of ye disputed Lands. And in less than 3 weeks after s'd Copy so deliver'd, ye Compls caus'd a Drat of Arts of Agreem't to be drawn up at full length, & wch, by their direc'cons, was, on ye 16th Augt, 1731, Delivd to ye Deft or his Sollr, & ye same Drat was from yt time to ye 10th May, 1732, under ye constant . . of ye Deft & his Dep'ty Govr of Maryland, Saml Ogle, Esqr, & of Mr. Wynne, ye Defts Council, & s'd Mr. Sharpe & Mr. Senex, & many others imploy'd by ye Deft., & during ye time ye Deft or his Sollr Carryd s'd Defts Map to s'd Mr. Senex, to be engraved, who did engrave it, & was pd for ye same jointly by ye Complts & Deft, & s'd Mr. Senex, at ye reqt of ye Deft, gave his opinn, in writing, of ye propriety of ye Terms us'd in s'd Drat, and ye Dft, while s'd Drat was so long under Cons., as afd, proposed & Insisted on many new things not tho't of or mend before p'ticularly, (inter alia.) yt whereas, in his own proposal, & in s'd Drat, ye 12 Miles Distance from Newcastle, & ye 15 miles south of Philada, were only mead as miles in Genl, they shou'd be express'd p'ticularly in ye s'd Arts of Agreemt, to be 12 & 15 English Statute miles, wch ye Complts agreed to, tho' they tho't they ought to be Geographl miles, wch wo'd be more for their benefit, and Deft. also insisted yt ye Heir at Law of s'd Wm Penn, & ye Legatees of s'd 40,000 Acres shou'd join, or by some endorsemt, Consent to s'd agreemt, wch ye Complts also agreed to, and ye Deft. afterwds Delivd to ye Complts, or their Sollr, a note in his own writing, ye purport whereof he insisted sho'd be incerted in s'd agreemt, to prohibit ye people of each province Carrying on Com'erce in to ye Bays of Chesapeak & Delaware by means of any Rivr leading from one province to ye other, wch ye Complts (tho' unwillingly) agreed to. And Deft., at another time, Insisted a Clause should be incerted in s'd agreemt yt if a sufft Quorum of either p'tys Comrs shou'd not duly attend to run ye Lines, acc'ding to ye sevl appointmts for yt purpose, (for want whereof ye same cou'd not be done wthin ye time limitted, then s'd agreemt shou'd be void & ye p'ty whose Comrs sho'd make Default, shou'd forfeit & pay ye other whose Comrs shou'd attend, 5000£ Sterl., on demand, & a Clause for ye purpose was acc'dly incerted, & sevl other altera'cons

& amendm^{ts} made in y^{e} s'd Dra^{t} by y^{e} s^{d}d Def^{t} & his advisors 'till 'twas made intirely agreeable to him. And then in beginning of May, 1732, s'd Dra^{t} was redeliv^{d} to be Compl^{ts} Soll^{r}, to be engrost, & 6 sev^{l} pts were instantly engrost on Parchm^{t}, wth y^{e} Deft^{r} s'd map imprest in y^{e} margin thereof, & all s'd 6 pts were duly executed by all s'd p'ties before sev^{l} witn^{s}, bore date y^{e} 10th May, 1732, & were made between y^{e} Def^{t} of y^{e} one p^{t} and y^{e} Compl^{t}, of y^{t} other, and Recited s'd patent of Maryland to s'd Cecilious, & s'd patent of Pensilv^{a} to y^{e} compl^{ts} Fa^{r}, & s'd 2 ffeoffm^{ts} to him of y^{e} 3 Low^{r} Countys from s'd Duke, and also recited in Gen^{l} y^{t} sev^{l} Disputes & Differences had arose between y^{e} form^{r} L^{d} Baltimore & s'd W^{m} Penn touching y^{e} Bounds between Pensilv^{a} & Maryland. & between that & y^{e} 3 Lower Countys, but for y^{e} final ending & Amicable Accomoda'con thereof, it was by s'd Art^{s}, Cov'ted & agreed: 1st. That y^{e} s'd plan in y^{e} margin was a true Copy of those sent to s'd p'tys by their agents in America for their guidance in Settleing s'd Disputes, & by w^{ch} y^{e} present agreem^{t} was to be explained & understood. 2^{dly}, *That s^{d} Circle men^{d} in s^{d} Charter for Pensilv^{a} & ffeoffm^{t} of Newcastle shou'd be Drawn & Mark'd out at 12 English stat. Miles distance from Newcastle.* 3^{dly}, That a due East & West line shall be drawn across s'd Pensula from Cape Hinlopen, lying South of Cape Cornelius, upon y^{e} Eastern side of y^{e} s'd Peninsula, tow^{ds} y^{e} Main Ocean, & at y^{e} point of y^{e} s'd Cape, & to run tow^{ds} y^{e} Western side of y^{e} s'd Peninsula, w^{ch} lay upon y^{e} Chesapeak Bay, but to stop in y^{e} exact middle of y^{e} p^{t} of s'd Peninsula, w^{ch} so running a due East & West Course.

After Drat of sd Agts so fixt by Deft, 6 pts were imediately engrost on parchmt, imprest wth sd map, & executed by ye ptys & dated 10th May, 1732, & are as foll:

The recitals.

The Covts.

4^{thly}. Y^{t} from y^{e} Westw^{d} point or end of s'd East & West Line, (which Westw^{d} point shou'd be just half way across s'd pensula,) a strait Line shou'd run Northw^{ds} up s'd pensula till it touch'd y^{e} Western pt. of y^{e} Periphery of s'd Circle, so as to make a Tangent thereto, & there s'd strait line to end. 5th. Y^{t} at y^{e} Northern point or end of s'd strait Line, a Line sho'd begin, & run due North above s'd Pensula, till it came into same Lat^{de} as 15 English miles due South of y^{e} m^{t} South^{rn} pt. of Philada. 6^{thly}. Y^{t} a due East & West Line shou'd be run in man'er foll^{g}: to begin at y^{e} Northern point or end s'd due South & North Line, & from thence run due West cross Sasquehania River to y^{e} utm^{t} Western extent of Pensilv^{a}, (or as farr as sho'd at present be requisite in regard. It might be at any time continued when further occa'con required & those pts. were better settled; wou'd be a needless g^{t} expence to run y^{e} same to y^{e} utm^{t} Western extent of Pensilv^{a}; so shou'd at p^{r}sent be run only 25 English Stat. miles Westw^{d} of Sasquehana River.)

7^{thly}. Y^{t} y^{e} pt. of a Circle then drawn wth red Ink on s'd plan, & y^{e} other red lines thereon, sho'd serve as an explana'con to y^{t} agreem^{t}, but not wth exact certainty, as s'd plans so Sent over to y^{e} s'd p'tys had neither Seals or Compass to ym. 8thly. That ye s'd sevl Lines so to be run, (& wch, in this Article of s'd agreemt are again pticularly express'd,) sho'd at all times for ever thereafter be esteemed ye true & exact Bounds between Maryland & s'd 3 Lower Countys between Maryland & Pensilva, except only yt if s'd North Line from ye Tangent of ye Circle of Newcastle sho'd break in upon s'd Circle. In such case, so much of s'd Circle as sho'd be cutt off by s'd Line shod belong to & be pt. of ye County of Newcastle.

9thly. That ye s'd ptys shou'd resp'vely, wthin 2 months, by p'per powers, appoint 7 Comrs, wth powrs to any 3 or more of them, to run & lay out s'd Circle & Lines, wth all fairness & dispatch, by visible marks in maner therein directed, wch Comrs sho'd give due notice to each other, & fix times to begin & proceed there, & sho'd begin sometime in Octor then, & finish on or before 25th Decr, 1733. And when so done, an exact survey & plan to be drawn up, & signed & sealed by ye s'd Comrs & their principals, & entered in all publick Offices in s'd sevl provinces & Countys, wth a provisoe to make void s'd Agreemt on ye Comrs on either side not Attending at any of ye Adjournmts; to proceed in running & marking s'd Bounds, & thereby preventing ye same being done in s'd limitted time, & that, then, in such case, ye pty whose Comrs so make default, to forfeit & pay ye other pty, whose Comrs shou'd attend, 5,000£ Sterl., on demand. 10thly. Yt ye s'd Deft. did thereby Release & Quit claim to ye Complts & their Heirs, all Title, Claim & pretenc'on wtsoevr to Pensilva & s'd 3 Lower Countys, to be so bounded as afsd, (pt. at least of s'd 3 Lower Countys being there say'd to be known to be compriz'd wthin ye Bounds mend in s'd Maryland Chartr.) And shou'd, at ye reqt & Cost of Complts & their Heirs, in ye mt effectual man'er, Convey & Aprove ye same, free of all incumbrances, to ye Complts & their Heirs for ever, in such man'er as they or their Council sho'd advise & require. And ye Complts made ye like Renunci'con to ye Deft. of Maryland, to be so bounded as afsd, (pt. whereof, wn so bounded, being therein exprest to be apprehended to be comprizd wthin ye Bounds mend in s'd Pensilva Charter,) wth ye like Covts to Convey & assure ye same, free of all Incumbrances, except as therein mend.) And by another Clause therein, each pty Covtcd to ye utmost of their powr to assist & support ye s'd Agreemt & each other in their Respve Rights & pretences by virtue thereof, & ye s'd Arts of agreemt were ye same, 10th May, 1732, duely executed by s'd ptys.

5,000£ pen'ty on Comrs. not attending.

Complts by sd agreemt comply to all Defts terms, but he to nothing yt they propos'd, & thereby Complts agree to let Defts North Bounds run 15 miles higher into Pensilva than he had any rt to.

That ye Treaty for s'd agreemt was intirely begun & carryd on at ye instance of s'd Deft, & not of ye Complts, & yt there was not in s'd agreemt any one m're wch ye Complts had insisted on yielded to by s'd Deft, or any one thing insisted on by ye Deft but wt ye Complts agreed to by s'd Arts, and p'ticularly ye Complts agreed yt ye Defts Genl North

Bounds in those pts where s’d 3 Lower Countys did not make his North Bounds sho’d not be Confined to y^{e} 39th Degree Compleat or to y^{e} beg’ing of y^{e} 40th D., nor to some pt of s’d Pen’sula, (as by his Charter they were,) but sho’d run above 40 miles higher, or more Northw’d^{s} than y^{e} 39th D. Compleat, & above y^{e} s’d Pen’sula 15 miles into y^{e} main Continent itself, all w^{ch} was indisputably Granted by s’d Pensilv^{a} Chart^{r}, & to no pt w^{ch} y^{e} Def^{t} (till s’d agreem^{t} executed as af’d) had y^{e} least colour of legal Title, so desirous were they to purchase their peace at any rate, & to begin to reap some benefit from their Fa^{rs} & their own s’d expensive Improvem^{ts}.

On 12th May, 1732, ye p’tys execute Coms to 7 Comrs wth p’viso for Deputy Govrs to appoint others in case of Death, &c.

That pursuant to s’d Art^{s}. y^{e} s’d p’tys on y^{e} 12th May, 1732, executed each a Comi’con of like Tenor to 7 Com^{rs}, pursuant to s’d Art^{s}, & therefor Compl^{ts} were Pat. Gordon, Isaac Norris, Sam. Preston, Ja^{s} Logan, And^{w} Hamilton, Esq^{rs}, & Ja^{s} Steel & Rob^{t} Charles, Gents, & those for y^{e} Def^{t} were Sam. Ogle, Cha^{s} Calvert, Philemon Lloyd, Mich^{l} Howard, Rich’d Benett, Ben. Tasker, & Mat. Tilghman Ward, Esq^{rs}, wth a p’viso in case of y^{e} death, sickness, or other unavoidable disability or absence of any of y^{e} Com^{rs}, y^{e} Dep’ty Gov^{rs} of each resp’ve province to appoint others in their room.

20th May Mr Thos Penn sails for Pensilva & takes wth him Complts Coms & by same ship Deft sends his & each 1 pt. of s’d Arts, & soon after Deft. arrives in Maryland.

That on 20th May, 1732, y^{e} Compl^{t} Tho. Penn embarked for Pensilv^{a}, & soon after arrived there, where he has remain’d ever since, & Carry’d wth him s’d Comi’con from y^{e} Compl^{ts}, & one orig^{l} pt. of s’d Art^{s} & y^{e} Deft. sent by same ship to his Depty Gov^{r} in Maryland his s’d Com^{n} & 1 orig^{l} pt. of s’d Art^{s}, & soon after arriv’d there himself, & the Compl^{ts} had g^{t} reason to expect y^{t} y^{e} s’d Agreem^{t} so obtaind by y^{e} Deft. upon his own terms, & so much for his benefit wou’d have been Carry’d into execu’con wth some of y^{t} fairness & dispatch so Cov^{ted} for.

Defts. Comrs & their Rela’cons & others being poss’ed of Genl Grants under ye Defts wch they expected to lay out in Pensilva. & 3 Lowr Countys, prvailed on Deft. to endeavor to avoid runing s’d Lines acc’ding to s’d Arts.

But on y^{e} contrary y^{e} Deft. (Combining wth divers p’sons, &c.,) & by his direc’con & privity all his s’d 7 Com^{rs} (who y^{e} Compl^{ts} Charge were all poss’ed of Gen^{l} Grants from y^{e} Deft. for large Tracts of Land not Located or specify’d where they lay, but were expected to be laid out on some good Lands in Pensilv^{a} or s’d 3 Low^{r} Countys, but were prevented by s’d Art^{s},) have used all imaginable arts to frustrate & evade y^{e} s’d Art^{s} & prevent y^{e} marking out y^{e} Lines & Bounds pursuant thereto, & y^{e} better to induce y^{e} Deft. to fly from s’d agreem^{t}, his s’d Com^{rs} & others poss’ed of like Grants offer’d to raise & pay all or most of s’d pen’ty of 5000£ as was publickly discours’d in Maryland & in Anapolis, y^{e} Chief Town, & y^{e} Deft. thereupon grew desirous to oblige such his Grantees, & Consulted wth them how to avoid Running s’d Lines & at same time

& offer to raise & pay s’d pen’ty.

& contrive this method for yt purpose.

avoid incurring s'd pen'ty, & at length a method as was apprehended was found out, vizt: yt Deftt s'd Comrs sho'd by all possible means Clog & delay ye s'd Affair & at last sho'd seem to differ in Judgemt in some material point abt run'ing s'd Bounds, & resolutely adhere thereto, & so spin out ye s'd limitted time for run'ing s'd Lines wch was acc'd'ly put in practice as hereafter set forth.

Comrs 1st meeting ye 6th Octor, 1732, at Newtown, in Maryland, & read ye Comi'cons.

Defts Comrs object to Complts Comicon.

Agree yt 1st Work to be done was Circle abt Newcastle.

Complts Comrs desire Clks, wch is refused by Defts Comrs, who, after much debate, Consent to a Comr on each side taking short minutes of ye meetings & Adjts.

Adjourn to Newcastle for 30th Octor.

That by Appointmt 6 Comrs on each side met ye 6th Octor, 1732, at Newtown, in Maryland, but did little or nothing, and on ye 7th met there again & read both Comicôns, & Saml Ogle, ye Defts 1st named Comr & Lt Govr of Maryland objected to ye Complts Comicôn, (tho' same wth Defts,) because ye Legatees of ye 40,000 Acres devis'd by s'd W. Penn's Will, (who had by an endorsement only Consented to s'd Arts, & were not made ptys thereto,) had not joined in Granting ye Complts s'd Comi'con, & tho' it was then shown yt ye s'd Agreemt expressed yt ye Complts only shou'd Grant ye Comi'con, yet Defts Comrs, & pticularly s'd Ogle, Declared themselves not satisfy'd therewth, & after debating yt objec'con a considerable time, 'twas agreed by s'd Comrs on each side, yt ye 1st pt of ye work directed to be done by them was relateing to ye Circle abt Newcastle, & ye Complts Comrs then Declared themselves ready to proceed thereon, & yt they had brot Surveyrs & Artists for yt purpose, but s'd Ogle, pretending their principal Artist was Sick, & yt ye Maryland Comrs were engaged in ye publick Bs of the province, desired the Comrs might not do anything or meet again 'till ye 30th of s'd Octor, to wch ye Complts Comrs agreed, (tho' unwillingly,) but first insisted yt a minute sho'd be taken of yt meeting & Adjournmt, & yt Clerks sho'd be appointed (accding to ye usage in all Comi'cons) to take minutes of all their proceedings. By ye Maryland Comrs opposed & refused it, & then ye Complts desired a Comr on each side might take ye minutes and Interchange them, & yt some notice sho'd be taken of yt meeting & Adjournment, wch Deftt Comrs objected to, but at length Consented yt a short memdm thereof shou'd be prepared by a Comr on each side, & a Copy thereof left wth each side, wch was all yt ye Complts Comrs cou'd obtain, & wch memd'm only contain'd a note of ye Comrs meeting (& their names) on ye 6th & 7th Octor, 1732, & reading s'd Arte & Comi'cons, & Adjourning to meet at Newcastle, on ye 30th Octor, then Inst, in order to proceed to make out ye Circle in s'd agreemt mend.

And on s'd 30th Octor, 1732, a Quorum of ye Comrs on each side met at Newcastle, & continued together till 2d Novr, in order to proceed (as ye Complts hoped) to mark out s'd Circle, but s'd Ogle insisted yt as in s'd Agreemt ye Circle is sayd to be that in ye Chartr

Defts Comrs insist on seeing Chartr for pensilva & feoffmt for Newcastle.

Defts Comrs say they have no powr to run sd Circle abt Newcastle, because noCenter agreed on.

Sevl argumts thereon.

for Pensilv^a, & s'd ffeoffm^t, from y^e Duke of York, it was necessary they should see them (tho y^e necessary pts thereof were recited in s'd agreem^t) conceiving they were in G^t Brittain, & y^t y^e winter (w^n y^e leaves were off y^e Trees & y^e work might best be done) might be spent in sending for them, & Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} were forced to send up to Philad^a for s'd Chart^r & an Exemplifica'con of s'd ffeoffm^t from y^e Records of New York, & next morn produced y^e same to y^e Def^{ts} Com^{rs}, who, finding y^e same to agree wth y^e Recitals thereof in s'd Art^s, insisted on & had Copys of y^e Descriptive pts thereof, & then it was proposed by Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} that a place shou'd be agreed on for beginning to run y^e 12 miles Distance, but y^e Def^{ts} Com^{rs}, after getting time (by an adjournm^t to y^e afternoon) to Consider further of it, then Declared they questioned their pow^r to run s'd Circle, for as there cou'd be no Circle wthout a Center, & it was nowhere directed by s'd Art^e or Com^n, they conceived had no pow^r to make one, To w^{ch} y^e Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} answer'd y^t y^e Com^{rs} being Impower'd to execute y^e Agreem^t had consequently pow^r to do all things necessary thereto, & y^t y^e s'd last Adjournm^t was in order to proceed to mark out y^e Circle, & y^e Art^e enjoynd y^e begining y^e B^s sometime in Octo^r, & 'twas then afternoon of the last day of Octo^r, & y^e Def^{ts} Com^{rs} Declared they had begun, but were at a loss how to proceed, & must further advise on it, but Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} Declaring 'emselves fully Impower'd to do all things necessary to y^e full execu'con of their Com^n, desired if y^e Defts Com^{rs} must Consider y^t to save time y^e Surveyors might be sent to measure y^e Town, but the Deft^t Com^{rs} did not consent to it, but proposed y^t y^e Com^{rs} sho'd walk ab^t & view y^e Town, w^{ch} was done, & an Adjournm^t made to next morn; And in y^e morn, on 1st Nov^r, ... of y^e Com^{rs} on each side met, & s'd Ogle Declared y^e Defts Com^{rs} had advised both w^{rh} Survey^{rs} & Mathemat^{nt}, who were satisfyd y^t, as y^e Center for y^e Circle was not directed by y^e Art^e or Com^n, the Com^{rs} had no pow^r to make one, but as Deft was soon expected in Maryland they, his Com^{rs}, wo'd apply to him, & if he wo'd direct them to find a Center they wo'd obey, and y^e Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} observed thereon y^t y^e *prop^{rs} on both pts had made a full & clear agreem^t, & given pow^r to their Com^{rs} to execute it, & had affixed thereto a printed Dra^t of y^e Work to direct them in case of any Difficulty, y^t y^e Town of Newcastle was fairly markt out in y^t Draft, wth y^e Central points in y^e midle of it, on w^{ch} y^e Circle in y^e Dra^t was drawn, & y^t it was easy to find y^e Center as it was there pointed out*, but y^e s'd Ogle still insisted y^t y^e Deft^t Com^{rs} had no pow^r to fix any Center, wherefore must first take y^e Deft^s further direccons, & for y^t end desired an Adjournm^t, & at y^e meeting of y^e Com^{rs} again in y^e afternoon, y^e Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} declared y^t y^e proposal of an Adjournm^t was unexpected, & desired y^t minutes might be taken of w^t had past, but y^e Maryland Com^{rs} insisted y^{t} all minutes were unnecessary further than to enter y^{e} meetings & Adjournm^{ts}, & proposed an Adjour^{t} for 3 Mo^{s}, then to meet at Newcastle, w^{ch} y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} took time to consider of till next morn, & then y^{e} Com^{rs} on both sides meeting again y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} deliv^{d} an Answ^{r} in writing to y^{e} Deft^{t} Com^{rs} proposal of such an Adjournm^{t}, wherein they insisted on their full pow^{rs} to execute s'd Art^{e}, but declared y^{t} . . . . reason assign'd for y^{t} Adjournm^{t} was y^{e} expectation of y^{e} Defts speedy arrival, & his Com^{rs} desire of further consulting him, & in regard to y^{e} Deft & his Honour, they agreed to y^{e} Adjour^{t} for 1st Febry ensuing, at Newcastle, but before they parted y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} produced & read to Defts Com^{rs} y^{e} minutes w^{ch} they had taken, & askt y^{e} Deft^{t} Com^{rs} if they had any objec'con to y^{e} truth of them, to w^{ch} s'd Ogle reply'd he had nothing to say to any minutes y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} sho'd take, & then y^{e} Deft^{t} Com^{rs} read a short minute to y^{e} effect foll^{g}, y^{t}, in pursuance to y^{e} form^{r} Adjour^{d}, y^{e} Com^{rs} had met at Newcastle to run y^{e} Circle, & y^{t} Difficultys having arisen touching y^{e} same, they had adjourn'd to 1st ffebry, w^{ch} minute was objected to as neither specifying w^{t} y^{e} Difficulties were, nor on whose pt. started, and s'd Ogle then produced a paper of notes taken by himself y^{t} y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} had argued y^{t} y^{e} Charter & Deed for Pensilv^{a} & Newcastle, being recited in y^{e} agreem^{t}, y^{e} prop^{rs} on both sides were bound by s'd recitals, whether true or false, to w^{ch} y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} objected, y^{t} no such words had been used by any of y^{m}, & s'd Ogle reply'd y^{t} tho' no such words were used, yet he apprehended they were consequential to w^{t} had been say'd, & then put up his paper wthout offering any other minute, or any amendm^{ts} of y^{t} he had so p'duced on y^{e} objec'con made by y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} & allow'd by himself.

Defts Comrs p'pose an Adjournmt for 3 mos on accot of the . . . . further wth Defts was expected in Maryland.

Complts Comrs agree to adjourn to 1st Feb'y, at Newcastle.

Debate abt their minutes.

That soon after, viz^{t}: ab^{t} y^{e} . . . . of same month of Nov^{r}, y^{e} Deft. arriv'd in Maryland, & continued there for 5 or six mo^{s}, during w^{ch} time he Contrived & had many Conferences wth his s'd Com^{rs} & others how to evade s'd Art^{s}, & how to avoid s'd 5,000£ forfeiture, & many proposals & encouragem^{ts} were offer'd him by his s'd Com^{rs} & others, if he wou'd Consent to defeat ye execu'con of s'd Art^{s}, w^{ch} he at last Consented to, & directed his Com^{rs} to do all in their pow^{r} to avoid executing s'd Art^{s}.

Deft. arrives in Maryld ye . . . . of Novr, & contd there 5 or 6 mos, & resolves wth his Comrs to avoid executing sd Arts.

That after Deft^{s} s'd Arrival in Maryland, & his s'd Com^{rs} had Consulted him touching y^{e} pretended Difficultys they had so started in Octo^{r} & Nov^{r} before, Quorums of y^{e} Com^{rs} on each side met, pursuant to y^{e} last Adjour^{t}, at Newcastle, on y^{e} 1st ffebr'y, 1732, & appointed to enter on B^{s} next morn., when y^{e} Com^{rs} being met, y^{e} s'd Ogle Declared y^{t} y^{e} B^{s} before y^{e} Com^{rs} was y^{e} Circle of 12 miles ab^{t}

1st Febry, 1732, ye Comrs meet at Newcastle, & revive their formr Argumts abt ye Circle.

Newcastle, & y^e he had, at y^e form^r meeting, offer'd some argum^{ts} to show y^t no Center being fix'd y^e Com^{rs} had no pow^r to make one, & wo'd be glad to know w^t y^e Complts. Com^{rs} cou'd say to y^t point, who thereupon reminded him y^t they had before fully answer'd y^t objec'con, & had Consented to y^t long Adjourn^t only to gratify y^e Deft^t Com^{rs} in their desire of Consulting y^e Deft., who, being arriv'd, it might now be hoped his Com^{rs} were come fully Instructed as to y^e fixing a Center, whereupon y^e s'd Ogle Declared (quite y^e reverse to his former Argum^{ts}) y^t y^e Deft^s having fully Delegated his pow^{rs} to his Com^{rs}, had left it to them to execute y^e agreem^t in such man'er as they shou'd conceive themselves warranted to do by their Com^n, & y^t y^e *Deft. wo'd not Interfere therein, w^{ch}, if true, as pretended by s'd Ogle, was either a wilful refusal of Deft^s s'd Com^{rs} to fix y^e s'd Center & Circle, if they had power, or if they had not pow^r, was a wilful breach of s'd Art^s on y^e pt. of s'd Deft. himself, who, acc'ding to s'd A^s, ought to have given his Com^{rs} full pow^r, & to have Interfered therein;* and y^e Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} thereupon Declared to s'd Ogle y^t this Declara'con of his was no other than might be expected from y^e former Conduct of y^e Defts. Com^{rs}, but y^t y^e Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} were still of their form^r opinion, y^t y^e Com^{rs} had full pow^r to fix a Center, and if Defts. Com^{rs} tho't otherwise, they ought, & y^e Compl^t Com^{rs} pressing them to Declare it explicitly, y^e s'd Ogle sayd y^t tho' they (y^e Deft^t Com^{rs}) were not yet fully satisfy'd they had any pow^r to fix a Center, yet he wo'd wave y^t point for y^e present, & talk a little ab^t y^e Circle, & askt y^e Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} w^t they apprehended to be y^e meaning of y^e Circle of 12 miles ab^t Newcastle, and said, y^t for his p^t, he tho't it plain, from y^e words of y^e ffeoffmt. to Mr. Penn, y^t y^e s'd Circle cou'd not be Construed to mean a Diameter of 24 miles; y^t he was pretty much a strang^r to things of y^t kind, but cou'd not believe it to mean other than a Circumference of 12 miles, or, at most, a Diameter of 12 miles, whereto y^e Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} answered, *y^t such an Interpreta'con cou'd never be admitted, since, by y^e Grant of Pensilv^a & s'd ffeoffm^t, & both y^e prop^{rs} construc'cons thereof, it was evident y^t y^e Circle was to be 12 miles distant from y^e Town of Newcastle;* but y^e Deft^t Com^{rs} reply'd y^t y^e words in y^e agreem^t & Comi'cons relating to y^e Circle, being either sup'fluous or contradictory to those describing it in y^e ffeoffm^t, were in y^{m}selves void; whereto y^e Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} answer'd y^t, as y^e Art^e agreed on by y^e propriet^{rs} were in such clear terms as left no room for dispute, so they were then fully p^{r}pared to do w^t their Com'icon enjoyned them, but not to find fault wth w^t their principalls had concluded on; That y^e principals on both sides had so clearly prescribed y^e man'er of Drawing & Marking out y^e Circle as remov'd all occasion for doubt, by expressly agreeing y^t y^e Circle men^d in y^e

& then Ogle Declares Deft. wo'd not Interfere, but had left it wholly to his Comrs.

Ogle insists ye Circle to be only a Circumference of 12 miles, or, at most, a Diameter of 12 miles, ye argumts thereon.

Pensilv^{a} Charter & ffeoffm^{t} for Newcastle (or so much as sho'd be requisite,) shou'd be markt out at y^{e} distance of 12 English statute miles from Newcastle Town, & ye Deft^{t} Com^{rs} proposed y^{t} Artists sho'd give their Opinion touching s'd Circle, & then y^{e} Conference was Adjourn'd to afternoon of s'd 2^{1} ffeb^{ry}, when y^{e} Com^{rs} met again, & y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} desired those for Maryland to put in writing w^{t} they wo'd have Artists Consulted on, w^{ch} they declined; then Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} again insisted y^{t} Clerks might be appointed to take minutes, w^{ch} wo'd p^{r}vent misunderstandings, & then, hereafter, all y^{e} Transaccons at y^{e} sev^{l} meetings; but Defts. Com^{rs} refused it, & then Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} urged y^{t} y^{e} objec'cons to y^{e} Dimen'cons of y^{e} Circle shou'd be stated in writing; but s'd Ogle p'sisted it was needless, Declareing y^{e} Que'on was plainly thus: what was meant by y^{e} Circle men^{t} in y^{e} Deed of ffeoffm^{t}? y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} thereupon observed y^{t} y^{e} Que'on was not truly stated; for y^{t} y^{e} Direc'cons in y^{e} Comi'cons was to run y^{e} Circle men^{d} in y^{e} Chart^{r} for Pensilv^{a} & Deed of ffeoffm^{t}, but not y^{t} in y^{e} ffeoffm^{t} only, & therefore, if they were to be recurr'd to at all, y^{e} Chart^{r} & Deed sho'd both be taken together, but y^{t} they conceived there was not y^{e} least occa'son to look further than their Comi'cons; however, at last s'd Ogle gave in his que'on in y^{e} foll. words: "What Circle is understood by these words, (viz^{t},) enfeoff "& Confirm unto y^{e} s'd W^{m} Penn, his heirs & Ass. for ever, all y^{t} "y^{e} Town of Newcastle, otherwise called Delaware, & all y^{t} Tract "of Land lying wthin y^{e} Compass or Circle of 12 miles ab^{t} ye same." Upon w^{ch} ye Com^{rs} p'ted, & agreed to meet next morn, (some nameing to others 11 o'clock,) & to bring Artists on both sides, to hear opinions touching y^{e} Circle; and next morn, ab^{t} 11 o'clock, a Quorum of y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs}, viz^{t}: s'd Isaac Norris, Sam. Preston, & Ja^{s} Steel, met a Quorum of y^{e} Deft^{t} Com^{rs} at y^{e} Courthouse, in Newcastle, & as y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs} p'ceived y^{e} Drift of y^{e} Deft^{s} Com^{rs}, in refuseing Clerks & admitting a Com^{r} on each side to take minutes of y^{e} p'ceedings, & had before taken private notes (w^{ch}, either by accident or design, were false) of w^{t} had past, so they apprehended they cou'd not be too careful to prevent more mistakes; & therefore, as Deft^{s} Com^{rs} seem'd to insist so much on their doubt ab^{t} y^{e} dimensions of s'd Circle, some others of y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs}, besides those 3 who were at y^{e} Courthouse, were prepareing, in a House near y^{e} Courthouse, y^{e} Observa'cons & answer, in writing, of y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs}, touching s'd Circle^{s} to be Deliv'd to Deft^{s} Com^{rs}, to avoid misrepresenta'cons, & y^{e} same being long, & it was necessary to keep a Copy, it took up some time, during w^{ch} time the s'd Norris, preston, & Steel met, & were, wth a Quorum of y^{e} Deft^{s} Com^{rs}, in s'd Courthouse; but y^{e} rest of y^{e} Compl^{ts} Com^{rs}, who were transcribing s'd observa'cons, wanting a paper w^{ch} s'd Steel had, they sent to him for such paper, & he, thereupon, went from of y^{e} Room, where s'd Com^{rs}, on each side, were sat, as af^{d}, to his Lodgings, not . . . . .

yds off, and at same time s'd Norris stept out of ye Room, & desired s'd Steel to hasten in ye other Comrs, who were to bring in s'd observa'cons, but s'd Norris imediately returned into ye Comrs Room, & in a few minutes after, ye s'd Steel & 2 others of Complts Comrs going up to their Brethren & Defts., s'd Comrs in s'd Courtho. met s'd Norris & preston comeing down, in regard s'd Ogle, (for whom & his Bror Comrs for Maryland & Complts Comrs had, at many former meetings, & p'ticularly but ye day before, waited an hour or 2 or more after time of adjournmt,) had taken advantage of ye short Interval in wch s'd Steel was call'd out of ye Room, as afd, & he, ye s'd Ogle & his Bror Comrs, (tho' it then wanted near half an hour of 12 o'clock at noon,) departed to their Lodgings, tho' much entreated to stay, p'ticularly by s'd preston, whereupon 1 of ye Complts Comrs, in prsence of sevl p'sons, waited on s'd Ogle & 3 others of Defts Comrs, & Let them know ye surprize of ye Complts Comrs were in, & yt they were then ready to meet, & yt a good deal of Bs might still be done before Din'er, & yt they had but ye day before waited a full hour for them, Defts Comrs, but s'd Ogle declared agt meeting, & yt if, by any failure in meeting, ye Deft had gain'd any advantage, he cou'd not give it up, & (tho' much pressed) refused to meet.

Mr. Ogle takes advantage of 1 of Complts Comrs, stepping out of ye Room to fetch a paper yt was wanted, & breaks up ye meeting.

That next day ye Comrs on both sides Dined together at Newcastle, & after Din'er a Quorum of plts Comrs waited on a full Quorum of ye Defts vizt s'd Ogle & Calvert, & Mr. Jenings appointed by ye Deft. in ye room of another Comr pretended to be sick & told them yt they had put their tho'ts in writing under ye hands of 5 of ym, in answer to ye objec'cons started ye night before by ye Defts Comrs, & delivd a Copy to s'd Ogle who look'd over some p'ts of it, & Complts Comrs thereby declared themselves ready to proceed to ye marking out s'd Circle, & desir'd Defts s'd Comrs to meet ym at s'd Courtho., or such other place as they pleas'd, but s'd Ogle declared as before agt. any other meeting, & yt if any advantage had arisen he cou'd not answr to ye Deft. not to lay hold of it, & then plts Comrs serv'd Defts s'd Comrs wth sum'ons to meet yt even., at 6 in s'd Courtho., and ye Complts Comrs acc'dly met, & waited at s'd Courtho. from 6 till past 8 yt even., but none of Deftt Comrs came or sent, tho' in ye Town, & being determin'd to leave Defts Comrs wthout excuse did ye same even. abt 9 o'clock p'sonally serve a Quorum of Defts s'd Comrs wth a notice to proceed on said Comi'con on monday morn., then next being 5th ffebry, 1732, at s'd Courtho., & Complts acc'dly then attended at s'd Courtho. a consid'ble time, & stay'd all yt & pt of next day at Newcastle, but all Defts Comrs went on Sunday before to Maryland.

& tho. pltes Comrs entreated & serve Defts Comrs wth sevl notices to meet again they wo'd not, but went away for Maryland.

That Defts s'd Comrs, acquainting him, on their return into

Deft writes to Mr. Gordon an artful L're pretending to complain of sd failure in ptes Comrs attendance, but wth a view to have ye meetings revived.

Maryland, of their Behaviour, as aft, he, on ye 15th same ffebry, sent a L're to s'd Pat. Gordon prtending therein yt at formr meetings ye Comrs had used to meet at 10 in ye morn., & yt tho' ye Complts Comrs had met on s'd 3d ffebry, yet yt one of ym (meaning s'd Steel who was sent for a paper, as afd,) had left ye Company at ye Instant ye Defts Comrs desired to proceed on Bs, & therein magnifys yt fact very much, but waves ye advantage he pretended he might take of s'd ffailure, & appoints a meeting of ye Comrs, to be at Joppa, in Maryland, on 1st Monday in May, wch L're ye Complts charge was all a piece of banter & ridicule, & yt he had no powr to appoint any meeting, (his powr being given to his Comrs,) nor did he intend ye Comrs should meet there, wch wo'd be a vain thing, as ye 1st point to be fixt was ye Center in Newcastle Town, & Joppa was 70 miles from it, & a poor Village, wthout any Accomoda'cons, & ye truth was, ye Defts being conscious how unfairly his Comrs had acted, wrote s'd L're wth a view to accept of notice from ye Complts Comrs to revive ye meetings, least (as he then declared to sevl) he himself should incur s'd 5,000£ fforfeiture.

Pltes Comrs serve a notice on Defts Comrs to meet at Newcastle, ye 16th April, & they send pltes Comrs a cross notice for Joppa, ye 7th May.

That after so many wilfull & obstinate failures on ye pt of Defts s'd Comrs, all ye Complts Comrs, in order to leave s'd Deft. (who was then in Maryland) wthout excuse, did, on 28th May, 1733, sign a note to his Comrs recapitulating s'd p'ceedings of 3d ffebry, Declaring they wo'd attend at Newcastle, (wch had been before acknowledg'd by all ye Comrs to be ye only p'per place for begining ye Bs,) on ye 16th April then next, wch was p'sonally serv'd on Defts Comrs, who sent a cross notice to meet at Joppa, 7th May, & ye Complts Comrs attended all 16th April, at Newcastle, pursuant to their own s'd notice, but none of Defts Comrs were there.

The meeting at Joppa, 7th May.

The Comrs renew their argumts abt ye Circle.

That on s'd 7th May, 1733, 5 of Complts Comrs, at gt Inconvenience, met a Quorum of Deft's Comrs at Joppa, & s'd Ogle begun wth saying yt wt had past at last meeting at Newcastle was abt ye Circle, & yt they were then met to treat of & learn each others sentimts abt it, & askt Complts Comrs if they wo'd run any other Circle than yt at 12 miles distance from Newcastle, &, after some debate, ye Comrs averred yt ye Que'on sho'd be put in writing, & was delivd in, sign'd by 1 of Defts Comrs, to wch Complts Comrs gave in an answer, sign'd by one of ym, stating ye words of s'd Arts relating to s'd Circle, & yt they were ready to run out s'd Circle acc'ding to s'd Arts, & did not conceive they ought to run any other. To wch Ogle say'd he & his Brethrn wo'd take time to Consider it, & they adjd to next morn, and then meeting again s'd Ogle say'd he did not . . . . understand s'd answer, & yt his & Complts Comrs sentimts seem'd to differ much abt s'd Circle. To wch Complts Comrs answer'd yt ye direc'cons in s'd Arts were so plain yt they cou'd not be easily mistaken, and Defts Comrs insisted yt ye Circle in ye ffeoffmt of Newcastle was ye Circle directed to be run, & by s'd Deed it was evident ye same was not a Circle of 24 miles Diam'ter, & therefore ye direc'cons in s'd Arts to run ye same at 12 miles distance from Newcastle were repugnant to yt Deed, & void in 'emselves, & being askt wt they conceived to be ye dimensions of ye Circle mend in s'd Deed, answer'd yt it did mean no other than a Circle whose Circumference was 12 miles, and Complts Comrs answr yt both in ye Pensilva Charter & 2 Deeds from Duke of York ye Circle was plainly to be a Circle of 12 miles distance from Newcastle, & yt K. Chas and s'd Duke so understood them, & ye com'on accepta'con of ye words wo'd construe them, & yt admitting ye least doubt cou'd be rais'd on it, yet ye proprs on both sides, having an absolute right to determine it, they had fully settled yt point by directing the Circle to be run at ye distance of 12 miles from Newcastle, & Defts Comrs reply'd they co'd not believe it was ye inten'con of ye proprs to deviate from ye descrip'con of ye Circle mend in s'd ffeoffment. To wch Complts Comrs answr yt ye Arts was no devia'con, for yt Circle being always understood to be a Circle of 12 miles Radius, ye proprs had accd'ly declared it to be of yt dimen'cons, & yt it was difficult to accot why ye Comrs shou'd find fault wth wt proprs had done, or p'tend to understand it better than ym. To wch s'd Ogle say'd it was ye fault of ye Drawrs of ye Agreemt, & yt ye proprs cou'd mean no other Circle than yt mend in ye ffeoffmt, whereas ye Complts Charge yt Defs, in his own p'posals previous to s'd Arts, had twice plainly expresst yt ye Circle sho'd be 12 miles distant from Newcastle, & so it was always understood by all concerned in settleing s'd Arts, and then s'd Ogle, leaveing this 1st m're (wch was to govern ye whole) thus undetermined, proposed yt ye Comrs sho'd proceed to Cape Hinlopen, at bottom of all s'd 3 Lowr Countys, & try if they co'd not better agree on ye execucon of yt pt. of ye Arts wch directed a Line to be drawn from thence across ye Pensula, whereupon ye Complts Comrs drew out, & sign'd & delivd to ye Defts Comrs a reqt, dated at Joppa, s'd 8th May, to join in drawing & marking out s'd Circle at 12 miles distance from Newcastle Town, as by s'd Arts was agreed & directed, & then to p'ceed to ye other Lines, & yt if Defts Comrs refused so to do yt they wo'd satisfy Complts Comrs why they wo'd not, and on same 8th May 4 of Defts Comrs signd & deld a writing to Complts Comrs insisting yt ye Agreemt meant no other Circle but yt mend in s'd ffeoffmt, wch they say'd they had not refused to mark out, & desired Complts Comrs to join in Drawing out, and then Comrs Adjd to afternoon, when, being met ye Defts Comrs, Delivd to

Ogle drops ye debate abt ye Circle & proposes yr Comrs sho'd proceed to Cape Hinlopen to run ye East & West Line.

Plts Comrs p'sist in their reqt for running ye Circle abt Newcastle, as first to be done.

Complts Comrs another signed proposal to run out a Circle, whose Circumference sho'd be 12 miles abt Newcastle, wch Compls Comrs answr same by Insisting yt was not ye Circle they were directed to run by s'd Arts, but one whose Radius (not Circumference) was 12 miles, wch only they conceived 'emselves warranted, & then offer'd to do, and an Adjt being then propos'd by s'd Ogle, who prtended to be engaged to wait on his propr on a visit to ye Govr of New York, ye Complts Comrs (after expostulating wth Defts Comrs for Dragging them to Joppa, so farr distant from ye Bs, & destitute of all accom'odacons, & doing nothing but repeating their so often answd objec'cons, & then moving to Adjourn) did agree to adjourn, but ye night was so farr spent in debate yt a minute of Adjt co'd not be settled till next day, wn both sides met, & an minute of Adjournt was agreed to for meeting at Philada, on 21st May then Inst., under a p'viso yt Defts Comrs sho'd not be stay'd above 1 day from ret'g home, & yt next Adjt sho'd be to Newcastle for 18th June then foll'g, but on Comrs Meeting at Philada, ye Defts Comrs pretending yt ye Deft was very soon to return to England, & yt some of his Comrs were oblig'd to attend him to Virga, it wo'd be inconvenient for ym to meet on s'd 18th June, & proposed & Complts Comrs (so candid were they thro' ye whole p'ceedings) agreed to Adjourn to 3d Septr, at Newcastle.

Adjourn to 3d Septr at Newcastle.

They meet at Newcastler, 3d Sept.

Pltes Comrs propose to run ye Circle of 12 miles distance from Newcastle.

Defts Comrs produce an opinion of 2 p'tended Mathematns yt ye Circle was only to be 12 miles Circumference.

That on s'd 3d 7ber, 1733, Quorums of ye Comrs on each side met at Newcastle, & Complts Comrs propos'd to proceed, and Defts Comrs desired yt wt was propos'd sho'd be reduc'd into writing, & then Adjd to afternoon, when yey met again, & Complts d'd to Defts Comrs a written pap., acquainting ym yt Complts Comrs were ready, wth their Artists, to p'ceed to run out s'd Circle mend in s'd Charter & Deed, at ye distance of 12 miles from Newcastle, & yt as yt pt of ye time for executing s'd Arts was elapsed wthout any progress made, they, therefore, earnestly prest Defts Comrs to join in ye Work, yt no more time might be lost, & then Comrs Adjd to next day, when they met, & Defts. Comrs d'd to Complts Comrs a paper, in writing, again insisting yt ye Circle to be run (as Mathematns had convinced them) was no other than a Circle whose Circumference was 12 miles, & diam'ter somewt less than 4, wch they were ready to run, & Complts Comrs desiring to see yt opinn of Mathematns, had a short Query & answr, d'd to 'em, wth names of Hugh Jones & Wm Ramsey thereunder, upon ye words of s'd ffeoffmt only, That they understood ye Term Circle in s'd ffeoffmt to mean a Circumf'ence, or Area, & as there exprest, to be limited to a Circumference, or Periphery, there call'd Compass, abt ye Diameter of wch Circle, or Compass, abt (as they apprehended) was somewhat less than 4 miles, wch Complts Charge was not a fair Qu'con put to s'd 2 p'sons, nor were they indiff'ent p'sons, but Dependts on s'd Deft, & Complts Comrs made some verbal remarks thereon, & then ye Comrs Adjd to afternoon; and meeting then again, ye Complts Comrs de'd to ye Defts Comrs their written reasons why this Que'on did not fall under ye Cognizance of Mathemats, then Comrs Adjd to next morn. And on 5th 7ber, ye Comrs being again met, ye Defts Comrs return'd their written answr yt they were not satisfyd wth ye Reasons offer'd by Complts Comrs, but insisted on their own formr opinion as to ye Circle, & then Adjd to afternoon, & (after a little discourse in ye afternoon) to next morn. On ye 6th 7ber, Comrs met again, & Complts Comrs deld a sign'd paper insisting on ye Circle, as they had before insisted, & requested ye Defts Comrs to join in running such a Circle, or directly Declare they wo'd not & Defts Comrs deld to ye Complts Comrs a written Que'on whether they wo'd Consent to run out any Circle but one whose Radius was 12 miles, & insisted yt they cou'd not agree to run out a Circle of 12 English Statute miles from Newcastle Town, and Complts Comrs then d'd, in their written answer, yt they cou'd not agree to run any other than a Circle at ye distance of 12 miles from Newcastle, and then ye Defts Comrs proposed an Adjt, & ye minute thereof to be brot in by each side in ye Afternoon, when they met, & after much debate a minute of Adjt was sign'd to meet at Newcastle, ye 14th Novr then next.

Renew their argumts abt ye Circle, & insist upon their former opinions.

Not agreeing, Adjourn to 14th Novr, at Newcastle.

That ye Comrs or Quorums of both sides met at Newcastle s'd 14th Novr, 1733, & continued to meet ye 15th & 16th of same month & Debated during all yt time, but ye Comrs on each side appearing fixt in their formr Sentimts ye Defts Comrs frequently declared yt as Complts Comrs wo'd not join them in run'ing ye Circle they contended for it was to no purpose to continue any longer together, & therefore proposed ye Comrs shou'd depart wthout Adjt., but Complts Comrs refused, & then Defts Comrs deld a writing, whereby they proposed to proceed to Cape Hinlopen, in order to fix ye Cape, & run ye East & West Line directed by ye 3d Article of ye Agreemt, & then Adjd to next day, and 17th Novr, ye Comrs met again & Complts Comrs d'd to Defts Comrs a written paper Recapitulating many pts. of ye Behaviour of Defts Comrs from 1st meeting & giveing Reasons why they cou'd not proceed to other B's & Lines wch were to be directed & govern'd by ye Circle, until ye Circle it self was fix'd as directed by s'd Arts, And then ye Comrs Adjd to ye 19th 9ber, and then met again, & Defts Comrs d'd a long Answer in writing to excuse or palliate their Conduct, & remarking yt no minutes taken mend many facts wch had realy past & wch Complts Comrs had insisted on in their

Still disagreeing abt ye Circle Defts Comrs propose to go to Cape Hinlopen & run ye East & West Line.

But petes Comrs insist yt ye Circle must be first fixt before any other Bs co'd be proceeded on.

last paper, (whereas yt had been their constant Complaint yt Defts Comrs refused Clerks or even a Comr on each side to take minutes,) & concluded wth an express Declara'con yt in their opinn no other consequence co'd arise from their difference in Judgmt from Complts Comrs, & their Refusal to p'ceed to Cape Hinlopen than yt either ye Comrs must stay at Newcastle till 25th Decr, 1733, wthout run'ing ye Circle or depart wthout further Adjt., wch they left to ye Con's of ye Complts Comrs & Adjd to next day & then met & Adjd to ye day after, and on ye 21st Novr, ye Comrs met, Complts Comrs deld to Defts Comrs a written paper of observa'cons & arguments upon many pts. of ye proceedings & ye Comrs Adjd to next day, and then ye Comrs meeting again, those for Deft. deld to ye Complts Comrs another long paper & Adjd to next day, and on ye 23d Novr ye Comrs met again & Complts Comrs deld to Defts Comrs ye Answr to ye last paper, & then Deftt Comrs propos'd yt since ye Comrs had continued so long together in exchangeing of papers to no man'er of purpose, being still as farr from agreeing as ever, they sho'd then depart, whereupon it was agreed yt a minute sho'd by mutual consent be prepared agt next day to wch time ye Comrs Adjd and on ye 24h Novr, 1733, ye Comrs met for ye last time & sign'd a minute wch recited s'd Arts of Agreemt & Comi'cons & ye meeting between ye Comrs on the 6th Octor, 1732, & other subsequent meetings & sevl Appointmts of p'ticular Comrs for Maryland, in place of others who were sick or dead or co'd not attend, & yt since ye meetings at Newcastle, divers Appointmts & Adjts had been made, & sundry proposi'cons & Debates had passed & ye 5. Comrs on each side had met at Newcastle on ye 14th Novr, then Inst., where resuming their former Debates & making divers proposi'cons to each other from s'd 14th to ye p'sent 24th Novr, each side continued to p'sist in their formr opinion yt is ye Comrs for pensilva insisted as they always had done in run'ing a Circle, or as much as sho'd be requisite at ye distance of 12 English Stat. miles from ye Town of Newcastle as in 2d Art. of s'd agreemt is directed as ye only Circle they conceiv'd 'emselves impower'd to run, & yt ye Defts Comrs insisted as at former meetings they had done upon run'ing a Circle (or as much as sho'd be requisite) whose Peripery or Circumf'ence is 12 miles only or whose Diameter is somewhat less than 4 miles, as ye only Circle meant in ye Deed of Bargin & sale & ye ffeoffmt for Newcastle & as ye only Circle intended by ye Propr in s'd Arts wch Circle ye Defts Comrs conceiv'd themselves only Impowr to run & yt under yt diff'ence of Judgemt, ye Coms of Pensilva having refus'd to proceed to Cape Hinlopen in order to fix ye Cape, & run ye East & West Lines, because for ye reasons by them assign'd it cou'd be to no purpose. The Defts Comrs were of opinion yt no other consequence cou'd arise than either yt ye Comrs sho'd continue at New-

& after long Debates for sevl days neither side being willing to recede from their opinion, they on ye 24 Novr agree to depart wthout Adjt & prepare & sign a concluding minute for yt purpose.

castle till s'd 25th Decr, wthout run'ing s'd Circle abt Newcastle or depart from thence wthout further Adjt, & as ye last 11 days had passed in Debates yt had not in ye least tended to any nearr agreemt between ye Comrs, & ye time for executing s'd Arts was then so near expiring yt wth ye utmost applica'con, it was scarce possible to run & fix all ye Lines in ye Arts requir'd to be done. Therefore upon ye whole ye Comrs on both sides did agree yt it cou'd not answr any of ye purposes intended by s'd Articles to continue longer together, and therefore, tho't it proper to depart wthout further Adjt. & leave their Conduct to ye judgmt of their Sup'iours.

And thus ye meetings of s'd Comrs were ended, & thereby ye Circle Lines & Bounds were not run or markt out by ye 25th Decr, 1733, as Cov'ted in s'd Arts nor are yet run, but Complts expressly Charge & insist yt ye not run'ing s'd Lines was in no sort occasion'd by ye non attendance or any Default wtever of ye Complts or their Comrs, but purely from a diff'ence in opinion between ye Comrs on each side, (as those for Maryland pretended) vizt whether ye Comrs were to mark out ye Circle at 12 miles distance from Newcastle, (as ye Arts & Comi'con plainly directed) or at less than 2 miles distant therefrom, But notwthstanding such Diff'ence or pretended Diff'ence in opinion yt s'd Arte of ye 10th May, 1732, do still subsist in full force, & Complts Charge ye s'd pretended diff'ence of opinion of Defts. Comrs from Complts Comrs was nothing but a meer pretence & artifice to avoid executing ye Agreemt & was approv'd, Consented to, & directed by Deft himself to avoid complying wth his own s'd solemn agreemt.

That such diffence in opinion was not owing to any default of Pltes or their Comrs, but to Defts. & his Comrs & yt their diff'ing wth Pltes. Comrs was only an artifice of Defts. to avoid executing ye Arts.

That ye first accot which arriv'd in Gt. Brittain of s'd Lines not being run was in May, 1734, & ye Complts Jno. & Richd, Penn (both then in Gt. Brittain,) at same time received many accots of ye Gt. Dissatisfac'con & uneasiness it had given to their Tenants & occupyrs of Land there, & who refused to pay their Quit Rents, Insomuch yt for ye Quieting ye minds of ye people in s'd 3 Lower Countys, as well as for preserving ye Complt's right to ye prem'es, ye s'd Jno. Penn at very gt. inconvenience was also oblig'd to go to Pensilva., & embark'd ye 9th July, 1734, & soon after arriv'd there. That ye Deft. knowing & wth express view to take advantage of s'd Jno. & Thos Penn's being both then absent in Pensilva, & leaveing only their youngr Bror Richd in Gt. Britt., who was but just of age & ignorant of s'd old & intricate Disputes & Transac'cons, he ye s'd Deft. in open breach of many express Covrs in his s'd Arts did on ye 8th Augt, 1734, (being ye first Genl Council after Deft. had heard of s'd Jno. Penn's departure as afd for Pensilva,) present to

Pltf. Jno. Penn (to the Tenants who refused to pay their Quit Rents) goes for penlva 9th July, 1734.

Deft. takes advantage of pltes. Jno. & Thos Penn's absence & preferrs a petn to his prsent Ma'ty.

his present Ma'ty his peti'con stating ye Charter for Maryland in such man'er as he tho't prop., & alledging (tho mt untruly,) yt some m'res appear'd by an ordr in Council of 4th April, 1638, relating to one Wm Clayborne, ye Isle of Kent, (altho' there is no such order & so ye Defts know & his Grandfather had admitted on ye formr Dispute abt 50 yrs before,) & stating pt only of s'd Report & ordr in 1685, but leaving out ye mt material pts. thereof, p'ticularly those words whereby it was declared ye s'd 3 Lowr Countys had ever since ye Charter for Maryland been poss'ed by Xtians, down to yt yr 1685, & had continued as a distinct Colony from Maryland, wch omission was not an accidental, but designed one, to deceive his Ma'ty & Ministrs, & stating, yt if at ye time of ye Chartr for Maryland any pt of ye Tract of Land mend in s'd Rept was Inh'ited by Xtians, yet they were not subjects of England, but Swedes & Dutch, or other foreignrs, &, therefore, as s'd Deft. suggested, (tho mt untruly,) by his s'd peti'con, yt all yt pt. of s'd Pen'sula was plainly described wthin ye Limits of s'd Grant of Maryland, so yt he conceived it did pass by yt Charter, & He, by s'd peticon, besought his Ma'ty, by a further Chartr or Patent, to confirm to s'd Deft., in ffee, all s'd pts. of s'd Pen'sula, as was contd wthin ye Limits of s'd Maryland Chartr, notwthstanding s'd words of Hac tenus Inculta in ye Recital, & Deft, purposely contrived not to name ye Complts therein, nor their Far, nor ye s'd province of Pensilva, nor s'd 3 Lowr Countys, and disguised his s'd peticôn and prayr thereof, in such Gen. words as afd & concealed all his s'd Agreement of 10th May, 1732, whereby, for such val Cons., he had released to ye Complts in ffee all his wt to pretences to s'd 3 Lowr Countys, & Cov'ted to make further assurance of, & to support ye Complts Int. in ye same, & concealed ev'y tittle of ye Complts, & their mor & Far, & s'd Dukes Title, & long & antient poss'ion of s'd 3 Lowey Countys, quite from 1664, & ye gt Improvements made thereon, purely to obtain to himself a Grant or Confirmacôn of s'd 3 Lowr Countys, (in breach of ye Complts Right, & his own s'd solemn agreement, made at his own Importunity, and upon his own Terms,) by Surprize and Misrepresenta'cons to, & Concealmts of Facts from his Ma'ty, & wthout ye Complts knowing, or being able to oppose it, to induce his Ma'ty to make him, ye Deft., such Grant, to enable him to defeat ye Complts Right & his own agreemt, & turn them out of their Antient poss'ion and Improvemts, wch Defts well knew his Mat'y, upon a true state of ye whole Case, was too good & just to do, nor has ye Crown ever yet disturbed ye poss'ion of any one subject in America, who has been at any expence in settling there, and Cultivating ye Country, tho' many may have Titles wch, possibly, might not bear a strict exa'ion.

Contents of ye Peticon.

That on presenting s'd last mend Petion his Ma'ty by ordr in Council of 8th Augt, 1734, Referred it to ye Lds Comrs for Trade & plan-

Wch peti'eon his Mai'ty referrs to Comrs for Trade.

tacons to examine & make a Report thereon to his Ma'ty in Council, & Deft. gave no ma'ner of notice thereof to any of y^{e} Compl^{ts}, or any p'son in their behalf, but a former Agent of theirs had notice thereof from y^{e} s^{d}d L^{ds} Com^{rs} of Trade, who accidentally in y^{e} course of B^{s} in their office Knew y^{t} y^{e} Compl^{ts}, & their Fa^{r} had been long in poss'ion of, & had still named Lieut. Gov^{r} for y^{e} s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys, & thereupon applicacôn was made in behalf of y^{e} Compl^{ts} to s'd L^{ds} Com^{rs} in presence of y^{e} Deft. to know wt. it was he under such Gen^{l} pti'con prayed for, & to have reasonable time to apprize all y^{e} Compl^{ts} there, in order to make their defence. In Answ^{r}, whereto y^{e} Deft. expressly Declar'd to s'd Com^{rs} y^{t}, he then peti'coned for a Grant of s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys, or to y^{t} effect, & to p^{r}ve y^{e} Compl^{ts}, having a fair opportunity of being heard ag^{t} such Peti'con, & wth a design further to misrepresent Facts to his Ma'ty & his minist^{r}, did press y^{t} time might not be given for sending notice to yr^{e} Compl^{ts} in America, (who only knew anything, & y^{t} but little of y^{e} old Transac'cons,) but y^{t} his s'd pet^{n} might be heard forthwth, & y^{e} s'd L^{ds} Com^{rs} for Trade & planta'cons not judgeing it decent to let his s'd Ma'ty's Referrence lye so long as till y^{e} Compl^{ts} had notice in America, did appoint a day & heard y^{e} same on y^{e} 20th & 31st days of Dec^{r}, 1734. Ex p'te wthout hearing y^{e} Compl^{ts}, or any p'son on their behalf upon y^{e} meritts of s'd Peti'con at w^{ch} & other times y^{e} Deft. & his agents taking advantage of y^{e} Compl^{ts} absence, & y^{e} s'd L^{ds} Com^{rs} being unacquainted of w^{t} had passed in y^{e} y^{rs} 1684 & 85, did deceitfully offer to s'd L^{ds} Com^{rs} y^{e} s'd fictitious blank paper as a Copy of some Rep^{t}, or ord^{r} in Council of 4th April, 1638, (tho' he knew there was no Orig^{l} thereof, & y^{t} his Grandfather had so acknowledged in 1684 & 85, as afore set forth,) & no p'son appearing at s'd Hearings in behalf of y^{e} Compl^{ts} ag^{t} ye^{e} s'd pet^{n}, or to object to y^{e} s'd paper y^{e} s'd L^{ds} Com^{rs} (being imposed on by y^{e} Deft. & his Agents,) took it to be a Real paper, & on y^{e} 16th Jan^{r}y, 1734, made Rep^{t} to his Ma'ty in Council upon s'd Pet^{n}, founded chiefly on s'd fictitious blank paper, & therein only stated so much of y^{e} determination made in 1685, as y^{e} Deft. had set forth in his petn. By w^{ch} unfair proceedings of y^{e} Deft. & his Com^{rs} & Agents both in America & Gt. Briti, y^{e} Compl^{ts} are g^{tly} Injured.

Who Heard ye same Ex. p'te wthout any notice given to or any p'son Appearing for ye pl'tes & report in Defts. favour.

But y^{e} s'd Rep^{t}, of 16th Jan^{r}y, 1734, being Referr'd by his Ma'ty's ord^{r}, in Council, to y^{e} L^{ds} of y^{e} Com'ittee of Privy Council for planta'con affairs, the Lo'pps on y^{e} 10th May, 1735, Heard Council for y^{e} Compl^{ts} thereon, and afterw^{ds} made a Rep^{t} to his Ma'ty in Council, and by ord^{r} thereon, of 16th May, 1735, his Ma'ty was pleas'd to ord^{r} y^{t} y^{e} Caus of s'd last men^{d} Rep^{t}, & of y^{e} 2 pet'cons of y^{e} Compl^{ts}, & y^{e} Land own^{rs}, in s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys sho'd all be adj^{d} to y^{e} end of Mich'mas

But his Ma'ty referrs yt report to ye Lds of ye privy Council for Trade who Hear ye pltes, and their report and pltes peticon is Adjourn'd to end Mich'lmas Term, yt ye pltes might p'ceed in equity.

Term next, y^{t} y^{e} Comp^{ts} might have opp'tunity to proceed in a Co^{rt} of Equity for relief on s'd Art^{s} of Agreem^{t}, as they sho'd be advis'd, and after s'd Term each p'ty sho'd be at lib'ty to apply to s^{d} Com^{rs} of Council, as y^{e} Case might require.

NOTE.—Here y^{e} Bill recapitulates y^{e} several matters before stated, & requires y^{e} Deft^{s} p'ticular Answ^{r} on oath thereto, and also whether his petitioning his p'sent Ma'ty for a Grant of s^{d} Low^{r} Countys, as af^{d}, was acting pursuant to whether admitts y^{t} s'd agreem^{t}, of 10th May, 1732, does not subsist in full force, or insists it is void, & if so y^{t} he may set forth y^{e} p'ticular reasons why and whether it is not as practicable now at a prop. season of y^{e} y^{r} to run and lay out y^{e} Bound Lines agreed upon by y^{e} s'd Art^{s}, as it was between Octo^{r}, 1732, & Xmas, 1733, & how long it wou'd take to run y^{e} same if y^{e} Com^{rs} wo'd proceed wth fairness & dispatch, & in case no diff'ence in Judgm^{t} arose between y^{m}.

THE ANSWER,

SWORN 15th JUNE, 1737, SETTS FORTH.

To paragraphs. (1.) The Deft. admitts there is such a peninsula, & so bounded.

(2.) & y^{t} Delaware runs between it & West Jersey, & y^{t} s'd Jersey was called as in s'd Bill set forth.

(3.) But Denys y^{t} he knows who was y^{e} first Discoverer thereof, or when Discover'd, nor ever heard of s'd Smith's Discovering it, or y^{t} he gave names to any places on s'd Continent, or y^{t} he publish'd such Book or map, But believes there is such a book extant, but by whom published can't say, nor whether it or s'd map is well known or esteem'd, or reckon'd y^{e} earliest Descrip'con by any Englishman of those p'ts, or y^{t} s'd map contains y^{e} Longitude or Lat., acc'ding to y^{e} then best observa'cons. But believes s'd map has been long found to be very erroneous & incorrect, and not to be depended on.

(4.) Admitts y^{e} 3 Low^{r} Countys are situate as described in s'd Bill, but denys they were ever calld or esteemd p't of, or belonging to Pennsilv^{a}, nor knows or ever heard them call'd by any of y^{e} names in y^{e} Bill, save y^{e} 3 Low^{r} Countys, or Delaware, or y^{e} County^{s} of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, & y^{t}, if they had any other names, 'twas in y^{e} Infancy of y^{e} settlement thereof, & denys he ever heard they were time im'emorial, settled by Swedish, or afterw^{ds} by Dutch Xtians, & believes they were not settted by any Xtians till after K. C. 1st Grant to Deft., but admitts he has heard some few Itinerant Swedish & Dutch Traders did now & then resort to some inconsidble pts thereof, only to Trade wth ye s'd natives, but never form'd any abiding settlemt there before s'd Grant, & denys he ever heard s'd Countys have, evr since 1663, been in poss'ion of late Duke of York, & s'd W. Penn & ye plts, or yt they have any title thereto, but yt Deft. & his ancestrs have always, since sd Grant thereof, asserted their Right thereto, & have exercised acts of Ownerp thereon, & recd Rents of pt. thereof, & were at gr't expence in Improvemts. & driving out ye natives.

(5.) Admitts yt Cecilius, Baron of Baltimore, in his peti'con, in 1632, to K. Chas, did suggest yt ye pts. in America be peti'con'd for a Grant of, were not then cultivated, but inhabited only by Savages, & yt ye allega'cons in s'd B. C., relating to s'd peti'con are true, & yt K. C., by patent dated 20th June, 1632, Granted sd Cecilius 2 Tracts of Land, vizt: the Tract pt. of s'd Pen'sula, & ye other being pt. of ye main, to ye westwd of s'd pen'sula & of Chesapeak Bay, wch are p'ticularly described in s'd patent, therein set forth at large, wch recites his peti'coning for planting a Colony in a certain Tract "*in Terra qua'dm, in partibus America, hactenus inculta, & Barbaris nullam, divini numinis notitiam hentibe in p'tibus occupat*," and observes yt tho' ye words [hactenus inculta] are used in ye preamble of s'd Charter, yet they are not inserted by way of Restric'con in ye Granting pt., & insists ye Lands thereby described & Granted are not restrain'd to s'd words, but did all pass, and admitts his s'd Ma'ty by s'd Chartr, Granted to s'd Cecilius all Islands wthin 10 Leagues Eastwds of s'd Country, & Erected s'd Granted Lands into a province, by ye name of Maryland.

(6.) Can'ot say whether s'd Tracts, so Granted, were so described by ye help of s'd Smith's s'd Book & Map, & no other, he not having compared them, & denys ye auth'ity of s'd Book & Map, & insists s'd 3 Lowr Countys were included in s'd Grant, & yt (as he believes, & has been inform'd,) s'd pen'sula & prts. adjacent were discovered, tho' not settled upon, by Englishmen, as well as those of other nations, many yrs before s'd Grant & ye publishing Smith's s'd Book & Map, & yt he has a map much more ancient, as he believes.

(7.) Denys yt any part of ye Lands wch lay under ye 40th Degree were excluded by s'd Grant, & conceives yt, acc'ding to ye Bounds expressed therein, ye Lands thereby Granted were to extend thro' ye 40th Degree Compleat.

(8.) Denys yt such pt. of s'd pen'sula, as mend in ye Bill, or any pt. of ye Continent at ye Head thereof, or any pt. of ye 3 Lowr Countys, were seated by ye Swedes & Dutch, as in ye Bill, or in such man'er as yt his s'd Ma'ty was not fully seiz'd thereof, at ye making s'd Grant, & yt his Ma'ty had then full powr to Grant, & did, by s'd patent, Grant s'd 3 Lower Countys, & yt a few itinerant Swedish & Dutch Traders being settled on some small p'ts thereof, cou'd not invalidate s'd Grant.

(9.) That, after making s'd patent to s'd Cecilius, he or some of his Descendts became, & have ever since continued poss'ed of s'd Granted prem'es, save such pts. as plts & their Ancestrs have unjustly usurped.

(10.) Denys ye settling of ye Swedes & Dutch, as in ye Bill, & yt if any such were settled there, they were only a few Itinerant Traders, who cou'd not deserve ye name of settlemts, & had no Right, or at least to such pts only as they actually poss'ed, wch were very small & inconsidble.

(11.) Admitts yt s'd Cecilius, or his Descendts, settled Lands on ye Western side of s'd Pen'sula, more Northwds than 39th Degree, Compleat, but not in Disinherison of his Ma'ty, ye same being contd wthin ye limits in s'd Charter.

Denys ye Complts or ancestrs ever cou'd, or did transferr any Title to any pt. of s'd 3 Lowr Countys to s'd Cecilius, or Descendts.

(12.) Denys ye Dutch holding ye Lands call'd 3 Lowr Countys as pt. of, & their always going along wth s'd Greater Settlemt, or yt ye same was absolutely necessary thereto, but believes it might be advantageous to those who hold s'd Gt. Settlemt to have ye 3 Low Countys, if they had any Right.

(13.) Admitts yt, in 1664, K. C. 2d took from ye Dutch their s'd Gt. Settlemt at New York & New Jerseys, & all lands belonging thereto, but denys yt s'd 3 Lowr Countys were ever esteemed to app'rtain to s'd Gt. Settlemt, or to be ye Right or poss'ion of ye Dutch, or yt his s'd Ma'ty, for 1st time, became so seiz'd thereof, ye same being long before that ye Right of ye Crown of England, & granted to s'd Cecilius by s'd patent.

(14.) Believes K. C. 2d, by patent dat. 12th March, in 1664, did Grant to his Bror, ye Duke of York, in ffee, considble Tracts in New England, & referrs to ye patent thereof, but denys he thereby became seiz'd of, or entitled to, s'd 3 Lowr Countys, & e contra says yt s'd Cecilius, & other Defts. ancestrs, from makeing sd Grant, in 1632, till as hereafter mend, exercis'd all acts of ownrpp & Governmt, & s'd 3 Lowr Countys, as absolute proprietors thereof, & had good Right to do so, & yt ye same were never in poss'ion of ye Dutch, but always belonging to Maryland, & included in s'd Charter to s'd Cecilius, & denys s'd Duke had any Right to Grant ye same away.

(15.) Admitts s'd Treaty at Breda, & yt ye States Genl thereby ceded to his s'd late Ma'ty all places in his poss'ion on ye 10th May, 1667.

(16.) And yt warr was Declared between England & Holland, in 1672, & yt ye Dutch Entered on their s'd Gt. settlement in July, 1773; but denys their entering then upon ye 3 Lowr Countys. Admitts such Treaty of Peace between England & Holland, in Febry, 1673, & yt all Countrys taken by either powr since yt last warr broke out sho'd be restored.

(17.) Admitts yt soon after s'd peace made, K. Chas 2d & ye Duke of York sent over Col. Andros to receive from ye Dutch ye s'd settlemt of ye 2 Jerseys & New York, and did continue in ye Council thereof, under s'd Duke, & did, under his authority, for many yrs, exercise all sorts of acts of propriety & Govt there; but denys his being sent to receive poss'ion of ye Dutch during ye warr, or by ym Deliv'd to s'd Col. Andros, or yt he ever exercised any acts of ownrp or Govt there, ye Right thereto being as Deft. insists on in his Ancestrs under s'd patent.

(18.) Admitts K. C. 2d, by L'res patent, dat. 29th June, 1674, Granted to s'd Duke in ffee ye same Territorys so granted by s'd formr L'res patent, (in order to make him a Clearer Title thereto,) but Denys ye s'd 3 Low'r Countys were included in such new Grant in 1664.

(19.) Admitts Complts Father peti'coning, as in ye Bill, but knows nothing of ye proceedings thereon before ye Comittee of ye privy Council for Trade, &c.

(20 & 22.) Admitts ye patent to Wm. Penn of Pensilva, but for ye bounds & descrip'con referrs to ye patent, but says ye same did not give him any Title or included ye 3 Lowr Countys, ye s'd province of Pensilva lying on ye West side of Delaware *& sd 3 Countys on ye East side of sd River.*

(21.) Denys yt ye Lds of ye privy Council tho't s'd Duke's Consent necessary before s'd patent for Pensilva passed ye seal, for ye reasons in ye Bill, but admitts ye Duke's assent was had to s'd Grant before its passing ye seal, because of his being yn pos'sed of ye Jerseys & New York contiguous to pensilvania, & yt there might be some doubt of its infringeing upon & not at all on accot of ye 3 Lowr Countys.

(23 & 24.) Admitts ye s'd Duke's two ffeoffmts to Mr Wm Penn, of ye 24th Augt, 1682, wth ye Covts, &c., as in ye Bill, but denys yt any Right to s'd 3 Lowr Countys cou'd pass thereby, ye s'd Duke having no right thereto himself under either of his s'd Grants, & says s'd Duke was so sensible thereof yt he afterwds, in 1683, obtained a warrt from K. Chas 2d for a patent for s'd 3 Lowr Countys to himself, but was prevented passing by ye then Ld Baltimore's peti'con to his s'd Ma'ty agt it, & alledging s'd 3 Countys were included in s'd Cecilius's s'd patent, wch is ye strongest evidence of ye s'd Dukes having a Right to s'd 3 Countys, & shews ye sense of ye Crown to be so at all times. Knows nothing of Wm Penn's taking pos'sion in form of ye prem'es contain'd in s'd 2 ffeoffmts, but, if fact was so, it was wrong and an infringement on s'd Chartr of Maryland. Nor, does he know anything of sd proclama'con, in support of s'd ffeoffmts, but (if any such were) insists they could not impeach s'd Chartr of Maryland.

Believes s'd 3 Lowr Countys may be comprised in s'd 2 ffeoffm'ts of 82, but insists yt Compts can't, by vertue thereof, have any right thereto, because at ye making such ffeoffmt ye Duke himself had no right.

(25.) Admitts Wm Penn's entering into pos'sion of Pensilva abt ye time in y^{e} Bill, but Denys his entering on y^{e} pos'sion of 3 Low^{r} Countys as prop^{r} thereof, or y^{t} he, or any claiming under him, ever had, as prop^{rs}, any pos'sion or right thereto, and says, there being a dispute touching y^{e} right to s'd 3 Countys between y^{e} Crown & Deft^{s} Ancest^{rs}, who, being restrain'd by some Disabilitys from exercising any acts of Gov^{t}, & they being not of extent & Riches enough to support a sep'ate Gov^{t}, y^{e} Gov^{r} of Pensilv^{a} has for many y^{rs} been p'mitted to have y^{e} Gov^{t} over s'd 3 Countys, but there were notwthstanding never look'd upon as pt. of Pensilv^{a}, & for y^{t} y^{e} pltes. & their Ancest^{rs} haye always, upon his Ma'tys approving of a Gov^{r} of Pensilv^{a}, and s'd 3 Countys, signed a Declara'con y^{t} such approba'con sho'd not be construed to establish any right in them to s'd 3 Countys, or diminish y^{e} Crown's Claim thereto, whereby it appears such Gov^{r} held y^{e} Gov^{t} of s'd 3 Countys only in Trust for y^{e} Crown, or such other as sho'd make out a Title under y^{e} Crown.

Does not know y^{t} pl^{tes} or y^{r} Fa^{r} rec^{d} Quit rents for s^{d} Countys, but if they did, insists no illegal pos'sion of theirs cou'd give y^{m} a Title thereto, same being comprized in y^{e} Maryland Grant to s'd Cecilius, & apprehends y^{e} right to s'd 3 Countys can'ot be drawn into que'on by their suit.

Denys he ever heard y^{t} W^{m} Penn settled s'd 3 Countys, or y^{t} he & Compl^{ts} have been at 60,000£, or any expence, in Improveing ye same, nor was s'd W^{m} Penn ever at any expence in settleing y^{e} province of pensilv^{a}, but y^{t} y^{e} same was begun, Carry'd on by divers people, who purchas'd of him 600,000 Acres, by w^{ch} he was an imediate Gain^{r}, & y^{t} as this was his method of settleing pensilv^{a}, 'tis very improbable he wo'd be at any ex. in settleing y^{e} 3 Low^{r} Countys, to w^{ch} he knows he had no right, & y^{t}, if they are a pt. of Pensilv^{a}, (which he denys,) both wo'd not make y^{e} m^{t} consid'ble Colony for y^{e} age in America. Admitts there may be near 40,000 Souls in s'd 3 Countys, but denys their being thicker settled than y^{e} other pt. of Defts. province of Maryland.

(26.) Knows not y^{t} y^{e} subsequent L'res patent, of 22^{d} March, 1682, were obtain'd, but if they were, denys they were granted In Trust, for y^{e} pl^{tes}, or in pursuance of any Cov^{ts} in s^{d} ffeoffm^{t} from s'd Duke, or y^{t} he Deliver'd y^{e} same to pl^{tes} fa^{r}, & insists they cou'd not divest him of his right to s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys, being subseq^{t} to s'd Maryland Charter.

(27 & 28.) Says he has heard y^{t} y^{e} s'd Duke, ab^{t} y^{e} time in y^{e} B. C., was solliciting for a further Grant of s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys, & was stopt by s'd Peti'con of Deft^{s} ancestor, but denys y^{e} Duke intended it for Compl^{ts} Fa^{r}, but for himself only.

Says he has heard y^{t} such peti'con of Defts. Ancestor was referr'd to such Committee of y^{e} privy Council for Trade & plant^{s}, & y^{t} s'd peticon^{r} was heard thereon, but Denys y^{e} pl^{tes} Fa^{r} claim'd, or was heard touching any right he pretended for s'd 3 Countys for himself, but only as agent for s'd Duke, & to support his preten'cons agt. y^{e} y^{n} L^{d} Baltimore, & Denys y^{t}, in y^{e} p'scu'con of s'd Dispute before y^{e} Comittee of Council, or Comittee of Trade & plant^{s}, it appears in any of y^{e} proceed'gs y^{t} y^{e} same was between y^{e} then L^{d} Baltimore & pl^{tes} s'd ffa^{r}, but only y^{t} pl^{tes} Fa^{r} was concerned, & acted therein as agent to y^{e} s'd Duke.

Says he can't set forth whether there were such minutes, Ord^{rs} & Reports as in y^{e} Bill men^{d}, but believes such final ord^{rs} in Council were made, and referrs to y^{e} Council Books when produced, and insists y^{t} such final ord^{rs} is so farr from being an evidence of any right being in the pl^{tes} s'd ffa^{r}, y^{t} it makes no men'con of any right he pretended thereto, & y^{t} y^{e} Divission thereby directed is only between his then Ma'ty & y^{e} then L^{d} Baltimore, & y^{t} such ord^{r} cou'd no ways deprive y^{e} Deft, or his ancest^{r}, of their right to s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys, under y^{e} s^{d} orig^{l} Chart^{r} in 1632.

(29.) Admitts y^{t} during y^{e} Contest in 83, 84, & 85, y^{e} then L^{d} Baltimore might p'duce to y^{e} Comittee of Trade & plant^{n} a Copy of s'd Ord^{r} of 4th April, 1638, in order to shew y^{t} form^{r} Board's opinion touching s'd L^{d} Baltimore's Right to s'd 3 Countys, but says he is a stranger to y^{e} Charge in y^{e} Bill, y^{t} y^{e} same was not an attested office Copy & its being refus'd as evidence, or y^{t} s'd L^{d} Baltimore had time given him to p'cure an authentick Copy, or y^{t} he afterw^{ds} Declared to y^{e} s'd Board y^{t} he cou'd not find y^{e} original, and believes y^{e} same was a true Copy of a real ord^{r} now rem^{g} among y^{e} papers in y^{e} Office of Trade & plant^{s}, & not a Fiction.

(30.) Believes y^{e} pl^{tes} Fa^{r} had not made any expensive Improvem^{ts} in 3 Low^{r} Countys before s'd Ord^{r} of Nov^{r}, 85, nor does he know or believes y^{t} pl^{tes} Fa^{r} or pl^{tes} to this hour have made any expensive Improvem^{ts} in s'd 3 Countys, or been at any expence in settleing y^{m}, or y^{t} they mortgag'd their estate in England or America for y^{t} purpose, or have Impoverish'd their Family thereby, but believe they may have been at some expence, but w^{t} knows not, in Treating wth y^{e} Indians, near thereto, and w^{ch} he apprehends was necessary for y^{m} to keep a good Correspondce wth them, as they are prop^{rs}, of Pensilv^{a}, but denys they were at any such expence on accot of 3 Low^{r} Countys, & Believes they may have mort'ged their Lands in America, but not for y^{e} reasons in y^{e} Bill, & denys they did or cou'd mort'ge y^{e} 3 Low^{r} Countys, or y^{t} any one wou'd lend y^{m} any money thereon, they having no man'er of right thereto.

Knows not w^{t} Improvem^{ts} or number of planta'cons are made in 3 Low^{r} Countys, but believes there are many Towns, Harbours, ports, & Improvem^{ts} made there, but denys he hath heard, save from pl^{tes} & their agents, y^{t} s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys have been thus Improved by y^{e} g^{t} & continual pains, expence & Industry of y^{e} pl^{tes} Fa^{r}, or if y^{e} pl^{tes}, on the contrary, hath heard and believes s'd Countys were first settled & Improv'd by y^{e} Care & expense of Deft^{s} Ancest^{rs}, & y^{e} Inha'itants y^{m}selves.

(31.) Knows nothing of any purchases made by y^{e} Swedes & Dutch wthin 3 Low^{r} Countys from y^{e} Indians, nor does he believe any right to such Lands therein cou'd vest in pl^{tes} Fa^{r} by vertue of such purchases, nor does he know of any purchases made by pl^{tes} Fa^{r} of y^{e} Indians, own^{rs} of any Lands wthin 3 Low^{r} Countys, but if there was, insists pl^{tes} Fa^{r} cou'd have no right, nor cou'd Deft^{s} Title, under Maryland Chart^{r}, be affected thereby.

Knows not y^{t} y^{e} Lands comprized in such pretended conveyances from the Indians to y^{e} pl^{tes} Fa^{r} make up ¾th of y^{e} Lands in 3 Low^{r} Countys, or whether y^{e} other p^{t} thereof was purchas'd by y^{e} Swedes & Dutch.

(32.) Denys any of his Earlier Ances^{rs} knows of any such purchases of pl^{tes} or their Fa^{r}, or of their settleing 3 Low^{r} Countys, therefore cou'd not be say'd to suffer pl^{tes} Fa^{r} quietly to go on to improve such purchases and settle y^{e} same after s'd ord^{r} of 1685, he never having Improved or settled s'd 3 Countys in man'er as in y^{e} Bill.

(33.) Admitts y^{e} then L^{d} Baltimore's peti'coning Queen Ann, and such peti'con being Referred to y^{e} Com^{rs} for Trade & plant^{s}, as in y^{e} Bill, and believes pl^{tes} Fa^{r} might peti'con s'd Queen in opposi'con to L^{d} Baltimore's peti'con, y^{t} y^{e} same might be Dismiss'd, & y^{t} such ord^{rs} might be made by her Ma'ty in Council, as in y^{e} Bill, & Referrs thereto.

(34 & 35.) Admitts there might be such further applica'con & peti'con to her s'd Ma'ty, in 1709, by y^{e} then L^{d} Baltimore, & such ord^{r} of Council made thereon, as in y^{e} Bill.

(36.) Denys he knows y^{t} pl^{tes} Fa^{r} was ever in quiet poss'ion of any p^{t} of 3 Low^{r} Countys as in y^{e} Bill.

Believes y^{e} pl^{tes} Fa^{r} dy'd ab^{t} y^{e} time in y^{e} Bill, & y^{t} he might make such will, & y^{t} pl^{tes} mo^{r} might afterw^{ds} prove y^{e} same as in y^{e} Bill.

(37.) Never heard of y^{e} Deed Appointm^{t} being executed by pl^{tes} M^{r} in pursuance of the F^{rs} Will, but referrs thereto w^{n} produced.

(38.) Believes s'd Han'ah might dye ab^{t} y^{e} time in y^{e} Bill, & also y^{t} Denis Penn, her son, might dye an Infant wthout Issue, as in y^{e} Bill.

Has heard of y^{e} Lease & Release executed by y^{e} surviving Trustees of pl^{tes} Fa^{rs} Will, pursuant to s'd Han'ah's Deed of Appointm^{t}.

(39.) Knows nothing of y^{e} mort'ge to Joshua Gee & Ja^{s} Woods, &c., or of their Reconveyance thereof in 1729, save from y^{e} Bill.

Denys he knows y^{e} pl^{tes} or their s'd m^{rs} decease, or at any other time enter'd into or are now in poss'ion of any p^{t} of 3 Low^{r} Countys, under s'd Will & s'd Deeds, as in y^{e} Bill, nor does he believe they have any right thereto.

Denys he knows, or believes, y^{t} s'd Han'ah, on y^{e} death of W^{m} Penn, enter'd, or to her death, was in quiet pos'sion of any pt. of 3

Low^{r} Countys, in any other man'er than as Intrud^{r} on y^{e} propr'ty of Deft. & his Ancest^{r}, & y^{e} right of y^{e} Crown.

(40.) Nor knows y^{t} W^{m} Penn, or Han'ah, or p^{ltes}, as occasion required, appointed Depty Gov^{rs} of 3 Low^{r} Countys, save as Deft. has before set forth, or y^{t} they or any of y^{m} begun or Carry'd on y^{e} Improvem^{ts} there at their g^{t} expence, as in y^{e} Bill, or were at any expence on y^{t} acco^{t}, save w^{t} they necessarily must, for y^{e} benefit & safety of Pensilv^{a}, & believes they were so well apprized & conscious of y^{e} right of Deft. & his Ancestor, to s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys, & of y^{e} injustice of their own preten'cons thereto, y^{t} they wo'd nev^{r} put y^{m}selves to any expence in Improvem^{ts} there.

(41. Denys he ev^{r} made such applica'con to s'd Han'ah for settling y^{e} Bounds, or ev^{r} admitted he had no right to s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys, as in y^{e} Bill alledged. On y^{e} contrary, says he & his ancestors, always claimed and supported their right to s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys in y^{e} best man'er they were able, & never admitted they had no Title, & have been at g^{t} expence in supporting it, and in building Fortifications in 3 Low^{r} Countys to p'tect y^{e} Inh'itants ag^{t} y^{e} Indians, & in cultivating y^{e} same.

Denys he ev^{r} made any such p'prosal to s'd Han'ah, or y^{t} any such agreem^{ts} were made thereon, as in y^{e} bill suggested, but believes s'd Han'ah, by herself, and others, apply'd to y^{e} Deft. in 1723, & made him such proposals as in y^{e} Bill pretended to be made by him to her, & desired her to enter into an agreem^{t} to settle y^{e} Boundaries of Maryland & Pensilv^{a}, & y^{t} thereupon, he did enter into such agreem^{t} as in y^{e} Bill set forth, and believes y^{t} one pt. thereof, was signed by s'd Han'ah, &c., as in y^{e} Bill, & was delive^{d} to Deft., but can't set it forth, not having it in his custody, but referrs to pl^{tes} p^{t}.

Believes such proclama'cons were thereupon published, as in y^{e} Bill set forth, & y^{t} that for Maryland, was by Deft^{s} direc'cons.

(42.) Believes m'res remained quiet under s'd last agreem^{t} for y^{e} 18 mo^{s}, & much longer, but Denys y^{e} pl^{tes}, or their mo^{r} did observe s'd agreem^{t}, but during y^{e} continuance thereof, frequently Granted Lands near y^{e} Bord^{r} of s'd provinces & Lands wthin y^{e} 3 Lower Countys, wthout any right, & wth a view to extend their settlemen^{t} beyond their true limitts. Denys y^{e} not marking out y^{e} Bounds was occasioned by any neglect of his, he being then ready to do it, & amicably to adjust all m'res in dif fence, and, y^{e} not doing it, was occasioned by y^{e} neg'ect of y^{e} pl^{tes}, & their mo^{r}, & y^{t} he p'form'd ye s'd agreem^{t} as far as he cou'd, & Denys they p'form'd their pt.

Denys y^{e} Granting any warr'ts for any unlocated Ground during y^{e} continuance of s'd agreem^{t} wth intent, y^{t} y^{e} Grantees sho'd take up any lands of y^{e} pl^{tes} or their mo^{r}, or to extend his settlem^{ts} beyond y^{e} true limitts.

(43.) Admitts he did, y^{e} 1st July, 1731, peti'con his p^{r}sent Ma'ty to ord^{r} y^{e} prop^{rs} of pensilv^{a} to join in settleing y^{e} Boundaries of y^{e} 2 provinces, wch is an evidence of his desire of p'forming ye agreemt, & shews ye not Carrying it into execu'con, was not owing to his neglect, but ye pltes; but Denys he pray'd in such peti'con yt ye Bounds might be ascertain'd on ye footing of ye Ordrs in Council of 1685 or 1708, nor thereby intend to exclude any pt. of ye 3 Lowr Countys from being adjudged pt. of Maryland, or leave ye same to ye pltes, as suggested in ye Bill.

Denys yt before ye presenting s'd peti'con, he applyd to ye pltes not to give up to him s'd 3 Lowr Countys, but only to settle ye Bounds between pensilva & Maryland, exclusive of ye 3 Lowr Countys, or yt he presented such peti'con in order to spurr ye pltes to a compliance wth any such p'posal; but, on ye contrary, always look'd upon all ye s'd 3 Countys as pt. of Maryland, & always insisted on his right therein, and never own'd, or believed ye pltes had any right thereto.

(44.) Admitts his Ma'tys Referring s'd peti'con to ye Comittee of ye privy Council for Trade & plants, & their Referrence of it over to ye Lords Comissrs for Trade & plants as in ye Bill.

(45.) Says yt soon after such his applica'con to his Ma'ty ye pltes p'ceiving yt he was resolv'd to proceed to obtain his Ma'tys Determina'con thereon, they to put a stop thereto frequently apply'd to, & at last prevail'd upon Deft. to enter into a Treaty wth ym for settling their Bounds, wch prevented Defts. obtaining any final order on such peti'con. Denys such Treaty was first proposed by him, but by ye pltes, & at their motion & reqt intirely, & says one of ym frequently waited on Deft. at his House after such his peti'con, to prevail on him to come into such agreemt, & they first desir'd & press'd for a meeting for yt purpose. Denys his Threatning if pltes wo'd not agree yt he wo'd set up his formr pretence to s'd 3 Lowr Countys, in order to induce ye pltes to comply to such accommoda'con as in ye Bill, & yt he did not by entering into s'd Treaty design or imagine he cou'd Impose upon or make any undue Advantage thereby thro' ye pltes Ignorance, nor does he believe ye pltes were Strangers to s'd old Disputes in 1683, 84 & 85, & 1709, as by ye Bill alledged, but believes they were then as well acquainted wth ye same as they are now, & were not then under any of ye pretended Disadvantages in ye Bill suggested. But yt they were better appriz'd than ye Deft. of all ye proceedings & Transac'cons touching ye Boundaries of ye s'd provinces, & ye several Claims thereto, & yt he ye Deft. was under gter Disadvantage & more liable to be imposed upon in s'd Treaty, & yt they had in view ye gaining gt advantage thereby, or wou'd not have taken such pains to prevail on Deft. to come into it.

Says yt pending s'd Treaty he had sevl meetings wth ye pltes & their agents to receive their proposals & treat wth ym between ye 11th June, 1731, & 10th Jan'y after, but knows not on wt p'ticular days, having no mem'dum or accot thereof, & believes he might at one of s'd meetings produce out of his pocket a map of Pensilv^{a}, w^{ch} had been many y^{rs} before transmitted by one of his agents in Maryland, who, he believes, rec^{d} it from Pensilv^{a}, & draw Lines thereon, but in w^{t} pt^{s} does not rem'ber, to denote in w^{t} man'er he tho't y^{e} Bounds ought to run, but says he did not thereby intend to include to y^{e} pl^{tes} anything but what he apprehended they had a just, legal, or equitable right to, & is since convinced y^{t} y^{e} pl^{tes} had no such right to y^{e} 3 Low^{r} Countys.

That he was guided by s'd map & pl^{tes} representa'cons, being himself an entire stranger to all y^{e} s'd peninsula, & is convinced y^{e} s'd map was g^{t}ly faulty, & was not made by his Direc'con, but by y^{e} pl^{tes}, or their Ancest^{rs} or agents, & by them sent to y^{e} Defts Agents in Maryland, & us'd by him as y^{e} first y^{t} came to hand, & y^{t} his reason for believing s'd map to be made by y^{e} pl^{tes}, or their agents, is y^{t} when he so produced it at s'd Treaty, one y^{e} pl^{tes} at same time produced a small map drawn with pencil in all things, (as he believes,) like y^{t} produced by y^{e} Deft., & was sent s'd pl^{tes} by Logan, his Depty Gov^{r}, in order for said Treaty ab^{t} ye Bounds; Can't set forth w^{t} day, or whether on y^{e} 20th July, 1731, he produced & mark^{t} s'd map, nor at w^{ch} of s'd meetings it was he insisted y^{t} his northern Bounds for Maryland sho'd extend Northw^{ds} wthin 15 miles south of Philad^{a}, w^{ch} acc'ding to s'd original Chart^{r} of Maryland was not near so farr as its just bounds ought to extend, & admitts ye pltes. might desire y^{t} ye same might not extend so farr, but only wthin 20 or 18 miles of Philad^{a}, but believes he refused to consent thereto, he then & still esteeming his northern Bounds to be described in the s'd orig^{l} Chart^{r} of Maryland, & y^{t} all ye Lands comprized in such Bounds properly app'tain to Maryland, & y^{t} y^{e} Northern Bounds thereof were not Confined by his s'd Chart^{r} to y^{e} 39th Degree compleat, or to y^{e} begining of y^{e} 40th, but do & ought to extend to y^{e} 40th Degree Compleat.

Conceives y^{e} pl^{tes} agreeing to y^{e} Bounds, as settled in y^{e} agreem^{t}, gives them no merit, but, on y^{e} contrary, y^{t} they imposed upon him therein, & pretended to give w^{t} they had no right to, & y^{t} their objec'cons to his proposals were all pretence, & only made to colour their designs on him, & founded on an untrue suggestion, y^{t} y^{e} 40th Degree ended where he has since found it did not, & denys y^{t} all, or any pt. of s'd Northern Limitts of Pensilv^{a}, as set out in pltes. Bill to have been agreed to between them & Deft., were any pt. of Pensilv^{a}, or included in its Charter, nor had pltes. any right thereto, but was y^{e} Defts. long before, by vertue of s'd Charter to s'd Cecilius.

Believes y^{t} pltes., John & Tho^{s}., might produce such a map. & draw lines thereon as in y^{e} Bill, & y^{t} then being sensible y^{t} the man'er in w^{ch} y^{e} Bound-Lines were then proposed to run were much to their advantage, & to the disadvantage of y^{e} Defts., (y^{e} Pl^{tes} being well acquainted wth ye situation of ye peninsula, & Defts. wholly ignorant thereof, & solely trusting to s'd map, was g'ly deceived & misled thereby,) they were, therefore, glad to close wth s'd proposals for fixing ye Bounds, well knowing ye same wo'd exclude from Maryland gt. pt. of s'd 3 Lows Countys, wthout including any Lands ye pltes had any right to, so yt ye agreemt was in effect, giving up from the Deft. to ye pltes agt. pt. of s'd 3 Countys, wch he insists were his property, wthout any ye least Cons. from pltes to Deft. as a satisfac'con or equivalent for ye same.

Denys s'd Treaty was carry'd on by Deft., on his pt., in ye over-bearing man'er as in ye Bill, & yt he refused to recede from anything he at first insisted on, but made gt. concessions to ye pltes, wch he wo'd not have done had he had a thoro' knowledge of s'd Peninsula, & if s'd map had been true.

Admitts ye pltes agreed on Defts. nomination to Mr. Senex's engraving s'd map to be fixt to ye agremt, & yt ye same was printed on ye origl agreemt, executed ye 10th May, 1732, & believes there is no material diff'ence between it & yt so produced by this Deft.

(46 & 47.) Admitts he did, at some of ye meetings, produce & read to ye pltes notes of his own writing, of some few things he proposed sho'd be pt. of ye agreemt., but denys ye same contain'd ye substance of ye agreemt, or yt he proposed ye same sho'd be drawn on ye footing of those notes, only says yt he not having kept ye s'd notes, or any Copy, can't set forth ye contents, but believes the same may be contain'd in ye s'd agreem't executed.

Knows not yt running a Circle at 2 miles distance from Newcastle is repugnant to ye agreemt., wch describes it to be a Circle of 12 miles, whose semi-diameter must be 2 miles, &, of consequence, its whole Diameter 4 miles, wch wo'd make a Circle, or wt is com'only call'd periphery of ye Circle, 12 miles, as in ye Bill.

Believes ye pltes, or their agent, did desire & had Deliver'd to ym, by Defts Sollr, a true Copy of s'd notes or proposal, in order to be incerted in ye agreemt, but can'ot, for reasons afd set forth, whether s'd notes were as, or to ye effect in ye Bill, nor where s'd notes or proposal now is, therefore, can't undertake to produce it at ye Hearing, but will, if he can find it in ye mean time.

(48.) Admitts ye pltes Sollr might, on ye 16th of Augt., 1731, Deliver to ye Defts Sollr, Mr. Sharp, a Draft of ye intended Arts of Agreemt, in order to be Consider'd & Settled by ye Deft, & yt such Draft lay under his & his agent's p'usal, from yt time to begining of May, & yt he was assisted therein by Mr. Wynne & Mr. Sharp, but not by Mr. Senex, only as to ye propriety of some of ye Terms in ye s'd agreemt, & yt Mr. Senex acted therein very impartially; nor was the Deft. assisted by Mr. Ogle, or any other, save as afd, and says yt whilst s'd Draft lay under ye Consideration of Deft. & his agents, sev'l altera'cons were made therein by pltes & their agents, as well as by Deft. & his agents, p'ticularly between ye provisoe, yt in case a sufft. Quorum of ye Comrs, on either side, sho'd not attend at ye sevl Adjournmts; to run out ye Lines, (for want, whereof, ye same co'd not be done wthin ye Time limitted,) then ye s'd agreemt to be void, & ye p'ty, whose Comrs sho'd make such default, sho'd forfeit to ye other, whose Comrs sho'd attend, 5,000£ was incerted, by ye pltes, or their agent; & believes ye pltes wo'd not have comply'd to any of Defts. proposals, if they had not tho't them for their advantage, & believes ye sevl altera'cons made in s'd Draft, whilst under Defts. p'usal, were agreed upon by pltes & Deft., & made pt. of ye agreemt, & can'ot recollect any other altera'cons made in s'd Draft, than as in ye Bill, & which altera'cons were readily comply'd wth by ye pltes, being so much to ye disadvantage of ye Deft. thro' ye errors & misrepresenta'cons in s'd map, & Defts Ignorance of ye sevl places mend in s'd map, & ye true situations & distances thereof; & saith, yt in ye place laid down in s'd map, to be Cape Hinlopen, is no such Cape, & yt ye place call'd therein, Cape Cornelius, is ye true Cape Hinlopen, originally so call'd by ye Dutch, and so described in their maps; & yt ye signification of ye Dutch word, Hinlopen, is (Going in,) & ye same in ye p'ltes Deeds of ffeoffmt, is call'd Cape Hinlopen, alias ye Whore Killns, wch formerly were there, or therabts, & are so described in s'd agreemt, wch was a gt imposition upon ye Deft. & his agents, & gtly misled ym in regard ye east & west Line agreed to be drawn across ye peninsula, was to begin on ye last pt. of ye place in s'd map, call'd Cape Hinlopen, but ought to have been from yt place, only wch in s'd map is call'd Cape Cornelius.

(49.) Admitts ye Draft of s'd agreemt was in begin'ing of May, 1732, as in ye Bill Deliver'd over by Defts Sollr to ye pltes, in order to be Engrost, & yt 6 pts. were acc'dgly Engrost & were duly executed by ye Deft. & pltes, Thos & Richd Penn, ye 10th May, 1732, as in ye Bill, & yt ye same bore date & contain'd such recitals & Covts, & were of such purport & effect, as in ye Bill p'ticularly set forth.

Believes yt during ye time ye s'd draft was so under Considera'con as afd ye s'd map was engrav'd by s'd Senex, & was pd for by ye pltes & Deft. jointly, & yt he was desired to give his opinion in writing upon ye propriety of ye Terms & expressions used in s'd agreemt, not at ye reqt of ye Deft, only but at ye joint reqt of him & ye p'ltes, & yt s'd Senex is an entire Stranger to s'd Deft.

(50.) Answer'd before—(in 45.)

(51.) Admitts yt on ye 12th May, 1732, he & ye pltes. severally executed Comi'cons to 7 Comrs, or any 6, 5, 4, or 3 of ym, as in ye Bill, to run ye Lines so agreed on, & believes ye s'd Comi'cons were alike mutatis mutandis.

(52.) Admitts pltes. Thos Penn's embarking & residence in pensilva, as in ye Bill set forth, & his carrying wth him ye pltes. Comi'con & 1 pt. of ye Arts executed as afd, & yt ye Deft. sent by ye same ship his Comi'con to his Dep'ty Gov^{r} in Maryland, & soon after arriv'd there himself.

(53.) Denys he endeavor'd to deprive y^{e} plt^{f}s. of any benefit w^{ch} might result to y^{m} by s'd Art^{s}, nor hath he or his Com^{rs} us'd any arts to evade y^{e} same, or prevent y^{e} run'ing y^{e} Lines.

Denys y^{t} any of his Com^{rs}, or their near Relations, were poss'ed of any unlocated Grants under him for large Tracts of Land, or y^{t} any of y^{m} was in hopes of laying y^{e} same out on good Lands wthin pensilv^{a}, & s'd 3 Low^{r} Countys, but were prevented by s'd Art^{s}, as in y^{e} Bill alledged.

Denys he was induced to fly from s'd Agreem^{t} by y^{e} advice or entreaty of any of s'd Com^{rs}, or others pose'd of such unseated Grants as in y^{e} Bill, or y^{t} any of y^{m} ever wrote or declared y^{t} if Deft. wo'd break s'd Agreem^{t}, they wo'd raise y^{e} 5,000£, or any pt. thereof, or y^{t} if such Bounds so agreed on were to be run, they co'd not then Locate their large Grants upon such valuable Lands as they hop'd to do by encroachm^{t}, or to any such effect.

Denys he wrote or advised wth any p'sons in w^{t} man'er to avoid run'ing s'd Lines, & at same time not to incurr y^{e} s'd 5,000£ forfeiture, nor was any such method found out or resolution adhered to by Deft., or any of his Com^{rs}, for preventing carrying y^{e} s'd agreem^{t} into execu'con, as by y^{e} Bill alledged.

Says it has long been and now is y^{e} constant method in Maryland & other provinces to Issue out warr^{ts} for a certain number of Acres wthin Maryland at large, not taken up wthout specifying where they lye, & leave such Grantees at lib'ty to find out & appropriate y^{e} same in such places wthin s'd province, not before taken up, as they like best, & believes y^{t} many such Maryland warr^{ts} may be extant, but are now of no man'er of force, nor can any Lands be taken up under y^{m}, for y^{t} it hath been for 15 y^{rs} past y^{e} usual practice of y^{e} Deft. & his offic^{rs} to make void all warr^{ts} under w^{ch} no Lands were taken up wthin a time by frequent proclama'cons issued for y^{t} purpose, limitted, & y^{e} reason for not suffering such unlocated warr^{ts} to stand out, is for y^{t} it is y^{e} usual practice to issue a Grant upon such warr^{ts} im'ediately upon their being Located, & thereupon to pay a Fine to y^{e} Deft. as proprietor.

Says it is not possible for him to form any belief w^{t} p'ticular Grants, or of w^{t} p'ticular Quantitys are in y^{e} hands of any p'son or p'sons in Maryland, such Grants when made being assignable from one to another.

Denys he knows or believes y^{t} any Disappointm^{ts} in appropriating such Lands were any inducem^{t} to any of his Com^{rs} not to Complete y^{e} s'd agreem^{t}, but y^{e} true reason why it was not carry'd compleatly into execu'con was, as he believes, owing to y^{e} pltes. Com^{rs} Conduct, & the diff'ence in opinion on w^{t} happen'd between y^{m} & y^{e} Deft^{s}

Comrs abt run'ing ye Circle round Newcastle & ye Dimen'cons of such Circle as herein after mend.

(54, 55, & 56.) Believes ye meetings of ye Comrs were begun at New Town, in Maryland, ye 6th Octor, 1732, & were continued to ye 24th Novr, 1733, at ye sevl Times & places as in ye Bill, but not being present can'ot set them forth p'ticularly.

Denys ye Transac'cons between ye Comrs were so, or yt ye same were done by Defts Comrs wth ye views & designs, as represented in ye Bill, or wth any fraudulent designs wtsoevr, nor can he set forth ye same in any other man'er than as he hath hereinafter, he not knowing anything thereof otherwise than as he has been inform'd by his Comrs, wch accot so given him by his Comrs he believes to be true, & is as follows, vizt.: That on ye 6th & 7th Octor, 1732, a Quorum of ye Comrs on each side met & Adjourn'd to Newcastle Town the 30th same Octor, and then met acc'dingly, & Defts Comrs insisting to have ye Chartr of pensilva & ffeoffmt for Newcastle produced, ye 2d Article of ye Agreemt directing ye Comrs to run out ye Circle mend in s'd Chartr & ffeoffmt at 12 miles Distance from Newcastle, ye pltes. Comrs produced Copys thereof, & a Dispute arising where they sho'd fix ye Center of yee Circle, they Adjourn'd to 1st Febry.

(57 & 58.) And then met & resuming s'd dispute abt ye Circle to be run abt Newcastle, ye Defts Comrs prevail'd upon ye pltes. Comrs to agree to Consult & hear Mathematicians on each side, & after some debate & Adjournmts thereon ye Defts Comrs at ye reqt of ye pltes Comrs reduced ye matter in dispute into writing, & deliver'd it to ye pltes Comrs, & on ye 3d ffebry a Quorum of ye Comrs on each side (after some delay in ye pltes Comrs) met again, & Defts Comrs produced & read to ye pltes Comrs ye Answr of their Mathematicians to ye matter in dispute, whereupon one of ye p'ltes. Comrs withdrew by reason whereof there was not a Sufft. Quor'm of ye p'ltes Comrs left to proceed upon Business, upon wch ye Defts Comrs after staying a consid'ble time in hopes yt either ye Comrs who had wthdrawn himself or some other of ye pltes Comrs wo'd have come, there being then 5 of ye pltes Comrs in ye Town, but none of them comeing, they Complain'd thereof to ye 2 Comrs of ye pltes yt were left, & yt if they delay'd comeing any longer they must quit ye place & protest agt ye pltes. Comrs non-attendance, to wch ye 2 Comrs for pltes. say'd Mr. Hamilton was ill of ye Gout, and not able to attend, whereupon Defts. Comrs offer'd to go to him if pltes. s'd 2 Comrs desir'd it, but they not agreeing to it, Defts. Comrs after waiting some time longer to no purpose, & it being 35 minutes after 12 o'clock, & they having heard yt one of ye pltes. Comrs had Declared at ye meeting before yt ye Affair to be Transacted between ym wo'd not end there, but must be carry'd to England, from whence & their wilfully neglecting to attend ye Defts. Comrs were fully satisfy'd yt ye pltes. Comrs had no other intent than to break off any further proceedings towds extending s'd Agreemt, &

therefore ye Defts Comrs before one of ye pltes. Comrs (ye other being also wthdrawn,) protested agt ye non-attendance of ye pltes. Comrs reserving all advantage wch might accrue thereby to ye Deft. & then left ye place & returned to Maryland.

(59.) Admitts he was then in Maryland, & yt, on ye 15th of ffeb'ry, he wrote a L're to ye Govr of Pensilva, setting forth ye attendance of his, & ye non attendance of ye pltes Comrs, & yt were he to take advantage thereof, he might disregard any further notice of s'd agreemt, & intitle himself to s'd Forfeiture, but being fortunately there in p'son, he cou'd recede, in some measure, from ye advantage he had got, wch his Comrs cou'd not, & signify'd yt he was willing, & had given direc'cons to his Comrs to meet ye pltes. Comrs on ye 1st of May, at Joppa, in Maryland, but wth this salvo of all advantage, he might claim, by pltes. Comrs non attendance on ye 3d ffebry, as afd.

(60.) Says yt, on ye 28th March, 1733, ye pltes. Comrs wrote to yt Defts Comrs, telling ym yt tho' they, ye pltes. Comrs, did not punctually Attend ye s'd 3d ffebry, acc'ding to the Adjournmt, yt yet yt Afternoon they were ready to Attend, & had given ye Defts Comrs notice thereof, & had serv'd ym wth notice to meet ye 5th of yt ffebry, but ye they had refus'd to Attend, & by s'd L're gave Defts Comrs notice yt they wo'd be ready to meet at Newcastle, ye 16th of April, to wch Defts. Comrs wrote for answr, yt they were ready to renew their meetings, (under a reserva'con of Defts. Benefit to ye Forfeiture,) & giving pltes. Comrs notice yt they wo'd meet ym at Joppa, 1st Monday in May, agreeable to Defts. s'd Letter.

(61.) And on ye 7th. 8th, & 9th May, 1733, ye Comrs on both sides met at Joppa, & Deft. askt pltes. Comrs if they had procur'd ye opinion of any Mathematician on ye Question in Dispute, upon wch pltes. Comrs insisted they were not to consult mathematicians, or regard ye Chartr of pensilva, or ffeoffmt of Newcastle, but only ye Arts of Agreemt. But Defts. Comrs again insisted yt ye 2d Article of sd Agreemt. had plain referrence to s'd Charter & ffeoffmts, & yt they must insist on explaining ye nature of ye Circle, to be drawn agreeable to such referrence & ye opinion of their mathemns, unless ye pltes. Comrs cou'd satisfy ym of ye error of such opinion, wth yt of other mathemns, wch pltes. Comrs refused to do, & after a long debate they agreed to meet at Mr. Norris's, in philada., ye 21st May, wth a proviso yt the Defts Comrs cou'd return from Burlington (where they were then going) in time, but they not returning from thence in time, did, ye 25th May, give pltes. Comrs notice to meet at Mr. Norris's ye next day, wch they accd'gly did, & Defts being speedily to go for England, it wo'd be inconvenient for his Comrs to meet in June, as was before agreed on, & ye Heats in ye Sum'er mos wo'd render it unsafe to go upon run'ing ye Lines, they, therefore, Adjourn'd to 3d Septr, at Newcastle.

(62 & 63.) That on ye 3d Septr, ye Comrs, on both sides, met at Newcastle, & stay'd there 4 Days, Debating ab't ye Dimen'cons of ye Circle to be run, ye Defts. Comrs insisting it must be ye Circle described in s'd ffeoffmt of Newcastle, whose Circumference is 12 miles, & Diameter, somewt less than 4 miles; whereas, pltes. Comrs insisted it must be a Circle to be drawn at ye distance of 12 miles from Newcastle, & yt such a Circle, whose radius was 12 miles, was ye only Circle they wou'd run, & insisted to reject all assistance from Mathemats, as unnecessary, & differing thus in their sentimts abt s'd Circle, ye Comrs, on both sides, agreed to adjourn for further Considera'con thereof, to ye 14th Novr.

(64.) That on ye s'd 14th Novr, they accdg'ly met, & ye same diff'ence in opinion still continuing that, & ye 2 next days, ye Defts. Comrs, on ye 16th Novr, finding nothing could be done abt ye Circle, proposed to pltes. Comrs to go to Cape Hinlopen, in order to proceed as farr as they cou'd tow1s ye execu'con of s'd Agreemt in running ye East & West Line, but wou'd not be agreed to by ye pltes Comrs till ye run'ing ye Circle was completed, & so continued sitting till ye 24th Novr, & neither side receding from their opinion, & pltes. Comrs refusing to take ye advice of mathematn, & ye Defts. Comrs seeing nothing cou'd be effectually done, were obliged, & did at last agree wth ye pltes. Comrs to break up their meeting wthout further Adjournment, & ye Comrs, on both sides, then agreed to, & sign'd an Instrumt or mem'dm for yt purpose, setting forth their diff'ence in Judgmt abt ye Circle, &c., & so ye 25th Decr, 1733, came wthout anything being done towds run'ing ye s'd Lines, or Circle, acc'ding to s'd agreemt.

(65.) Says he can'ot set forth ye Transac'cons between his & pltes. Comrs in any other man'er than as before, save yt he hath recd from his Comrs sevl papers purporting to contain an accot of wt pass'd between his & pltes. Comrs, to have been delivd to each other at sevl of their meetings, Copys whereof Deft. hath set forth in ye schedule, to this, his answer.

Says he arrived in New England, 3d Septr, 1732, & got to Maryland 14th Novr.

Denys he evr heard yt his Comrs made any of ye Cavils, or objec'cons in ye Bill set forth, or yt they acted in any other man'er than as before mend, & Denys he was privy to all, or any of ye designs of his Comrs, or yt he previously directed, approv'd, or was acquainted wth any of their Doubts, scruples, or objec'cons, till they sent him an Acct wt passed at their sevl meetings; and denys he knows, believes, or has heard it was ye inten'con of all, or any of his s'd Comrs to defeat ye runing ye lines, as Charg'd in ye Bill, or yt they ever endeavour'd to p'suade him not to p'form s'd Artc, or that he was in any way induced to desire, or intend yt s'd agreem't sho'd not be carry'd in to execu'con, or consulted any p'son how ye execu'con thereof might be avoided till such time as he was clearly convinced he had been g'tly Imposed on therein by ye pltes, wch he discover'd during his stay in Maryland; but after such Imposi'con discover'd & his arrival back in England, he admits he took ye opinion of sevl Council thereon.

Saith he approves of ye s'd Sevl proceedings of his s'd Comrs, ye same being agreeable to his own opinion, & ye justice of ye Case, as he believes, & yt they acted wth yt Candor, Fairness & Dispatch wch he intended they sho'd do when he executed s'd Agreemt, on 10th May, 1732.

Says yt in regard he was overreached by ye pltes. in s'd agreemt., & gtly misled by s'd map, he hopes ye s'd agreemt. shall not be Carryd into execu'con, but if this Court be of opinion it shou'd, then he insists ye Circle abt Newcastle ought to be one whose periphery only is 12 miles, & whose semidiameter is 2 miles, & not a semidiameter of 12 miles, as pltes. insist, & denys yt at any pt. ye sevl times of reading his s'd notes or proposals pending ye s'd Treaty, or at ye executing ye s'd agreemt of 10th May, 1732, he ever meant yt ye Circle agreed upon shou'd be 12 miles Diameter.

Believes ye Comrs, in case no diff'ence of Judgmt had arose between them, might, in 4 weeks at a proper season, have run out & markt ye Circle & Lines mend in s'd agreemt.

(66.) Answerd p'tea fo.

(67.) Admits he caused to be presented to his pr'sent Ma'ty a peti'con, ye 8th Augt., 1734, as in ye Bill mend, praying a Confirmatory Grant of such pts. of s'd pen'sula as are contain'd wthin ye limitts of his s'd Chartr, notwthstanding s'd words. Hac tenus Inculta, in ye recital, but denys yt any falsitys were alledgd therein, or any omissions of things necessary on his pt. to be laid before his Ma'ty, & yt ye reason why he did not men'con therein ye pltes., nor their Far, nor pensilva, nor s'd 3 Lowr Countys, nor anything of s'd agreemt of May, 1732, was because ye same were no ways material to set forth therein, & yt ye reason why he incerted in s'd peti'con yt there was such a report or ordr in Council of 4th April, 1738, relateing to Wm Clayborne & ye Isle of Kent, was because such ordr appears enter'd in ye Books as of record at ye Board of Trade, & was tho't pertinent to ye prayr of his peti'con, & Denys yt anything was purposely omitted wth respect to ye report of ye Comittee of Trade in 1685, or any other respect.

Admitts ye plts. Jno. Penn might be gone for America when Deft. presented his s'd peti'con, but did not know it, his going from England being in a private man'er, & denys he expected any advantage by his & pltes. Thos Penn's absence, but wthout any regard thereto presented s'd peti'con as soon as possible he cou'd after his arrival from Maryland.

Admitts he did preferr s'd peti'con in order to obtain a Confirmatory Grant of s'd 3 Low^r Countys for his own use & advantage, & not as a Trustee for y^e pltes., he apprehending they had no right thereto, & y^t y^e same was clearly campriz'd in y^e limitts of the s'd original Maryland Chart^r. Denys he knew or believed when he presented s'd peti'con, upon fair representa'con of y^e Case, his Ma'ty wo'd not Grant it, or y^t for that, or any other reason, he concealed anything material to be set forth, & saith y^e reason why he took no notice in s'd petition of any Improvem'ts of y^e pltes. in 3 Low^r Countys, or their pretended poss'ion of y^m was because he did not know of any such Improvem^{ts} of y^e pltes. there & for y^t such a limitted poss'on as pltes. have had in 3 Low^r Countys was, as he apprehended, no man'er of evidence of any right thereto, & therefore not material or necessary for him to state in s'd peti'con, nor was it necessary or proper to state therein any of y^e facts or matters alledged in y^e Bill to be omitted, nor was s'd peti'con framed wth any such design as in y^e Bill suggested.

Says y^t such applica'con to his Ma'ty was farr from being any surprize upon y^e pltes., for y^t he himself p'sonally acquainted Mr. Parris, y^e pltes. Soll^r, wth it before s'd peti'con was presented, & y^t y^e reason why he men'cons therein y^e ord^r of 4th April, 1638, relateing to y^e Isle of Kent, was because it lyes on y^e Western side of s'd Pen'sula, & is only divided therefrom in one pt. by a narrow run of water, & y^t ord^r directing y^t no Grants sho'd be made of any Lands wthin y^e limitts of s'd Maryland Chart^r, (tho' it was then suggested y^t s'd Isle was inhabited,) y^e Deft. was advised it was pt. . . .
to his s'd peti'con, as it only prayed for a Confirma'con of y^e Lands wthin y^e limitts of s'd Maryland Chart^r, & their Lo'pps opinion appears therein to be y^t y^e s'd Isle was comprized wthin those limitts.

That y^e pl'tes, not having rec^d any Quit rents from any of y^e Inh'itants of s'd 3 Low^r Countys, as stated in y^e Bill, shews they never look'd upon nor acknowledg'd y^e pltes. (as Deft. conceives & is advised) as their proprietor, nor esteemed s'd 3 Low^r Countys, or any pt. thereof, as pt. of or belonging to s'd province of pensilv^a, or to be comprized in y^e Chart^r, but on the contrary to belong to Maryland, or otherwise to be y^e right of y^e Crown & no ways of y^e pltes.

Says he did not in s'd peti'con State y^e agreem^t of 1732, because not necessary, it being lapsed in point of Time, & void by a p'ticular Clause therein, as not being Carry'd into execu'con wthin y^e time prescribed by s'd Art^s.

(68.) That by ord^r in Council, of y^e 8th Aug^t, 1734, his Ma'ty referr'd s'd peti'con to y^e Com^{rs} of Trade, who, y^e next day, by their Secretary's L're to Mr. Paris, gave notice of s'd peti'con being laid before them, & y^t they had appointed y^e 10th Sept^r for taking it into their Considera'con, & afterw^{ds} prolonged it to y^e 16th Octo^r, of w^{ch} Mr. Paris had likewise notice, & on y^e 16th Octo^r, Mr. Paris, appearing for y^e pltes. ag^t s'd peti'con before s'd L^{ds} of Trade, prayed further time, & at s'd Mr. Paris's reqt, their Lo'pps appointed ye Monday follg. for another attendance on srd peti'con, only yt a beginning might be made, & then told Mr. Paris they wo'd Adjourn to a further time to Hear him or his Council on s'd peti'con; & on ye 16th Octor, Mr. Paris informing their Lo'pps yt he intended to present a Counter peti'con to his Ma'ty, their Lo'pps told him they wou'd hear anything he or his Council sho'd think fit to offer, either in opposi'con to Defts. s'd peti'con, or in support of plte's Title to s'd 3 Lows Countys, whereupon he declared he wo'd desist from presenting such Counter peti'con, & wo'd attend their Lo'pps further Appointmt for ye 21st of Octor, & then, accd'gly, ye sd Mr. Paris & ye plte Richd Penn attended ye s'd Board wth Council, & pray'd further time to be Heard, till ye 20th Decr, when they assur'd their Lo'pps they wo'd proceed wthout further delay, w'h wch time their Lo'pps indulg'd them.

On s'd 20th Decr Deft. was Heard before s'd Lds of Trade, by himself & Council, in support of s'd peti'con, & afterwds again on ye 31st same month, but s'd Mr. Paris, who had kept their Ldpps in suspense all yt time, in expecta'con of laying ye pltes. pretensions & Title to ye sd Countys before their Lo'pps, & upon yt accot delayed their Hearing s'd peti'con, declined laying ye same before them, or appearing in support of their pretended right, & only stood by to take notice wt pass'd, upon wch their Lo'pps, after Hearing Deft. & his Council, on ye 16th Janry, 1734, made their report to his Ma'ty, setting forth Defts. s'd peticon, & yt ye Lands in que'on, ye 3 Countys on Delaware, supposed to be excepted by ye words Hac tenus Inculta, appear'd to their Lo'pps to be included in ye limitts of Defts. Charter, but yt having been in poss'ion of pltes Family for sevl yrs, their Lo'pps order'd notice of s'd Peti'con to be given to ye pltes. agent, yt they might have an opportunity of laying before their Lo'pps wt they tho't proper relateing thereto, and yt they had been frequently attended by the pltes. agent, & by ye pltes., Richd Penn, who had promis'd to lay an accot of ye pltes. title before ye Board, but after keeping their Lo'pps sevl mos in expecta'con thereof, they at last refus'd to proceed therein, whereby their Lo'pps were disabled from offering anything to his Ma'ty relateing to their claim, except yt they found by their Books yt for some time past, whenever ye pltes. proprrs of Pensilva nominated a p'son for ye approba'con of ye Crown, to be Dep'ty Govr of yt province & 3 Lowr Countys, they have given Declara'cons, now extant in ye office from 1702, to yt last nominacon in 1733, yt such approbation sho'd not diminish ye Claim of ye Crown to s'd 3 Lowr Countys, and further set forth in s'd report yt upon ye pltes. refusal to proceed therein, their Lo'pps tho't it their Duty to examine ye sevl Facts mend in s'd peti'con, and yt they found no room to doubt ye Lands in que'on were comprized wthin ye limitts of ye Maryland Chartr of 20th June, 1632, & yt they had found in ye ancient records of their office ye Ordr of Council of 4th April, 1638, whereby their Lo'pps found ye sense of ye Council then was, yt ye right to ye s'd Isle of Kent absolutely belonged to ye Ld Baltimore, and also stated to his Ma'ty ye s'd Ordr in Council of 1685, for dividing ye s'd Countys, & declareing one half to belong to his Ma'ty, & ye other to Lord Baltimore, as compriz'd wthin his Chartr, & yt s'd Ordr of 1685 was ordered to be carry'd into execu'con soon after ye late K. Jas accession to ye Crown, & was Confirm'd by ye late Queen, and observ'd upon ye words Hac tenus Inculta, yt tho' they were in ye preamble, yet they were not incerted by way of restriction in ye Granting pt. of Defts. Chartr, & in case ye right to ye Lands in que'con sho'd be determined to be still in ye Crown, their Lo'pps recom'end the Deft. to his Ma'tys favour.

That his Ma'ty referr'd s'd report & Defts. peti'con to ye privy Council.

That pending such reference before ye Lds of Trade, & notwthstanding their Lo'pps had so declared to Mr. Paris, yt they wo'd Hear anything ye pltes. had to offer, & he had assured them he wo'd desist from presenting any peti'con to his Ma'ty, yet he afterwds, preferr'd a long peti'con to his Ma'ty in behalf of ye pltes, setting up a Title to s'd 3 Lowr Countys, but praying they might not be obliged to set forth ye same, & yt Defts. s'd peti'con might be dismis'd, and yt ye pltes. poss'ion & Title might be Confirmed, & yt they might be Indulg'd wth Time to be Heard thereon, wch peti'con being referr'd to a Comittee of Council, ye pltes. on ye 19th Decr, 1734, mov'd to have s'd peti'con referr'd to ye Board of Trade, but were refus'd.

That ye 4th March, 1734, ye Defts. Sollrs mov'd ye Lds of ye Comittee to appoint a day for taking into Considera'con ye above report of ye Board of Trade & pltes. s'd peti'con, & another peti'con of the sevl Quakers, Inhabitants of s'd 3 Lowr Countys, wch was strongly opposed by pltes. Sollr, who pray'd yt it might be postponed till they cou'd Hear from pensilva, but refus'd & order'd ye Hearing to be ye 2d of May, 1735, when their Lo'pps being inform'd yt ye Deft. was by Arts bound to Convey to the pltes. ye Lands in Controversy, & their Lo'pps having (70.) ye 10th of same May, Heard Council on Both sides. made a report to his Ma'ty in Council, upon wch is Ma'ty, by Ordr in Council, ye 16th of May, 1735, ordered yt ye Cons. of ye s'd peti'cons & reports shou'd be Adjourned to ye end of Michaelmas Term then next, yt either p'ty might have oppor'ty to proceed in a Court of Equity to obtain relief upon s'd Arts of agreemt, & yt after expira'con of yt Term, either p'ty might apply to s'd Comittee of Council as ye nature of ye Case might require.

(68.) Deny's yt he knows or believes yt s'd report of ye Lords of Trade is founded chiefly on s'd ordr in Council of 4th April, 1638, or y^{t} their Lo'pps, in s'd report, omitted to state any pt. of his Ma'tys Determina'con in 1685.

(66.) Believes y^{e} pltes. might receive such accot. of y^{e} Dissatisfac'con of y^{e} Inih'tants of y^{e} 3 Low^{r} Countys upon y^{e} Lines not being run, & believes they did refuse to pay y^{e} pltes. any Quit rents, but not for y^{e} reasons in y^{e} Bill men^{d} for, y^{t} he has heard they always refus'd, & never have p^{d} any Quit rents to pltes. or their Ancest^{r}.

(65.) Denys having any Conferences wth his Com^{rs} how to evade s'd Agreem^{t}, or y^{t} any proposals or Hints were given him, or any advantages offer'd him if he wo'd defeat s'd Art^{s}, nor was he prevail'd upon to Consent thereto, or gave any order to his Com^{rs} to do all they co'd to avoid s'd Agreement.

(59.) Denys he wrote y^{e} L're to pltes. Com^{rs}, of y^{e} 15th ffeb^{ry}, to appoint a meeting at Joppa, upon any such view or reasons as in y^{e} Bill suggested, but meerly out of a Condescension & Favour to y^{e} pltes., & not out of any sense of his having incur'd s^{d} Forfeiture by any misconduct of his Com^{rs}, but at y^{t} time looked upon himself intitled to s^{d} Forfeiture, but y^{e} non Attendance of pltes. Com^{rs}, as afore set forth.

(71.) Says it is as practicable, in a proper season of y^{e} y^{r}, now to run & lay out y^{e} Bound Lines agreed upon by s'd Art^{s} of 10th May, 1732, as it was between Octo^{r}, 1732, & Xmas, 1733, if s'd agreemt. was still in force, but insists it is not for reasons before & after men'd, & believes it might take up 2 or 3 mo^{s} to run all s'd Lines, if no diff'ence of Judgm^{t} had arose amongst y^{e} Com^{rs}.

(65.) Says y^{t} soon after his Arival in Maryland, being inform'd of y^{e} Diff'ence in opinion touching y^{e} Circle to be drawn, he Declared, as he realy tho't, y^{t} he believ'd his Interfering or giving any direc'cons to his Com^{rs} concerning y^{e} execu'con of y^{e} Trust reposed in y^{m} might, thereafter, be ill interpreted, &, therefore, declined giving any Direc'cons to his Com^{rs}, but left it intirely to y^{m} to act acc'ding to their own Judgm^{t}, wthout giving any opinion or direc'cons one way or other, & y^{t} he then acquainted y^{e} pltes. Com^{rs} to y^{e} same purpose.

Denys such Diff'ence in opinion between y^{e} Com^{rs} was only a pretence to avoid s'd agreem^{t}, or y^{t} he directed it as a means to spin out y^{e} time & to avoid s'd Arts^{s}, & says it appears from y^{e} proceedings of s'd Com^{rs} y^{t} y^{e} not running y^{e} Lines was not occasioned thro' y^{e} default of y^{e} Deft. or his Com^{rs}, but thro' y^{e} default & obstinancy of y^{e} pltes. Com^{rs}, in refuseing to take y^{e} Advice of Mathematicians for convincing them & reconciling such Diffe'nces, when press'd thereto by y^{e} Defts. Com^{rs}, as afores^{d}, tho' they at y^{e} same time told y^{e} pltes. Com^{rs} they did not intend such Advise sho'd be so binding as to oblige y^{e} pl^{tes} Com^{rs} to pursue it all events, but only propos'd it for their better understanding y^{e} point in doubt, w^{ch}, tho' refus'd by pl^{tes} Com^{rs}, yet Defts. Com^{rs} not only had y^{e} Opinion of such Mathematicians, but actually laid it before pltes. Com^{rs} as afores^{d}, & insists it further appears y^{t}, notwthstanding such default of pltes. Com^{rs}, yet Defts. Com^{rs} renewed their meetings, & when they p’ceived y^{e} pltes. Com^{rs} so obstinate in their own sense of y^{e} Circle, y^{e} Defts. Com^{rs} sev^{l} times offer’d to proceed to Cape Hinlopen, in order that they might execute as much of y^{e} Art^{s} as they cou’d wthin y^{e} time limitted, but were refus’d by pltes. Com^{rs}.

Conceives his Com^{rs} were right in their opinion ab^{t} y^{e} Circle, it appearing by y^{e} whole tenor of s’d agreem^{t}, as well as by y^{e} 2^{d} Article thereof, y^{t} y^{e} intent of y^{e} pltes, was to have no other Circle than y^{t} granted & described by pltes. & s’d Feoffm’^{t} of Newcastle, & therefore tho’ y^{e} words [*only of 12 miles*] were inserted in s’d Art^{s}, yet as they were a Contradic’con to y^{e} other pt. of y^{e} Art^{s}, y^{e} Defts. Com^{rs} did right in insisting upon run’ing y^{e} Circle in s’d Feoffm^{t} rather than to insist on y^{e} words, [only of 12 miles,] w^{ch} by y^{e} construc’con contended for by y^{e} pltes. Com^{rs} would, by a manifest Contradic’con, destroy y^{e} whole Art^{s}.

(54.) Says y^{e} run’ing y^{e} Circle ab^{t} Newcastle was not necessary to be done y^{e} first thing, for y^{t} an East & West Line from Cape Hinlopen might, wth regard to y^{e} execu’con of y^{e} Art^{s}, as well have been run first, but says he has been inform’d y^{t} as y^{e} run’ing y^{e} Circle was placed in y^{e} 1st Article of y^{e} Agreem^{t}, y^{e} Com^{rs} at their first meetings consider’d y^{e} execu’con of that, & then as it was necessary to fix a Center before such Circle cou’d be run, as no place was fixt by y^{e} Art^{s} for such Center, a question naturally arose at y^{e} meetings of y^{e} Com^{rs}, before Defts. arrival in America, ab^{t} y^{e} place for fixing such Center, & y^{t} y^{e} g^{ter} caution was thereon necessary in regard y^{e} Town of Newcastle, (tho’ Deft. admitts there are not many Houses in it,) *stands on a large space of Ground, & is near 2 miles in Length from North to South*, so y^{t} there was room enough for y^{e} Com^{rs} to vary such Center from y^{e} place where it ought to be, & y^{t} it wo’d be gt. advantage or Disadvantage to y^{e} pltes. in run’ing y^{e} radius of such Circle more to North or South, so it plainly appears this was a que’on started amongst y^{e} Com^{rs} before Defts. arrival in America, & no ways concerted or preadvised by him or his Com^{rs}.

(71.) Says for a further reason why he insists s’d Art^{s} are absolutely void, there was a manifest Falsity introduced as pt. of y^{e} Agreemt, & knowingly imposed upon him by the pltes., viz., in y^{e} map on w^{ch} y^{e} agreem^{t} is founded, & is made a pt. thereof, Cape Cornelius is described to be over ag^{t} Cape May, & Cape Hinlopen is represented to be a considerable distance, w^{ch} is generally, as he believes, computed to be ab^{t} 20 miles to y^{e} Southw^{d} of Cape Cornelius, whereas it is evident from all other maps, & notoriously known, y^{t} y^{e} Whorekilns was near or at y^{e} place call’d Cape Cornelius, & y^{e} general rec^{d} opinion in those parts is, & has been for many y^{rs}, y^{t} Cape Hinlopen was at the point whereab^{t} Cape Cornelius is placed, & near where ye Town or Village call'd ye Whorekil is situated, & ye very Deeds from ye Duke of York, under wch pltes. derive their Title, described Cape Hinlopen alias ye Whorekills to be the same.

And in regard to this manifest Falsity & Imposition upon the Deft. by ye pltes., & for ye reasons afd, & as ye pltes. can'ot make him a Title to such pts. of ye 3 Lowr Countys, as acc'ding to ye Division upon s'd Agreemt might fall to his share, & *as s'd agreemt. was voluntary* on his part, & wthout any man'r of Considera'con or possibility of advantage accrueing to him therefrom, but on ye contrary, a manifest prejudice, & as he was so Impos'd upon, both as to ye situation of Cape Hinlopen & to the pltes. making him a Title to s'd Countys, wch. (by papers since transmitted him from America & otherways) he is convinced they can'ot, therefore Hopes ye pltes. shall not have ye relief pray'd for by ye Bill, & yt ye Arts shall not be Carry'd into execu'con, but be Deliver'd him up to be cancelled, & yt ye pltes. shall be decreed to pay him not only his own, but all his s'd Comrs Costs, and denys all Combina'con, &c.

LIST OF GRANTS, DEEDS, PAPERS, &ca.

1680, March 4.	Duplicate of the King's Grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn, Esquire.
1681, April 2d.	His Majesty's Declaration to the Inhabitants of Pennsylva, commanding obedience to Wm Penn, Esqr, & his Heirs.
1694, Augt 15.	Copy of the Restauracon Grant to Wm Penn.
1726, Novr 29.	Instrument under the Great Seal of New York, confirming Messrs Penn's Right to Newcastle, 12 Miles round it, and to the lower Counties.
1682, Augt 24.	Duplicate of the Duke of York's Grant for Newcastle; King Charles's Grant of the Counties to the Duke; Copy of the Duke's Release of Lands in Pennsia & Rents.
1686, Aug. 28.	Copy of an Indian Purchase of Lands near Delaware.
1682, Feby 21st.	John Moll's assignment to Wm Penn of his Indian Purchase made the 10th of July, 1680.
" July 15.	Assignmt of Lands between Delaware and Neshaminch.
do.	Indian Deed for Lands about Neshaminch.
do.	Do. " for Lands near Delaware Falls.

1683, June	23.	Tamanen grants his Lands between Pemmapecka & Neshaminch Creeks, and all along Neshaminch Creek.
do.		Tamanen and Metamequan grant their Lands about the same Places.
1683, June	23^{1}.	Essepenaike and Swampees, Okettarickow & Wessapoat, grant their Lands between Pemmapecka and Neshaminch.
do.		Essepenaike and Swampees, do. the same, and all along Neshaminch Creek, and two days' Journey backward with a horse.
	25.	Wingebone grants his Lands on the West side of Schuylkill.
July	14.	Neneshickan, Malibore, &c^{a}, grant Lands between Mana junk and Pemmapecka to the Hill Consohockin, and from thence North West to the River Pemmapecka.
do.		Secane and Jequeduehan, for Lands between Schuylkill and Chester Rivers.
1683, Sep^{tr}	10.	Kekelappan's Grant for Lands between Delaware and Sasquehanna Rivers.
Oct^{r}	18.	Mahaloha's assignm^{t} of his Land between Delaware, Chesopeak Bay, and Sasquehanna River.
Dec	19.	Seketarius, Kalehickop, &c., assign their Lands between Christina and upland Creek.
1684, June	3.	Maughoughsin, Assignm^{t} of his Land upon Bakkehoma.
1684, June	7.	Richard Mettamicont, for Lands on Both sides Pemmapecka Creek.
1685, July	30.	Shakoppoh, Secane, Malibore, and Tangoras, assign their Lands between Chester River and Dublin Creek.
Oct^{r}	2.	Lare, Packenah, Terackam, &c^{a}., Land between Duck Creek and Chester Creek.
1692, June	15.	Indian Conveyance of all the Land between Neshaminch & Poquessing.
1696, Jan^{ry}	12.	Dongan's Lease for 1000 years for Lands on Sasquahannah.
do.		" " for Do. "
	13.	Do. Release in Fee for Do. "
do.		Do. " " for Do. "
1697, July	5.	Taming and his Brother and Son grant their Lands between Pemmapecka and Neshaminch.

1686, Feb.	24.	Lease for one year from Mr. Bartlet, his Wife and Mrs. Byllynge to D^{r} Cox, of half of ten Proprieties in New Jersey, formerly Fenwick's Lands.
	25.	Release in fee of Do. Lands.
1687, Feb.	3^{d}.	Defeazance for the Re-delivery of an Indian Deed of Luke Watson's about East Jersey, with a Receit of Walter Benthal's for £45.
1699, Jan^{y}	15.	Copy of a Deed from Gov^{r} Penn to John Bown, of 500 Acres of Land, at Weckatunk, in East Jersey.
1701, July	29.	Copy of D^{r} Cox's Deed for several parcels of Land in West New Jersey, to his son.
Sep^{t}	9.	Kenenockenickan, one of the Kings in West Jersey, assures W^{m} Penn of his Friendship.
1706, Oct^{r}	28.	Mr. Beaumonk's Release to W. P., of Lands in West Jersey, do. do.'s Bond for £10.
1707, Apr.	21.	Co^{l} Cox to Gover^{r} Penn ½ of 10 Proprieties in West New Jersey.
1737, Nov^{r}	5.	Co^{ll} Cox's Release of 5000 ^{acs} of Land above the Falls of Delaware.
		Ans^{r} of Dan^{l} Cox, Sam^{l} Cole, &c^{a}, Proprietors of the West Division, to a representation against passing the Bill for repealing the Act for running the lines of Partition between East and West New Jersey before the Gov^{r} and Council.
		Printed Description of the West Jersey.
		Acco^{t} of the Quantity of Land in West Jersey, &c.
		Method of assertaining Titles.
		Dan^{l} Leeds's Acc^{t} of Survey in West Jersey Concessions of the Prop^{rs} and Freeholders, &c^{a}, of Province of West Jersey.
		State of the Province of East Jersey, with proposals to the King by the prop^{rs}.
		A Draft of East and West Jersey.
		Copy of a Bill for settling the Estates of the Prop^{rs} in New Jersey.
		Memd^{m}.—There are more Papers relating to the Jerseys in Bundle (P.)
1683, Sep^{tr}	26.	Proposicons by the Cajouges Indians, relating to Sasquahannah Lands.
1683, Sept^{r}	26.	Commissaries answer thereto.
	28.	Proposals to D^{o} Indians with their answer.
Oct^{r}	4.	R. Livingston's Certificate aboute y^{e} Sasquehannah Land.
d^{o}		Arnout's answer from the Indians about Sasquehannah Land.

1684, Aug^{t}	2.	Propositions by the Onondages, &c^{a}, before y^{e} Governors of Virginia and New York.
1700, Sept^{r}	12.	Agreem^{t} with the Sasquehannah & Showonah Indians.
1710, July	31st.	Copy of a Treaty with the Indians at Conestogo, between Co^{l} Gookin & Council, & some of the Five Nations.
1721, July	6.	Printed Treaty between S^{r} W^{m} Keith & the Five Nations.
1722, Sept^{r}	7.	Printed Treaty between S^{r} W^{m} Keith & the Five Nations, at Albany.
	do.	Copy of a Treaty between D^{o} D^{o} Nations.
1728, May 26, June 5.		Two Printed Indian Treatys, one at Conestogo, one at Philad^{a}.
		Another Printed Copy of the same.
June	4.	Copy of a Treaty with the Allummaphee Indians.
		Letters from M^{r} Logan and the Trustees, with a short Extract of them.
		Mess^{rs} Penn's Letters to J^{s} Logan and Trustees.
1659, June	7.	Indian Purchase made by the Dutch, of Lands between Bombay Hook and Cape Hinlopen.
1688, Aug^{t}	15.	Copy of Gover^{r} Nicholls's Grant to Peter Alricks, of the Island Meckeckahonges, in the Delaware.
1685, Mar.	18.	John Skeen releases Lands purchas'd of W. P., in case the money be not paid at a certain time.
1705, Aug^{t}	8.	J. Logan's Letter to Cha^{s} Carrol, of Maryland, ab the Lands of Nottingham, with his answer.
1727, Aug.	3.	M^{r} John Penn's Letter of attorney to J^{s} Logan.
	4.	Mess^{rs} Penn's Request to the Trustees to receive all Moneys due, &c^{a}.
1728, Oct^{r}	27.	M^{r} Penn's Case, wth Counsell^{r} Willes's Opinion thereon.
1732, Mar.		Copy of a Letter to Tho^{s} Penn, Esq^{r}, wthout name.
		Mrs^{s} Logan's Instructions to Sam^{l} Hedges to survey the Lands in Pensneck, &c^{a}.
1681, Jan.	27.	W. Penn, Esq^{r}, Gawen Lawry, Mich^{s} Lucas, & Edw^{d} Byllynge, their Release for a year to Daniel Wayte, for $\frac{1}{90}$ of Lands in West Jersey.
	28.	Do^{s} Release in Fee of D^{o} Lands.
1681, Dec^{r}	19.	Lease for a year, from Waite to M^{r} Penn, of $\frac{1}{90}$ of Lands in West Jersey.
1681, Dec^{r}	20.	Release in fee of Do. Lands.
1693, May	16.	Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey to Will^{m} Penn, Esq^{r}, for several Parcels of Land.
		In it a Brief of East Jersey Title.

1700, April	16.	Hetoquean and Metashichay promised to maintain W^{m} Penn in the Possession of the Island Sepaasing.
Sept^{r}	13.	Wedagh and Andagg junkguagh grant their Lands on both sides Sasquahannah and the Islands therein.
1701, Ap^{r}	23.	Articles of Agreem^{t} with the Sasquahannah, Shawonah, and Pawtomick Indians. Copy of the same.
1718, Sept^{r}	17.	Sassoonan and other Delaware Indians release all their Lands.
1726, May	31.	Release from Sheckokonichan, &c., for Lands on Brandywine.
1732, Sept^{r}	7.	Sassoonan &c^{a} for Lands on Schuylkil.
1733, Aug^{t}	20.	Do. Do. Do.
1674, Feb^{y}	9.	Lease for a year from John Fenwick, J^{r}, Ed. Byllynge to William Penn, Gawen Lawry, and Nicholas Lucas, of West New Jersey.
	10.	Release in Fee with Covenants from John Fenwick and Edw^{d} Byllynge to Will^{m} Penn, Gawen Lawry, and Nicholas Lucas, of $\frac{90}{100}$ of West New Jersey, in consideration of 400^{s} to J. F. in Trust for Edw^{d} Byllynge.
1675, June	7.	John Fenwick to Thomas Mainwarning 10,000^{s}, as in West New Jersey.
July	17.	John Fenwick Mortgage to Jn^{o} Eldridge and Ed^{d} Warner, of the remaining part of his $\frac{9}{10}$ of West Jersey Lands, to pay themselves and Sundry others.
1676, June	14.	Articles of Agreem^{t} between Jn^{o} Eldridge and Edw^{d} Warner on the one part, and W^{m} Penn, Gawen Lawry, and Nich^{s} Lucas of the other part, by which 'tis concluded the said Eldridge & Warner should convey Fenwicks $\frac{1}{10}$ for which they are in Trust to Will^{m} Penn, G. Lawry, & Nich^{s} Lucas. to enable them to settle the Bounds of West Jersey with S^{r} Geo. Carteret.
1681 Ap^{r}	14.	Assignm^{t} of the foregoing Trust of the Tenth of Feb^{y}, 1674, from W^{m} Penn, by, and with the Consent of Edm^{d} Byllynge to Gawen Lawry.
Sep^{t}	22.	W^{m} Haig's acknowledgm^{t} of the Receit of £100 for the Mortgage Land in West Jersey.
1682, July	25.	John Eldridge's Conveyance to Ewd^{d} Warner of Jn^{o} Fenwick's Lands in West Jersey, excepting some acres granted to any Persons during the Trust by the said John Eldridge.

Aug^{t} 8. Lease for a year from Edw^{d} Warner to James Wasse of half Fenwick's 10 shares in West Jersey, together with 4,500 acres granted by J. Fenwick to Ed^{d} Warner by Deed Poll of the 2^{d} of June, 1675.

9. Release in Fee of the same.

1682, Sept^{r} 4. Articles of agreem^{t} between Edw^{d} Warner & W^{m} Penn, Esq^{r}.

5. John Fenwick, Edw^{d} Warner, and James Wasse Lease to W. P. ½ of 10 Proprieties in New Jersey for 1000 years. Warner, Fenwick, and Wasse release all their Right to W. P. in West New Jersey.

Oct^{r} 8. Edw^{d} Billing's assignmt. of his Lands in East Jersey to W^{m} Penn.

Mar. 23. John Fenwick Releases to Will^{m} Penn all his Right in West New Jersey.

1683, Ap^{r} 24. Lease for a year from James Wasse to Edw^{d} Byllynge of half of 10 Proprieties in New Jersey, formerly Fenwick's Land.

25. Release in Fee of D^{o} Lands.

1685, May 20. Draught of a Deed of Baynam's to W. P. for Lands in West Jersey, 300$^{a's}$, near . . . . Creek, with y^{e} original Lease.

1681, Feb. 7. 1st. Lease for a year from Lady Carteret, the Earl of Bath, &c^{a}, to W^{m} Penn, and y^{e} other eleven Proprietors of East Jersey, of that Province.

2^{d}. Release of the same in Fee.

1683, July 5. Luke Watson's Conveyance of his Elizabeth Town Right to W^{m} Penn, Esq^{r}.

1692, Nov^{r} 25. Patent from y^{e} Proprietors of East Jersey to W^{m} Penn, Esq^{r} of 1,200 acres of Land, at Barnegat, and 500 at Wickatonk, with a Draft of Land in East Jersey.

1682, Aug^{t} 24. Attested Copy of the Record at New York of the Duke's Grant of Newcastle, & 12 miles round, to Gov^{r} Penn.

do. D^{a} of D^{e} for a Tract of Land south of Newcastle.

John Moll's Acco^{t} of the surrender of y^{e} Three lower Counties to W. P.

Oct^{o} 28. Certificate of the Delivery of Newcastle to W. P., Esq^{r}.

do. Another certificate of the same Tenour.

Nov^{r} 7. Certificate of the Delivery of Lands below New Castle down to Cape Hinlopen.

1701, Octr 28. Copy of Wm P.'s Warrt for running the Circular Line between Chester & Newcastle County.

Decr 13. Draught of the Circular Line about Newcastle.

1681, April 2d. K. Charles's printed Declaration to ye Inhabts of Pennsylva, commanding obedience to W. P., Esqr, & Heirs.

1682, ... Frame of the Governmt of Pennsylva.

1683, Augt 16. Printed Letter from W. P., Esqr, to ye Society of Free Traders to Pennsylva, with a Description of the Province & Plan of Philadelphia.

1695. Act of Parliament 7th & 8th Gul, 3i, regulating Plantation Trade.

1696, Novr 7. Frame of ye Governmt of Pennsylva, &ca.

Dec. 4. Attorney General's Opinion about erecting Courts of Admiralty, & appointing Officers, Informations and Directions to Planters in America.

1701, Octr 25. Copy of the Proprietors Charter, to the City of Philada.

28. Printed Copy of the same.

Mr Logan's Rent Roll for the City of Philadelphia.

Do " " " for the County of Bucks.

Do " " " for the County of Chester.

Do " " " for the Welch Tract.

Computation of ye Quantity of Land in ye County of Philada, with the yearly Quit Rents arising from the same.

List of Lands in the County of Newcastle, with the yearly Rents, Computation of the yearly Quit Rents of ye Province and Territories, with the value of Overplus Lands, &ca.

Mr Steel's Rent Roll for the City of Philadelphia, and Liberties thereof, 1731.

Mr. Logan's Cash acct with the Propr & Trustees, between the 25 Mar., 1712, & 28 Septr, 1723.

Mr Steel's Cash acct. between 2d Apl, 1714, & 17th Novr, 1729.

Cash accts between Wm & Latitia Aubrey & James Logan, With an acct. of sales of their Lands.

Acct of ye Survey of Kent County.

List of the first Purchasers.

May 27th. Probate of Mr Penn's Will.

Feb. 12. Decree in the Excheqr confirming the Will.

Novr 18. Draught of Mrs Hannah Penn's Will.

1726, Feb. 16. Administracon with Mr Penn's Will annexed.

1727, July 5th. Indenture between Messrs John, Thos, & Richd Penn, Margaret Penn & Thos Freame.

do. Ditto.

1708, Octr 5. Release from Bridget Ford, &ca, to Wm Penn, Esqr.

7. Mortgage of W. P., Senr, to Henry Gouldney.

1729, Jan.	13.	Joshua Gee's and John Wood's Release to Mess^{rs} [Penns.
	14.	Ditto. Lease to Ditto.
		Two others of y^{e} same, Tenor & Dates.
		Copys of y^{e} two foregoing Releases.
1731, Sept.	22.	Release of Will^{m} Penn, &c^{a}, to Mess^{rs} Jn^{o} & T^{s} Penn.
1735, Jan.	23.	Lease for a year from Ja^{s} Logan & Sam^{l} Preston, surviving Trustees of y^{e} Province of Pennsyl^{a}, &c^{a}, to Jn^{o}, Tho^{s}, & Rich^{d} Penn.
	24.	Release of the same.
1728, Nov^{r}	4.	J., T., & R^{d} Penn, appoint R^{d} Hill, Isaac Norris, Sam^{l} Preston, & James Logan Trustees.
do.		D^{o} impower, D^{o} to sell Lands, &c^{a}, in Pennsyl^{a} & Elsewhere.
do.		D^{o} D^{o} in the Jersey's.
1732, May	8.	Agreem^{t} between Mess^{sr} J., T., & R^{d} Penn^{s}
	do.	Authority from Mess^{rs} Jn^{o} & Rich^{d} Penn, to T^{s} P., Esq^{r}.
		Copy thereof.
	do.	Authority from J. & R^{d} Penn to T^{s} Penn to sell Lands.
		Copy thereof.
1732, May	10,	Agreem^{t} between L^{d} Baltimore & Mess^{rs} Penn's, for running Division Lines between Pennsylv^{e} with y^{e} lower counties & Maryland.
		Duplicate thereof.
	12.	Commiss^{rs} appointed to inspect the execution.
		Duplicate thereof.
		Mr. Logan's Opinion about running the Lines.

THE

NARRATIVE

OF

MARIE LE ROY

AND

BARBARA LEININGER,

WHO SPENT THREE AND ONE HALF YEARS AS PRISONERS
AMONG THE INDIANS, AND ARRIVED SAFELY
IN THIS CITY ON THE SIXTH OF MAY.

Written and Printed as dictated by them.

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed and for sale in the German Printing Office.
Six pence per copy.
MDCCLIX.

HISTORICAL NOTE.

At the Albany Treaty, July 6, 1754, the Six Nations conveyed to Thomas and Richard Penn a purchase, the northern line of which was to start one mile above the mouth of Penn's creek, where Selinsgrove now stands, and run "north-west and by west as far as the Province of Pennsylvania extends." This line, protracted on the map, bisects Limestone township, Union county, and, if run on the ground, would probably pass through the very tract of land taken up by Jean Jaques le Roy (father of Marie), now owned by the heirs of Hon. Isaac Slenker, in that township. The Indians alleged afterwards (Weiser's Journal of the Conference at Aughwick, September, 1754,) that they did not understand the points of the compass, and if the line was run so as to include the West Branch of the Susquehanna they would never agree to it. Settlers nevertheless pushed their way up Penn's creek, and the Proprietaries, with their understanding of the line, issued warrants for surveys along Penn's creek, in Buffalo Valley, and at least twenty-five families had settled on there as early as 1754. The Indians, emboldened by Braddock's defeat, July 9, 1755, determined to clear out these settlers, and did it so effectually, by the massacre related in the following narrative, that no settlers ventured upon the bloody ground until after the purchase of 1768. In 1770, when Jesse Lukens resurveyed the line of the le Roy tract he notes in his field-book that he passed le Roy's bake-oven near the spring, on what is now the Slenker farm. For further notice of this massacre, see Colonial Records, vol. 6, page 647; also, Pennsylvania Archives, old series, vol. 3, page 633. The editors are indebted to the courtesy of Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz, of Bethlehem, for the following translation from German of the original narrative, in which the spelling of the Indian and other proper names, according to the original, is retained.

NARRATIVE OF MARIE LE ROY AND BARBARA LEININGER.

Marie le Roy was born at Brondrut, in Switzerland. About five[1] years ago she arrived, with her parents, in this country. They settled fifteen miles from Fort Schamockin.[2] Half a mile from their plantation lived Barbara Leininger with her parents, who came to Pennsylvania from Reutlingen, about ten years ago.

Early in the morning of the 16th of October, 1755, while le Roy's hired man went out to fetch the cows, he heard the Indians shooting six times. Soon after, eight of them came to the house, and killed Barbara le Roy's father with tomahawks. Her brother defended himself desperately, for a time, but was, at last, overpowered. The Indians did not kill him, but took him prisoner, together with Marie le Roy and a little girl, who was staying with the family. Thereupon they plundered the homestead, and set it on fire. Into this fire they laid the body of the murdered father, feet foremost, until it was half consumed. The upper half was left lying on the ground, with the two tomahawks, with which they had killed him, sticking in his head. Then they kindled another fire, not far from the house. While sitting around it, a neighbour of le Roy, named Bastian, happened to pass by on horseback. He was immediately shot down and scalped.

Two of the Indians now went to the house of Barbara Leininger, where they found her father, her brother, and her sister Regina. Her mother had gone to the mill. They demanded rum; but there was none in the house. Then they called for tobacco, which was given them. Having filled and smoked a pipe, they said: "We are Alleghany Indians, and your enemies. You must all die!" Thereupon they shot her father, tomahawked her brother, who was twenty years of age, took Barbara and her sister Regina prisoners, and conveyed them into the forest for about a mile. There they were soon joined by the other Indians, with Marie le Roy and the little girl.

Not long after several of the Indians led the prisoners to the top of a high hill, near the two plantations. Toward evening the rest of the savages returned with six fresh and bloody scalps, which they threw at the feet of the poor captives, saying that they had a good hunt that day.

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[1] November 22, 1752, Rupp's Collection, page 297.

[2] *i. e.*, Fort Augusta, now Sunbury.

The next morning we were taken about two miles further into the forest, while the most of the Indians again went out to kill and plunder. Toward evening they returned with nine scalps and five prisoners.

On the third day the whole band came together and divided the spoils. In addition to large quantities of provisions, they had taken fourteen horses and ten prisoners, namely: One man, one woman, five girls, and three boys. We two girls, as also two of the horses, fell to the share of an Indian named Galasko.

We traveled with our new master for two days. He was tolerably kind, and allowed us to ride all the way, while he and the rest of the Indians walked. Of this circumstance Barbara Leininger took advantage, and tried to escape. But she was almost immediately recaptured, and condemned to be burned alive. The savages gave her a French Bible, which they had taken from le Roy's house, in order that she might prepare for death; and, when she told them that she could not understand it, they gave her a German Bible. Thereupon they made a large pile of wood and set it on fire, intending to put her into the midst of it. But a young Indian begged so earnestly for her life that she was pardoned, after having promised not to attempt to escape again, and to stop her crying.

The next day the whole troop was divided into two bands, the one marching in the direction of the Ohio, the other, in which we were with Galasko, to Jenkiklamuhs,[1] a Delaware town on the West branch of the Susquehanna. There we staid ten days, and then proceeded to Puncksotonay,[2] or Eschentown. Marie le Roy's brother was forced to remain at Jenkiklamuhs.

After having rested for five days at Puncksotonay, we took our way to Kittanny. As this was to be the place of our permanent abode, we here received our welcome, according to Indian custom. It consisted of three blows each, on the back. They were, however, administered with great mercy. Indeed, we concluded that we were beaten merely in order to keep up an ancient usage, and not with the intention of injuring us. The month of December was the time of our arrival, and we remained at Kittanny until the month of September, 1756.

The Indians gave us enough to do. We had to tan leather, to make shoes (mocasins), to clear land, to plant corn, to cut down trees and build huts, to wash and cook. The want of provisions, however, caused us the greatest sufferings. During all the time that we were at Kittanny we had neither lard nor salt; and, sometimes, we were forced to live on acorns, roots, grass, and bark. There was nothing in the world to make this new sort of food palatable, excepting hunger itself.

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[1] Chinklacamoose, on the site of the present town of Clearfield.

[2] Punxsutawny, in Jefferson county.

In the month of September Col. Armstrong arrived with his men, and attacked Kittanny Town. Both of us happened to be in that part of it which lies on the other (right) side of the river (Alleghany). We were immediately conveyed ten miles farther into the interior, in order that we might have no chance of trying, on this occasion, to escape. The savages threatened to kill us. If the English had advanced, this might have happened. For, at that time, the Indians were greatly in dread of Col. Armstrong's corps. After the English had withdrawn, we were again brought back to Kittanny, which town had been burned to the ground.

There we had the mournful opportunity of witnessing the cruel end of an English woman, who had attempted to flee out of her captivity and to return to the settlements with Col. Armstrong. Having been recaptured by the savages, and brought back to Kittanny, she was put to death in an unheard of way. First, they scalped her; next, they laid burning splinters of wood, here and there, upon her body; and then they cut off her ears and fingers, forcing them into her mouth so that she had to swallow them. Amidst such torments, this woman lived from nine o'clock in the morning until toward sunset, when a French officer took compassion on her, and put her out of her misery. An English soldier, on the contrary, named John . . . . , who escaped from prison at Lancaster, and joined the French, had a piece of flesh cut from her body, and ate it. When she was dead, the Indians chopped her in two, through the middle, and let her lie until the dogs came and devoured her.

Three days later an Englishman was brought in, who had, likewise attempted to escape with Col. Armstrong, and burned alive in the same village. His torments, however, continued only about three hours; but his screams were frightful to listen to. It rained that day very hard, so that the Indians could not keep up the fire. Hence they began to discharge gunpowder at his body. At last, amidst his worst pains, when the poor man called for a drink of water, they brought him melted lead, and poured it down his throat. This draught at once helped him out of the hands of the barbarians, for he died on the instant.

It is easy to imagine what an impression such fearful instances of cruelty make upon the mind of a poor captive. Does he attempt o escape from the savages, he knows in advance that, if retaken, he will be roasted alive. Hence he must compare two evils, namely, either to remain among them a prisoner forever, or to die a cruel death. Is he fully resolved to endure the latter, then he may run away with a brave heart.

Soon after these occurrences we were brought to Fort Duquesne, where we remained for about two months. We worked for the French, and our Indian master drew our wages. In this place, thank God, we could again eat bread. Half a pound was given us daily. We might have had bacon, too, but we took none of it, for it was not good. In some respects we were better off than in the Indian towns; we could not, however, abide the French. They tried hard to induce us to forsake the Indians and stay with them, making us various favourable offers. But we believed that it would be better for us to remain among the Indians, in as much as they would be more likely to make peace with the English than the French, and in as much as there would be more ways open for flight in the forest than in a fort. Consequently we declined the offers of the French, and accompanied our Indian master to Sackum,[1] where we spent the winter, keeping house for the savages, who were continually on the chase. In the spring we were taken to Kaschkaschkung,[2] an Indian town on the Beaver Creek. There we again had to clear the plantations of the Indian nobles, after the German fashion, to plant corn, and to do other hard work of every kind. We remained at this place for about a year and a half.

After having, in the past three years, seen no one of our own flesh and blood, except those unhappy beings who, like ourselves, were bearing the yoke of the heaviest slavery, we had the unexpected pleasure of meeting with a German, who was not a captive, but free, and who, as we heard, had been sent into this neighbourhood to negotiate a peace between the English and the natives. His name was Frederick Post. We and all the other prisoners heartily wished him success and God's blessing upon his undertaking. We were, however, not allowed to speak with him. The Indians gave us plainly to understand that any attempt to do this would be taken amiss. He himself, by the reserve with which he treated us, let us see that this was not the time to talk over our afflictions. But we were greatly alarmed on his account. For the French told us that, if they caught him, they would roast him alive for five days, and many Indians declared that it was impossible for him to get safely through, that he was destined for death.

Last summer the French and Indians were defeated by the English in a battle fought at Loyal-Hannon, or Fort Ligonier. This caused the utmost consternation among the natives. They brought their wives and children from Lockstown,[3] Sackum, Schomingo, Mamalty, Kaschkaschkung, and other places in that neighbourhood, to Moschkingo, about one hundred and fifty miles farther west. Before leaving, however, they destroyed their crops, and burned everything which they could not carry with them. We had to go along, and staid at Moschkingo[1] the whole winter.

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[1] Sakunk, outlet of the Big Beaver into the Ohio, a point well known to all Indians; their rendezvous in the French wars, &c. Post in his Journal, under date of August 20, 1758, records his experience at Sakunk, (Reichel.) See Post's Journal, Pennsylvania Archives, O. S., Vol. 3, page 527.

[2] Kaskaskunk, near the junction of the Shenango and Mahoning, in Lawrence county.

[3] Loggstown, on the Ohio, eight miles above Beaver.—*Weiser's Journal.*

In February, Barbara Leininger agreed with an Englishman, named David Breckenreach (Breckenridge), to escape, and gave her comrade, Marie le Roy, notice of their intentions. On account of the severe season of the year, and the long journey which lay before them, Marie strongly advised her to relinquish the project, suggesting that it should be postponed until spring, when the weather would be milder, and promising to accompany her at that time.

On the last day of February nearly all the Indians left Moschkingo, and proceeded to Pittsburg to sell pelts. Meanwhile, their women traveled ten miles up the country to gather roots, and we accompanied them. Two men went along as a guard. It was our earnest hope that the opportunity for flight, so long desired, had now come. Accordingly, Barbara Leininger pretended to be sick, so that she might be allowed to put up a hut for herself alone. On the fourteenth of March, Marie le Roy was sent back to the town, in order to fetch two young dogs which had been left there; and, on the same day, Barbara Leininger came out of her hut and visited a German woman, ten miles from Moschkingo. This woman's name is Mary . . . . , and she is the wife of a miller from the South Branch.[2] She had made every preparation to accompany us on our flight; but Barbara found that she had meanwhile become lame, and could not think of going along. She, however, gave Barbara the provisions which she had stored, namely, two pounds of dried meat, a quart of corn, and four pounds of sugar. Besides, she presented her with pelts for mocasins. Moreover, she advised a young Englishman, Owen Gibson, to flee with us two girls.

On the sixteenth of March, in the evening, Gibson reached Barbara Leininger's hut, and, at ten o'clock, our whole party, consisting of us two girls, Gibson, and David Breckenreach, left Moschkingo. This town lies on a river, in the country of the Dellamottinoes. We had to pass many huts inhabited by the savages, and knew that there were at least sixteen dogs with them. In the merciful providence of God not a single one of these dogs barked. Their barking would at once have betrayed us, and frustrated our design.

It is hard to describe the anxious fears of a poor woman under such circumstances. The extreme probability that the Indians would pursue, and recapture us, was as two to one compared with the dim hope that, perhaps, we would get through in safety. But, even if we escaped the Indians, how would we ever succeed in passing through the wilderness, unacquainted with a single path or trail, without a guide, and helpless, half naked, broken down by more than three years of hard slavery, hungry and scarcely any food, the season wet and cold, and many rivers and streams to cross? Under such circumstances, to depend upon one's own sagacity would be the worst of follies. If one could not believe that there is a God, who helps and saves from death, one had better let running away alone.

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[1] Muskingum.

[2] *i. e.*, South Branch of the Potomac.

We safely reached the river (Muskingum). Here the first thought in all our minds was: O! that we were safely across! And Barbara Leininger, in particular, recalling ejaculatory prayers from an old hymn, which she had learned in her youth, put them together, to suit our present circumstances, something in the following style:

O bring us safely across this river!
In fear I cry, yea my soul doth quiver.
The worst afflictions are now before me,
Where'er I turn nought but death do I see.
Alas, what great hardships are yet in store
In the wilderness wide, beyond that shore!
It has neither water, nor meat, nor bread,
But each new morning something new to dread.
Yet little sorrow would hunger me cost
If but I could flee from the savage host,
Which murders and fights and burns far and wide,
While Satan himself is array'd on its side.
Should on us fall one of its cruel bands,
Then help us, Great God, and stretch out Thy hands!
In Thee will we trust, be Thou ever near,
Art Thou our Joshua, we need not fear.

Presently we found a raft, left by the Indians. Thanking God that He had himself prepared a way for us across these first waters, we got on board and pushed off. But we were carried almost a mile down the river before we could reach the other side. There our journey began in good earnest. Full of anxiety and fear, we fairly ran that whole night and all next day, when we lay down to rest without venturing to kindle a fire. Early the next morning, Owen Gibson fired at a bear. The animal fell, but, when he ran with his tomahawk to kill it, it jumped up and bit him in the feet, leaving three wounds. We all hastened to his assistance. The bear escaped into narrow holes among the rocks, where we could not follow. On the third day, however, Owen Gibson shot a deer. We cut off the hind-quarters, and roasted them at night. The next morning he again shot a deer, which furnished us with food for that day. In the evening we got to the Ohio at last, having made a circuit of over one hundred miles in order to reach it.

About midnight the two Englishmen rose and began to work at a raft, which was finished by morning. We got on board and safely crossed the river. From the signs which the Indians had there put up we saw that we were about one hundred and fifty miles from Fort

Duquesne. After a brief consultation we resolved, heedless of path or trail, to travel straight toward the rising of the sun. This we did for seven days. On the seventh we found that we had reached the Little Beaver Creek, and were about fifty miles from Pittsburgh.

And now, that we imagined ourselves so near the end of all our troubles and misery, a whole host of mishaps came upon us. Our provisions were at an end; Barbara Leininger fell into the water and was nearly drowned; and, worst misfortune of all! Owen Gibson lost his flint and steel. Hence we had to spend four nights without fire, amidst rain and snow.

On the last day of March we came to a river, Alloquepy,[1] about three miles below Pittsburg. Here we made a raft, which, however, proved to be too light to carry us across. It threatened to sink, and Marie le Roy fell off, and narrowly escaped drowning. We had to put back, and let one of our men convey one of us across at a time. In this way we reached the Monongahella River, on the other side of Pittsburg, the same evening.

Upon our calling for help, Col. Mercer immediately sent out a boat to bring us to the Fort. At first, however, the crew created many difficulties about taking us on board. They thought we were Indians, and wanted us to spend the night where we were, saying they would fetch us in the morning. When we had succeeded in convincing them that we were English prisoners, who had escaped from the Indians, and that we were wet and cold and hungry, they brought us over. There was an Indian with the soldiers in the boat. He asked us whether we could speak good Indian? Marie le Roy said she could speak it. Thereupon he inquired, why she had run away? She replied, that her Indian mother had been so cross and had scolded her so constantly, that she could not stay with her any longer. This answer did not please him; nevertheless, doing as courtiers do, he said: He was very glad we had safely reached the Fort.

It was in the night from the last of March to the first of April that we came to Pittsburg. Most heartily did we thank God in heaven for all the mercy which he showed us, for His gracious support in our weary captivity, for the courage which he gave us to undertake our flight, and to surmount all the many hardships it brought us, for letting us find the road which we did not know, and of which He alone could know that on it we would meet neither danger nor enemy, and for finally bringing us to Pittsburgh to our countrymen in safety.

Colonel Mercer helped and aided us in every way which lay in his power. Whatever was on hand and calculated to refresh us was offered in the most friendly manner. The Colonel ordered for each of us a new chemise, a petticoat, a pair of stockings, garters, and a knife. After having spent a day at Pittsburg, we went, with a detachment under command of Lieutenant Mile,[1] to Fort Ligonier. There the Lieutenant presented each of us with a blanket. On the fifteenth we left Fort Ligonier, under protection of Captain Weiser and Lieutenant Atly,[2] for Fort Bedford, where we arrived in the evening of the sixteenth, and remained a week. Thence, provided with passports by Lieutenant Geiger, we traveled in wagons to Harris' Ferry, and from there, afoot, by way of Lancaster, to Philadelphia. Owen Gibson remained at Fort Bedford, and David Breckenreach at Lancaster. We two girls arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday, the sixth of May.

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[1] Chartiers' creek.

And now we come to the chief reason why we have given the foregoing narrative to the public. It is not done in order to render our own sufferings and humble history famous, but rather in order to serve the inhabitants of this country, by making them acquainted with the names and circumstances of those prisoners whom we met, at the various places where we were, in the course of our captivity. Their parents, brothers, sisters, and other relations will, no doubt, be glad to hear that their nearest kith and kin are still in the land of the living, and that they may, hence, entertain some hope of seeing them again in their own homes, if God permit.

MARIA BASKET is at Kaschkaschkung. She was taken prisoner on the Susquehanna, where her husband was killed. She has two sons. The younger is with his mother; the elder is in a distant Indian town.

Mary Basket's sister,—her name is NANCY BASKET,—is at Sackum.

MARY, CAROLINE, AND CATHARINE HAETH,[3] three sisters, from the Blue Mountains.

ANNE GRAY, who was captured at Fort Gransville,[4] is at Kaschkaschkung. We saw her daughter, but she has been taken farther west by the Indians.

JOHN WEISSMAN, a young unmarried Englishman, about eighteen years of age, is now at Moschkingo. He is said to have been captured on the South Branch.

SARAH BOY, DAVID BOY, RHODE BOY, THOMAS BOY, AND JAMES BOY, five children. The youngest is about five or six years old; Sarah, the oldest, is about fifteen or sixteen years of age. Three years ago they were captured in Virginia.

NANCY AND JOHANNA DACHERTY, two sisters, aged about ten and six years, captured at Conecocheague, and now in Kaschkaschkung.

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[1] Lieutenant Samuel Miles.

[2] Lieutenant Samuel J. Atlee.

[3] From Northampton county, (Reichel.)

[4] Fort Granville, one mile west of Lewistown, on the Juniata.

EVE ISAACS, WILLIAM ISAACS, AND CATHARINE ISAACS. Eve is a widow, and has a child of about four years with her. Her husband was killed by the Indians. William is about fourteen or fifteen years of age, and Catharine about twelve. They are Germans. Eve and her child, together with Catharine, are in Kaschkaschkung; William in Moschkingo. They were captured on the South Branch.

HENRY SEIFFART, ELIZABETH SEIFFART, GEORGE SEIFFART, CATHARINE SEIFFART, AND MARIA SEIFFART, brothers and sisters, Germans, captured about thirteen months ago, at Southport, in Virginia, are now at Kaschkaschkung and Moschkingo.

BETTY ROGERS, an unmarried woman, with five or six brothers and sisters, of whom the youngest is about four years old, captured, three and a half years ago, on the South Branch.

BETTY FRICK, a girl about twenty-two years old, captured, three years ago, in Virginia, now in Kaschkaschkung.

FANNY FLARDY, from Virginia, married to a Frenchman. Her daughter, seven or eight years old, is at Kaschkaschkung.

ANNA BRIELINGER,[1] wife of a German smith from Schomoko, now at Kaschkaschkung.

PETER LIXE'S TWO[2] SONS, JOHN AND WILLIAM, German children from Schomoko, now in Kitahohing.

An old Englishman, or Irishman, whose surname we do not know, but whose Christian name is DAN, a cooper, captured on the Susquehanna, now in Kaschkaschkung. His wife and children are said to be in this country.

ELIZABETH, a young English woman, captured about a mile and a half from Justice Gulebret's[3] place, on the Schwatara. Her child, which she took along, is dead. Her husband and other children are said to be living somewhere in this country. She is at Kaschkaschkung.

MARIE PECK, a German woman, captured, two and a half years ago, in Maryland. Her husband and children are said to be living somewhere in this country.

MARGARET BROWN, a German single woman, captured on the South Branch, in Virginia, now in the country of the Oschaschi, a powerful nation, living, it is said, in a land where there is no timber.

MARY ANN VILLARS, from French Switzerland, a girl of fifteen years, was captured with Marie le Roy, has a brother and sister living near Lancaster.

SALLY WOOD, a single woman, aged eighteen or nineteen years, captured in Virginia, three and a half years ago, now in Sackum.

Two young men, brothers, named IXON, the one about twenty, the other about fifteen years old, at Kaschkaschkung. Their mother was sold to the French.

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[1] Wife of Jacob Brielinger, whose improvement was on Penn's creek, two miles below New Berlin, in Union county.

[2] Peter Lick, from Penn's creek, near New Berlin.

Galbraith.

MARY LORY AND JAMES LORY, brother and sister, the first about fourteen, the second about twelve or thirteen years old, captured, three years ago, at Fort Granville.

MARY TAYLOR, an English woman, captured at Fort Granville, together with a girl named Margaret.

MARGARET, the girl captured with the foregoing.

We became acquainted with many other captives, men, women, and children, in various Indian towns, but do not know, or cannot remember their names. We are, however, heartily willing to give to all such as have, or believe to have, connections among the Indians, any further information which may lie within our power. We intend to go from here to Lancaster, where we may easily be found.

THE END.

JOURNAL

OF

COL. JAMES BURD

OF THE

PROVINCIAL SERVICE,

1760.

JOURNAL OF COL. JAMES BURD OF THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE, 1760.

February 8th, 1760. Friday.

Col. Mercer, Ensign Morgan, and myself, marched from Carlisle to Harris's ferry this morning with our two Companies. Col. Mercer & myself gott over to Harris's this evening. I fell in the river twice, & Col. Mercer once. The troops could not come up. Very bad marching. Left Ensign Morgan at Tobias's, to bring up the Rear of the Compys. Found Messrs Young & Burd at Harris's.

9th, Saturday.

Mrssrs Young & Burd left Harris's this day. The men not come up; they could not gett over the River.

10th, Sunday.

John Grein, of my Company, drownd this day in the River.

11th, Munday.

The men come over to day.

12th, Tuesday.

Marched to Hunters to day.

13th, Wednesday.

Marched this morning. Encamp about 8 miles from Hunters.

14th, Thursday.

Marched this morning. Encamp at Ludwick Mouses Plantation. Rains hard.

15th, Friday.

March this morning; in the evening arrive at Fort Augusta. Hard rain & hail.

16th, Saturday.

Found, at Fort Augusta, Ensign Graydon & 36 men. Little stores, no tools, and every thing much out of order. Hard Rain.

17th, Sunday.

Had a Councell with John Schicalemy & the other Indians. Delivered John Schicalemy a String of Wampom from Conrod Weiser, Esqr. John Schicalemy desired me to acquaint Mr. Weiser that he and some others of his friends would go to visit Mr. Weiser the middle of next month. Had a Court Martial on Serjt Thomson for encourageing the old Garrison to Mutiny. Hard Rain.

18th, Munday.

Nothing Material.

19th, Tuesday.

The old Garrison March'd off this morning. Sent a Relief of 2 men to the Battoes at Fidlers Run.

20th, Wednesday.

Mr. Falconer & Christian Bush sett out for Tulpehachan.

21st, Thursday.

Nothing Material.

22d, Friday.

Nothing. Rain.

23rd, Saturday.

A very great fresh in the river, with a great deal of driving Ice.

24th, Sunday.

The River very high.

25th, Munday.

This day Mr. Simpson arrived with Twenty-five horse load of flour weighing.

26th, Tuesday.

This day John Lykens arrived here Express with letters to me from the Governor. He lost one of my letters. Desired Mr. Holland to acquaint all the Chiefs of the Indians that I had a message to deliver them from the Governor, & desired to know if they could meet me to day or tomorrow, at any house they would appoint. Received the answer from the Indians that they could not conveen before tomorrow, at 4 In the afternoon, at which time they would wait upon me at my House. Rain hard.

27th, Wednesday.

Received a message from the Indians, that they would not come into the Fort to my House, least I should cut them all off. Sent them for answer, that I had no such intention, and that I would meet them at the Indian store. They were satisfyed; met them there accordingly.

Present.

COL^{l} MERCER,
ENSIGN GRAYDON,
ENSIGN MORGAN,
NATHAN^{l} HOLLAND,
JONATHAN (,)

Indians.

THOMAS CHILLIWAY,
BENJAMIN,
JOHN PATTY,
DONNAHAWAN,
THESEHECORNNOCK,
PHILIP,
JOHN DAVIS.
WELUHEHOLLAN,
DICK, and many others, whose names I dont know.

Interpreters.

Thomas Chillaway, Joseph . . . . . . , & John McGahy.

Acquainted the Indians of the unhappy murder of Doct^{r} John & the Indian Boy, and that his wife and child were missing; informed them of the early attention of the Government to detect the murderers, and bring them to justice. Read the Indians the Governor's Proclamation, and gave them four of them as a standing testimony, of the Government's care to preserve the peace, and assured them in name, and by authority of the Government, that all possible pains will be taken to find out the accessarys to this murder, and that if apprehended, they would suffer in the same manner as if they had murdered an English Family. The Indians answered, it was well, and that they would give an answer to the Proclamation when the strawberrys was ripe. I desired them to acquaint all the Chiefs of our Brothers, the Indians, with this Transaction, which they said they would.

28th, Thursday.

Nothing material.
The Creeks Impassible. River very high.

29th, Friday.

Nothing.

March 1st, Saturday.

This morning Mr. Simpson sett out with the letters.

2d, Sunday.

Nothing materiall.

3d, Munday.

This day an Indian attempted to kill Nathaniel Holland. I march'd out with the guard and prevented it. Rain.

4th, Tuesday.

Rain all day. Three Unindago Indians desire to speak with me. They acquaint me that they were going to the Cuttabo Country with a message, & Request Provision & and amunition. Gave them some provision.

5th, Wednesday.

Nothing material. Extream cold.

JOURNAL

OF

COL. JAMES BURD

OF THE

AUGUSTA REGIMENT,

1760.

JOURNAL OF COL. JAMES BURD, 1760.

Sunday 6th, July, 1760.

This day arrived, with the Pensylvania Regt, at Pittsburg, Col. Bouquet, to march to-morrow to Presqueel, with a Detachmt of

400 Royall Americans,
100 Virginians,

500 Men.

The Genl desires me to stope all pack horses, to go one trip to Presqueesle, to be paid 2/6 each horse ꝑ day, & 2/6 ꝑ day for a driver, to drive 6 horses, the horses to be apprised.

Munday, 7th July.

Col Bouquet, with his Detauchement, march'd at 3 P. M. Col Mercer, with a Detauchem't of the Pensylvania Regt, to march on Wednesday morning, the 9th Inst. Consisting of 150 men, 5 horses of Capt Patterson, appraised, and not gone forward, 1 Do. of James McMachan.

Tuesday, 8th.

Four Wagons, with 19 baggs of flour, arrived; press'd 18 horsse of Mr. Small's, and 14 Mr. Paris's; three strays brought into me.

9th, Wednesday.

Col Mercer march'd at 3 P. M., with a Detachemt of 150 men.

10th, Thursday.

This morning, John Meach, express, arrived, & Mr. Hutchins arrived from Presqu' Isle. Col G. Armstrong, Major Clayton, & Dotc, Bass.

13th, Sunday.

The Battoes go to Fort Burd this morning.

14th, Munday.

Capt Craighead arrived wt artillery stores.

16th, Wednesday.

Arrived to-day 50 bullock & 70 sheep; 21 wagons arrived.

17th, Thursday.

This morning, . . . Lang, wagon mastr, and 21 wagons went from this. Mr. Young, the Pay Mr arrives.

18sh, Friday.

This afternoon Keemer, with a Brigade of 18 wagons, loaded with flour, arrived, and likewise Capt Stephens, with 6 battos from Fort Burd, with 241 bushells of corn.

The Wagons sett off for Ligonier this evening.

19th, Saturday.

This morning early, Capt. Stephens, with Six Battoes, sett off for Fort Burd. Mr. Timberlick & the party arrived from Fort Burd this evening.

20th, Sunday.

The General orders 12 bushells of oats & 7 bushells of corn for the Teams, instead of 25 bushells of oats. Twelve wagons & two Guns arrived to-day at Noon from Ligonier. The twelve Wagons sett out this evening.

21st, Munday.

To-day numbered the Houses at Pitsburg, and made a Return of the number of People—men, women, & children—that do not belong to the Army.

Number of houses,	146
“ of Unfinish’d houses,	19
“ of Hutts,	36
	201

Number of Men,	88
“ of Women,	29
“ Male Children,	14
“ Female Children,	18
	149

N. B.—The above houses Exclusive of those in the Fort; in the Fort five long barricks and a long casimitt.

23rd, Wednesday.

John Meach Express arrived this evening at 8 o’clock—9 Chipway Indians from the lakes.

24th, Thursday.

This day at Noon, Thomas Morgan arrived with 13 Wagons, and this evening, at 8 o’clock, Capt. Stephens arrived with 6 Battoes from Fort Burd.

25th, Friday.

This day, Lieut. Boskridge arrived with 15 Wagons, artilery stores, &c. At Noon, Thos Morgan, with his Wagons, went away.

This afternoon, Capt. Patterson arrived with 153 pack horses from Presqu-isle & Mr. Crogham, &c.

26th, Saturday.

This morning, Stavers Roan arrived with 15 wagons flour—this evening the Wagons went away.

29th, Tuesday.

This day, Major Stewart & Major Smalman saild with 16 Battoes and 100 men to Viningo. Mordecai Howard's Brigade of 16 Wagons arrived & went in the evening.

30th, Wednesday.

This day, Samuel McGuddies' Brig'd of 4 wagons arrived, & Robert Long's of 20 wagons, & both went in the evening, 18 horse load of oats & 18 of flour, an express. 200 Indians arrived.

31st, Thursday.

This morning, Capt. McKinzie & 50 men march'd for Viningo, with 30 bullocks, 30 sheep, 30 hoggs, and 30 horses.

August 1st, Friday.

This morning, Lieut Mitchellson arrived with 14 wagons of artilery stores from Ligonier, & sett out again the wagons.

2d, Saturday.

This morning, Jas Keemer, wagon Mr, with 14 wagons, & went back; and 2 Wagons with Indian goods, &ca, & went back.

3d, Sunday.

Mr. Hoops went away. I went this day to visitt the Bullock Guard; ordered them to move to-morrow.

4th, Munday.

Capt. Bryon arrived; Three Prisoners given up by the Indians.

5th, Tuesday.

Capt. Battle arrives, & Capt. Scott, with 106 men—12 horse load of oats.

6th, Wednesday.

John Meach Express arrived late at night.

8th, Friday.

This morning, John Meach sett out. Morgan's Brigade of 15 Wagons arrived & went off; the Artilery Wagons arrived—14.

9th, Saturday.

Letters from Presque-Isle.

10th, Sunday.

This day, Mustered the Wagon Masters, Wagoners & horses Employed on the works, & found 1 Wagon Master
15 Wagoners,
61 horses,
& Mr. Irvine, the Wagon Master, says there is 1 Wagon Master, 5 Drivers & 19 horses Employed over the River, which I did not see.

11th, Munday.

James Ferguson, with 31 pack horses, sett out for Viningo wt 30 baggs of flour & 1 load of tools.

12th, Tuesday.

This day the following Brigades arrived: Artillery stores, 14 Wagons; Howard Wag. Mr., with 16 wagons; Lang's Brigade, 15 Wagons; McGrady, 3 wagons, & Antis with 15 wagons.

13th, Wednesday.

disch'd Antis Brigade. this evening the post arrived. had a large conference with the Indians to day.

14th, Thursday.

Nothing Extraordinary.

15th, Friday.

had a councell with the Indians to day. Lieut Col Stephens arrived.

16th, Saturday.

had a councell with the Indians.

17th, Sunday.

This day Keemer's Brigade arrived; 15 Wagons. had a councel with the Indians. Finished the Treaty with intire pure and satisfaction. delivered the Indians there presents.

18th, Munday.

A General Court Martial, Sr John St Clair, Bart, Prest.
Seven Battoes went this day, at noon, to Viningo.

20, Wednesday.

The Genl went to Mr. Croghan's place. the Express arrived. Theeky Youston arrived from Presque-isle.

21st, Thursday.

Lieut Mitchelson arrived with thirteen Artilery Wagons, 13. Mr. Morgan arrived with his Brigade of 13 wagons.

22d, Friday.

Fifteen pack horses arrived this morning, loaded with flour from Ligonier, & went off again. 26 pack horses arrived from Viningo.

25th, Munday.

Abraham Kinsay & 13 Wagons arrived to day with flour, and went back.

26th, Tuesday.

McGraidy arrived with Two Wagon load of forage, and went off again. 94 Bushells.

27th, Wednesday.

Antis arrived with 13 Wagons. Abraham Kinzy came back and inform'd the Indians had taken & Carried off 17 of his horses. the post arrived.

28th, Thursday.

Howard's Brigade arrived; 13 Wagons & 17 horses, with forrage.

29th, Friday.

16 horses with forrage arrived.

30th, Saturday.

Eleven horses, with Capt Stevens, arrived with the Battoes & Col Work.

31st, Sunday.

14 horses with forrage. Ensign McDonald challenged a man to be his friend, in the possession of William Hays, who lives in York County, in the Neighborhood of Justice Watson.

1st September, Munday.

James Innes Express arrived.

4th, Thursday.

Thomas Mee, Wagon Master, arrived with 12 Wagons, baggs of flour, & one wagon with officers goods.

5th, Friday.

Morgan's Brigade arrived. to write Mr. St Clair that Mee's Brigade is allowed forrage for one day more than he allowed, the General orders it, & to desire him to measure his bushell!

6th, Saturday.

Some horses with forrage arrived.

7th, Sunday.

Morgan's Brigade goes away. 71 Bullocks arrive, & . . . bushels of oats. James Innes Express goes.

10th, Wednesday.

The Express arrived this evening.

11th, Thursday.

Abraham Keinsay's Brigade of 11 Wagons wth flour arrived, & McGradys 2 with flour.

13th, Saturday.

Howard arrived with 9 Wagons. Capt Stephens goes with 60 barrels of flour & 14 Battoes. Capt Dehaus, & 1 Corpl & 6 men. Recd from Howard 5 oile Cloaths.

14th, Sunday.

Howard's Brigade at work. 20 pack horses arrived with flour. Began to weigh, & stow away the Barrels of flour, in the Casemitt.

15th, Munday.

Howard's Brigade sett off this morning, 10 pack horses with Kings flour.

16th, Tuesday.

James Gibson, with 12 horses wt flour, from Ligonier.

17th, Wednesday.

Edward Martin, ten horses with flour. Miles Sherkitt, 9 horses with flour, & Hugh Reed, with 10 horses with flour.

The Express arrived this Evening.

18th, Thursday.

12 horse load of flour, & 8 horse load flour.

20th, Saturday.

Capt Battle went to Viningo with Mr. Dixen & 30 men, to Escort 24 bullocks.

21st, Sunday.

Mees's Brigade arrived, with 13 wagons with flour.

22d, Munday.

Two men with 11 horses of forrage.

24th, Wednesday.

16 horses with flour, 9 horses with flour, 10 horses with flour. Morgan's Brigade arrived of 15 Wagons with flour. 2 horses brought back from the Indians to day, belonging to Mr. Robert Irvine, & 2 of Morgan's some time agoe.

25th, Thursday.

John Blair with 14 horse load of King's flour, ... with 9 horse load of oats; the Express John Meach arrived this evening at 9 o'clock.

27th, Saturday.

James Gibson, with 14 horses with flour. John Meach Express sett out this morning. Ellick McCallum, with 8 horse load of flour, paid the nett (. . . .) 15/4. S^r John Robert Irvine, has gott back a Gray horse from y^e Indians.

30th, Tuesday.

27 pack horses with King's flour.

1st October, 1760, Wednesday.

Thomas Simmens Express arrives, brings the News of Gen^l Amhurst in Possession of all Canady.

2^d, Thursday.

This day we Rejoiced for the Reduction of Canada. Howard's Brigade of 10 Wagons Arrive.

4th, Saturday.

Alex^r M^cMullen and three drivers with 20 horse load of Oats, & 20 horse load of flour.

5th, Sunday.

James Gibson, with 8 horse load flour, 11 horse load more, and 124 bullocks.

7th, Tuesday.

9 Wagons with 36 barrells of salt.

8th, Wednesday.

James Gaily, with 19 horse load of flour, & Ralph Miller, with 12 Do. the Express arrives.

11th, Saturday.

Went to the 9 miles to vew the bullocks. Guard Counted 448 bullocks into the Pen.

12th, Sunday.

Morgan arrived with 13 Wagons with flour. Reed arrived with 6 horses from Viningo.

13th, Munday.

Two Wagons with Salt & Whisky.

14th, Tuesday.

Lang two Wagons with Salt. a Cooporall & six men went to Viningo, with 30 bullocks.

15th, Wednesday.

Morgan went away this morning; this evening an Indian Express from Presque Isle.

16th, Thursday.

Reed sett off for Viningo with three horses. Lieu^t Stephens disch'd Major Rogers, & Lieu^t Bream arrived from Montreall, with dispatches from General Amhurst to Gen^l Monckton.

17th, Friday.

Ordered by the Genl to press all horses. Abraham Kinzie arrived with 20 Wagons.

18th, Saturday.

Capt Campbell march'd with 100 P. A., 60 bullocks, & 59 pack horses. Major Rogers & Lieut Bream march'd Capt Stephens with 14 Battoes, 62 barrells of flour. McGreydy arrived wt two Wagons.

19th, Sunday.

Recd letters from Major Rogers & Capt Campbell.

21st, Tuesday.

Sent 48 horses to Viningo loaded with flour.

23d, Thursday.

42 pack horses arrive, & four Wagons, a party with 4 Prisoners from Ligonier.

24th, Friday.

Martin Langstreath Corpl, & six men arrived from Viningo, & brought with them corporal William Grahams, that had been taken the 9th Inst. by the Indians at Sharteers Creek.

27th, Monday.

This morning at 10 A. M., sett out from Pitsburg with General Monckton & Major Gates. gott this night to Bushy Run, staid here all night.

28th, Tuesday.

Sett out this morning early, gott to Ligonier, staid here all night.

29th, Wednesday.

Sett out this morning early and gott to Stonny Creek, staid all night.

30th, Thursday.

Sett out this morning, gott to Bedford, staid all night.

31st, Friday.

Staid at Bedford until Noon, sett out, gott to the ferry of Juniatto, staid all night.

1st November, Saturday.

Sett out this morning, dined at Littleton, proceed to Loudoun, stayd all night.

2d, Sunday.

Sett out, dined at Shippensburg, proceeded to Carlisle, staid all night.

3rd, Munday.

Sett out; dined at Tates Ferry, on the Lancaster side of the River. sett out again, & got 6 Blacks at the Bare; stayed all night.

4th, Tuesday.

sett out; got to Lancaster at 11, A. M. dined the General & Major Gates. sett out. Mr. Shippen & self conveyed the General over Conostogo Creek, & I returned to Lancaster, where I am to Remain until I Receive the Generall's orders. the Generall's Wagon arrives this evening. I gave George Marshall 30c to bear the expence of the Wagon, &c^{a}, & ordered them to proceed.

Account of Wagon Cloaths Received & used:

Rec^{d} from Morgan, ...	6	Under the forage, ...	6
from Keemer, ...	6	Sent to Viningo p, Major Stewart, }	4
from Howard, ...	7		
	—	in the Bulk store, ...	11
	19		—
from Mee, ...	13		21
from Morgan, ...	4	in the Bulk store, ...	4
from Kinsay, ...	9		

JOURNAL

KEPT AT

FORT AUGUSTA,

1763.

JOURNAL KEPT AT FORT AUGUSTA, 1763.

& Ca Begun at Fort Augusta the 5th June, 1763. Lieutenant Samuel Hunter, Commandt. Recd a Letter from Jno Harris, giving an accott of Coln Clapham & 12 men's being killed near Pittsburg, and two Royal Americans being killed at the sawmill.

6th.

Recd another Letter from Colo G. Armstrong, informing me of the officer at St Dusky being taken, and his Garrison killed, together with twelve Traders.

I was also informed, by an Indian who professed great Friendship for the English, "That he was afraid it wo'd be very bad soon, & for myself to be upon my Guard, For in Case I was beat by the Indians I need expect no Quarter," and the Indian seem'd very much concerned at the same time. Ordered The Revallee to beat at Day Break, and all the Garrison to be under arms immediately, and Repair to the Bastions under the Regulations then given to the Sergts, there to remain until fair Day Light. Hoping th . . . . . will Behave with Courage & Honour in Case we . . . .

Twelve men, with a Sergt & Corprl to mount Guard, a Centry in each Bastion, to be very alert in their Duty, & challenge all persons passing after Retreat Beating.

The Gates to be shut at Dusk. The Corporal to visit the Centries every half Hour.

June the 7th, 1763.

Some Indians came here to deal at the Store, and wanted powder for all the peltry they had, a Circumstance wch looked singular and a little suspicious.

8th.

Telenemut, an Indian living a little way up the West Branch, sent me Word by Wm Sylls to be upon my Guard, for I did not know what moment I might be attacked at this place. Ordered, That A. M. the people living out of the Fort to repair in immediately. Sent an Express to Colo Burd wth what Intelligence I recd, and to Settlers near the Fort . . . . . for protection th their Families, which they readily Embraced.

Imployed the whole Garrison immediately to put the Fort in the best posture for our immediate Defence. Ordered all the small arms that were in order to be charged, That each man might have two or three by him for present use.

June 9th.

The Garrison imployed as above. No Indians came here to the store to deal.

10th.

We had a false alarm of a number of Cannoes com^g down ; The same Imploym^t.

11th.

John Shicalamy, a six nation Indian, came here, and promised to acquaint me in Case of Enemy's Approach. The Imploym^t as above.

12th.

Conoy Sam, an Indian, came here with a Letter to me from Col. Burd, & brought a speech & a Belt from Col^o Burd and Cap^t McKee to the Indians . . . . . . ches of this River to acquaint them of their being . . . . . . their Journey to Wyoming to drive off the white people settled there, by the bad News from the Westward—Nothing Extraordinary.

13.

Conoy Sam waited here for John Shecalamy, but he did not come. The Garrison still Imploy'd in repairing the works.

14.

Telenemut came here & delivered me a speech that was sent to him & John Chicalamy from the Cayougas, to be made known to the Indians on this River.

15.

Ab^t nine o'clock, Lieu^t Graydon & Mr Irvine arrived here with four men.

OCCURRENCES AND ORDERS AT FORT AUGUSTA; LIEU^t C. GRAYDON COMMAND^t.

June the 16th, 1763.

Former orders delivered by Lieu^t Hunter Continued. The Garrison rec^d a small Reinforcm^t; altered the Disposition of their Posts to the Bastion, making it 10 men to each.

17th.

Sent Jno McCaghan for Jno Montour, up the West Branch, to invite him down, but he was not at home. The Garrison still diligently imployed in repairing the works for our better defence. Mr. Gally, Mr. Holland & Wm Sills sett off for Hunter's, by whom wrote to Col Burd & Capt McKee.

Balsar Gheer went down to Reed's. Nothing extraordinary. No Indians here to deal.

18th.

Four men came across from the settlemt on Schuylkill to this place to know whither we were attacked, &ca; went off directly gave them two Days' Provision to carry them home.

In the evening, Colo Burd, Capt McKee & Mr. Carmalt, wth four men came up.

OCCURRENCES AND ORDERS AT FORT AUGUSTA, COLONEL BURD COMMANDING.

Sunday, June the 19th, 1763.

Former orders Continued. Job Chilloway, an Indian, came here. Imployed about the works as usual.

Monday, the 20th.

The Garrison imployed as usual, and the Disposition to the several Potts as usual. a Rainy Day.

Tuesday, the 21st.

Telenemut arrived here with an Answer to a speech sent by Colo Burd & Capt. McKee, concerning the white People's settling at Wyoming.

Wednesday, the 22d.

Telenemut sent a messenger to the Great Island for Nutimus, Tepascowan, Wapaday & Jno Schicalamys to come down here. men still imployed as usual.

Thursday, the 23d

Nothing Extraordinary. men imployed as usual.

Friday, 24th June, 1763.

Captain Robt. Eager came up from Capt McKee's place and informs us that Colo Shippen was on his march up wth Ten men covering 20 Batteaus, & that Mr. McCormick will be here to-night. At 4 o'clock, P. M., Tepas-cowan, Nutimus, Capt. Bull, Mekawawlechon, & Job Chilloway, (Delawares,) Coshaughaways, (a Muncey,) Telenemut, (a six Nation,) Neguttewesta, (a Shawaneese,) John Orby, (Nantikoke,) and Sam, a Conoy, arrived here wth ab^{t} 20 more Indians. Gave them Provisions, and appointed 9 o'clock to-morrow to deliver them the Governer's Message & Belt. Mounted an Officer's Guard.

Lieut. Hunter.

Saturday, the 25th.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., mett the Indians at the Agent's Store, & delivered them the Govern^{rs} Speech & Belt, Job Chilloway, Interpret^{r}. Present, Col^{o} Burd, Capt. McKee, Mr. Irvine and Mr. Carmalt, wth all the above chiefs & Indians.

All the Garrison under arms at their Posts, during the Delivery of the speech.

Lieut. Graydon.

Sunday, 26th June, 1763.

Ab^{t} 11 o'clock, A. M., Thomas Irvine came up and acquainted me that Lieut. Hendricks was on his way up with Mr. McCormick, and a number of Batteaus. At two o'clock, P. M., Lt. Hendricks arrived with a land party of five Recruits. At 3 o'clock, Geo. Allen & Jac^{b} Gardner came up wth 12 Batteaus loaded wth 7 Bbls. Pork, 41 Bbls. Flour, 33 Q^{r} Casks Gunpowder, a Cask of Lead, & a Grindstone At 4 o'clock, Mr. McCormick arrived wth 10 live cattle, & 26 head of sheep, under an eschort of 12 men, 5 of w^{ch} Recruits Unloaded the Cannoes imediatly.

Having a large party without the Fort, mounted no officer.

Monday, 27th.

Ab^{t} 1 o'clock, A. M., to Lieut. Hendricks & Capt. McKee sett off Hunter's with all the Cannoes by whom wrote to the Governor & Col^{o} Shippen. Sent down all our Horses.

Some Indians came down from both Branches of the River to deal as usual. They bro^{t} information that they had seen Andrew Montour at Tiaogo, on his Return from S^{r} William Johnston's place, regulated the alarm posts, being reinforced, Ordered That the Centries at the alarm posts stand fast, & not repair any other Bastion as usual. Officer of the Guard, Col. Burd.

Tuesday, 28th June, 1763.

Ordered That no Soldier belonging to the Garrison, or any person within it, shall have any dealings with Indians on any pretence whatever.

Mr. Irvine for Guard.

Wednesday, 29th.

Nothing extraordinary. Began our Covert way to the River, and pulled down three houses at the south end of the Town.

Lt. Hunter.

Thursday, 30th.

Ordered. That every one passing through either of the Barrier Gates, shut them after them, to prevent Cattle getting in to the Covert way. Also to walk on the Covert way as near the picketts as they can.

Lieutenant Graydon.

Friday, 1st July, 1763.

Nothing extraordinary. But That John Orby, an Indian in Compy with sd, told us That The Enemy . . . . . . he was laying at his Fireplace by himself, One Wingenam, an Indian, came and throwed some dirt upon him, wch rous'd him. That there were 2 Indians more wth Wingenam. That upon his asking what he was doing there, Wingenam answered, that he with the other two were sent from Alleghany to view the Fort, and Further, Orby says that the three Indiaus did go round the Fort. Sent a String wth the Governrs Speech, by Job up the N. Branch. Colonel Burd.

Saturday, 2d July, 1763.

This morning Mr. Irvine discovered That one of the Windows of his House, had been attempted to be rench'd open. Finished the picketts in the Covert Way. Mr. Irvine.

Sunday, 3d.

Ordered That the Women in Garrison, upon the First Alarm of Fire, repair immediately to the Well with all the Buckets and Vessells they can gather, and to give their utmost assistance, &c.

Colo Burd.

Wednesday, the 13th July, 1763.

Nothing extraordinary. Mr. Blyth.

Thursday, 14th.

Lt. Hunter.

Ordered That the Officers Command'g each Bastion at Troup Beating, to parade their men and march them regularly to the Parade. The Roll to be called in each Bastion as early as they can be read.

Friday, 15th.

Joseph Nichols sett off to Paxton to send up Batteaus for Provincial Indian Goods, hereby whom wrote to the Governr, Colo Work, & Colo Shippen, &ca., Lt. Graydon.

Saturday, 16th.

Began to take down the Indian Trading House.

Colo Burd.

Sunday, 17th.

The men rested. Kukywunham & Lykins 2 Indians, came down the West Branch, They wanted to deal, But were refused.

Mr. Irvine.

July, Monday the 18th, 1763.

Two young Fellows of French Margret's Family came here and wanted to deal, but were denied, They told us they were going to hunt at Mockintongo, but on being refused Goods, They returned home immediately. Mr. Blyth.

Tuesday the 19th, 1763.

Nothing occurred extraordinary. People imployed in taking down the Trading House & bring'g the materialls into the Fort.

This Day came Tellenemut, Wawpaxay alias Geo. Thomas, and Lawpays, down the West Branch to this place. They desired to speak with me. Upon meeting, They informed me That They brot an answer to the Governor's message, &c^a^ w^ch^ was delivered by Telenemut, In presence of Col^o^ Burd, Lt. Graydon, L^t^ Hunter, M^r^ Jam^s^ Irvine, agent, & Mr. Cald Carmatt, Depy. Ag^t^, Balsar Gheer, & Mr. Blyth, John M^c^Gachan, Interpreter.

Gave them provisions & informed them that they shou'd be answered to-morrow morning. Lieut. Hunter.

Wednesday, 20th July, 1763.

At 1 o'Clock mett the above Indians & gave them answers to their several speeches. Began the New Guard House over the Back Gate.

Lieut. Graydon.

Thursday, 21st.

A Rainy Day, People not much Imployed.

Col^o^ Burd.

Friday, 22^d^.

People imployed on the New Guard House and throwing up a Barricadoe ag^st^ the upper side of the Redoubt.

Mr. Irvine.

Saturday, 23^d^.

People Employed as yesterday. Mr. Blyth.

Sunday, 24th.

Rested the Garrison to day. this afternoon Lieut. Graydon, Mr. Carmalt, Balzer Geer, & John Dean, went down to the mill in a Canoe. Lieu^t^ Hunter.

Hard Gust of Rain. wrote the Govern^r^ & sent the speaches, Belts, & strings, & my answers, & the Province store acc^t^.

Munday, 25th.

Col. Burd.

Tuesday, 26th.

This day Lieut. Hendricks arrived here with 29 men, of Coll. Work's Compy, & 1 men of my own.

Wednesday, 27th.

This day Mr. Clark arrived, with 1 Canoe loaded with Rum & sugar. Capt. Andw Montour, came in the Canoe & went off up the River this evening. Lieut. Blyth.

Thursday, 28th.

This day Lieut. Hendricks, & Mr. Irvine, went down with a party of 1 Sergt, 1 Corpl, & 6 men, with 3 battoes loaded with the Province Goods. Lieut. Hunter.

Friday, 29th.

This day, Papoonholt & Job Chilaway came here with a string of white Wampum, to lett me know that there was a great Councell at Unindago, & that they had sent 6 of their People to the Councell, & as soon as they Return'd, they would acquaint me with the Result of the Councell. They likewise Informed me that Shamochan Daniell, with 18 Indians, had struck Junietto, Sherm . . . . Path Valy, & Cumberland County, & killed a good many white People, & that they had only taken one Prisoner, the name they did not know. Further, that Hans Michell's son, & 6 more, were going to strick Berks County, to begin at Bowman's house, but, that the Indians, on the East Branch, had stop'd them.

Papoonholt & Job Chilaway only staid here about two hours, & Return'd to Waloony. Shamochan Daniel & ye above 18 men, came only with a vew to Reconoitre the roads, to see what Troops were marching up, but finding non, proceeded to Junietto, to kill & scalp.

Col. Burd.

Saturday, 30th.

Nothing Extraordinary.

Lieut. Blyth.

Sunday, 31st.

Rested the Garrison this day.

Ordered that 1 Sergt, 1 Corpl & 12 men, of the Old Guard, a standing Piquet, & this to be of the Fort Guard; that 1 Corpl & 9 men of the Old Guard, ... & bring home all the Cattle in the morning, & 1 Corpl & 9 men go out & bring home the Cattle in the evening, this to be a standing order.

That no Soldr, Woman, or Child, of this Garrison, go into the Gairden, upon any pretence, unless by the Particular order of an officer; that when anything is wanted out of the Gairden, application be made to the Gairdner, who is to deliver it. This to be a standing order. John Duram and William McKinly, appointed to do corporal's duty.

Lieu^t Hunter.

Munday, 1^st August.

Nothing extraordinary; Continue on y^e Works; great Rain.

Col. Burd.

Tuesday, 2^d.

Nothing extraordinary; great rain in the night; Continue on the works.

Lieut. Blyth.

Wednesday, 3^d.

Nothing extraordinary. Continue on the works. fair weather.

Lieut. Hunter.

Thursday, 4^th.

Ordered that the Piquet, Consisting of 1 Sergt., 1 Corp^l, & 12 men, of the old Guard, being the Fort Guard, be ready always to parade when the General is beat, & that they be not employed on the works. They are always to wear their accoutraments, & to have their arms in good order, and at the eveng. parade, to take the Right, at some smal distance from the Garrison. Took Possession of the New Guard House morning.

Col. Burd.

Friday, 5^th.

Nothing extraordinary. heavy Rain.

Lieut. Blyth.

Saturday, 6^th.

Nothing extraordinary. Rain.

Lieut. Hunter.

Sunday, 7^th.

Andrew Montour arrived here to-day from the West Branch, & informs me that Pitsburg and Ligonier are taken by the Indians; that the Indians are very Numerous at Pitsburg, and that they have vewed Col. Bouquet and the army every day on their march since they left Carlisle, and are determined to attack them. Severe Rain.

Col. Burd.

Munday, 8^th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Great Rain.

Lieut. Hunter.

Tuesday, 9^th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain.

Col. Burd.

Wednesday, 10th.

This day, at noon, Lieut. Hendricks & Mr. Irvine, arrived with a party from Hunter's of 1 Corp[l], & 6 men, and 3 Recruits, with the Province 3 battoes loaded with stores for the Garrison; rain.

Lieut. Blyth.

Thursday, 11th

This day at 10 A. M., Mr. Irvine sailed from hence with the 3 Province Battoes loaded with the last of the Indian Commis[rs] goods, Covered by a party of 1 Sergt. & 6 men. rain.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Friday, 12th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rained hard all night.

Col. Burd.

Saturday, 13th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rained at Dusk.

Lieut. Hunter.

Sunday, 14th.

Ordered that the Sergt. of the Piquet Exercise his Piquet upon the Parade one hour in the forenoon, & one hour in the afternoon; this to be a standing order. great Rain.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Munday, 15th.

Nothing Extraordinary. great Rain.

Col. Burd.

Tuesday, 16th.

Nothing Extraordinary. rain.

Lieut. Hunter.

Wednesday, 17th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain.

Lient. Hendricks.

Thursday, 18th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Fair weather.

Col[o] Burd.

Friday, 19th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain.

Lieut. Hunter.

Saturday, 20th.

This day, at 3 in the morning, Col. Burd & Mr. McCormick set off from here on their way to Harris's, with Two Canoes & a party of seven men.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Sunday, 21st.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair.

Lieut. Blyth.

Munday, 22.

Lieut. Blyth went to his place with a party of twelve men to bring some of his Goods to this Fort, & Returned the same day. fair.

Lieut Hunter.

Tuesday, 23d.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Wednesday, 24th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair.

Lieut. Blyth.

Thursday, 25th.

this day at Twelve o'clock, Capt. Patterson, George Allen, & Capt. Bedford arrived here with a party of 114 men, on their way to destroy some Indian Towns about sixty miles up the west Branch from here. they set of again the same day, all in great spirits. fair.

Lieut. Hunter.

Friday, 26th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair.

Lieut. Hendrick.

Saturday, August 27th.

About Twelve o'clock, Capt Patterson & Capt Bedford came Back here, and seventy six of their party. they were Disapointed of their scheme. in cuting some of the Indian Towns up the West Branch for about Thirty miles from here, they fell in with a strong party of Indians comeing to War, which had the first fire of our men, but they, Returning the fire Briskly and advancing upon the Enemy, made them give way, but did not think it proper to follow them any furder, haveing some of their men killed, and the wounded they could not leave, as it was near night, so tacked about & march'd all night through the woode. the Indians followed them and fired upon them about Ten O'Clock at night, but did them no harm. George Allen & John Wood, with Twenty six of the party, was separated from C. Patterson & Bedford in the night, and did not come here till five O'Clock in the afternoon, and on their way came up with three Indians comeing from Bethelam. After dealing their peltry, took them prisoners, but comeing nigh this place, thought proper to kill & scalp them, and brought all their Goods & Horses along with them here. they got in all, four Indians scalps

—one at the field of Battle, & them Allen brought. there was four of our men killed, & four more wounded very bad.

Lieut. Blyth.

Sunday, 28th.

in the morning there was two of Capt. patterson's party came here and says the Indians followed all the way to the River from the place they had the Ingagement. about Ten O'Clock the whole party set off from here, on their way to the Inhabitants, & was very Glad of it.

Lieut. Hunter.

Munday, 29th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Tuesday, 30th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Fair.

Lieut. Blyth.

Wednesday, 31st.

Captain Graydon, Balser Gheer, & Twelve of a party came here about Two O'Clock in the afternoon, by whom we had the act of Coll Boquet's geting to Pittsburgh. fair.

Lieut. Hunter.

Thursday, 1st September.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Friday, 2d.

Sett off for Jno. Harris's about 4 O'Clock, Lt Blyth wth a Party of Twenty Three men to Escort Cattle and sundry stores to this Place. fair.

Capt. Graydon.

Saturday, 3d.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain.

Lieut. Hunter.

Sunday, 4th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Fair.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Monday, 5th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Fair.

Capt Graydon.

Tuesday, 6th.

Nothing Remarkable. fair.

Lieut. Hunter.

Wednesday, 7th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Thursday, 8th.

Ordered that no soldier is to Presume to Go any Distance from the fort, or fire their Piece without Leave from an Officer; this to be a standing order. (Particularly any Party's firing within hearing of the fort.) Rain.

Capt. Graydon.

Friday, 9th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Fair.

Lieut. Hunter.

Saturday, 10th.

Nothing Remarkable. Fair.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Sunday, 11th.

Nothing Extraordinary . . . . . . this evening. Rain.

Capt. Graydon.

Monday, 12th.

Nothing Remarkable. fair. Lieut. Hunter.

Tuesday, 13th.

Arrived here, Lt Blyth wt a Party of 23 men and Three Battoes, and a Drove of Cattle under his Escort. fair. arrived about 3 o'clock. Lieut. Hendricks.

Wednesday, 14th.

A Court Martial to sett immediately upon the tryall of Two prisoners in the Guard House.

Members: Lieut. Hunter, Presidt.
Lieut. Hendricks, } Membrs.
Lieut. Blyth, }

This Day, gott a New Flagg Staff placed and our Flagg hoisted. fair. Capt. Graydon.

Thursday, 15th.

Ordered that David Ellis is to Do Corporal's Duty in Capt. Graydon's Company, in the Room of James Robison, who is Broke for Misbehavior on Guard. fair. Lieut. Hunter.

Friday, 16th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Saturday, 17th.

Came here about 7 o'clock this morning, a Party of six men from the Inhabitants, who had no news Extraordinary. fair.

Lieut. Blyth.

Sunday, 18th.

Nothing Remarkable. fair. Capt. Graydon.

Monday, 19th.

this morning went over the River a Party to make Discoverys, the Centry's having heard a Dog Barking several times in the night, and saw an Indian's Trackt as they Conjecture, and a Dog's Trackt on the Path, but the ground being hard, Cou'd not tell if there had been any more. Likewise the Party Came on Saturday set out this morning for the Inhabitants. fair.

Lieut. Hunter.

Tuesday, 20th.

Ordered that Taptoo is Beat Every Night at eight o'clock. fair.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Wednesday, 21st.

Nothing Extraordiaary. fair. Lieut. Blyth.

Thursday, 22.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain.

Capt. Graydon.

Friday, 23rd.

This Day, Lt Hunter wt the Piquett went wt Capt Monture up to his Place to Bring off what Necessarys he had there, & to Destroy his Corn, and saw Nothing that Cou'd Give them any suspicion of the Enemy's being there. Likewise a Fire Broke out in Lt Hunter's house, but was Imediately Put Out. Ordered that a Court martial Imediately be held to try Two Prisoners Confined for Neglect of Duty. Ordered that all the Chimneys in Garrison Be Swept To-morrow morning. Rained in the Evening.

Lieut. Hunter.

Saturday, 24th.

This morning Swept all the Chimneys in Fort. Nothing more occurred Remarkable. Rain. Lieut. Hendricks.

Sunday, 25th.

at 4 O'Clock this morning, John Dean and Edwd Lee set out in a Canoe for the Inhabitants. about Eight, Arthur Shmoody, Jacob Hamerly wt Two more men went to Moody's and Hamerly's Plantations to Bring what Necessarys they had Left there away, and Came back same Evening. Rained this Evening. Lieut. Blyth.

Monday, 26th.

Nothing Remarkable. Rain. Capt, Graydon.

Tuesday, 27th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair. Lieut. Hunter.

Wednesday, 28th.

Nothing Remarkable. fair. Lieut. Hendricks.

Thursday, 29th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain. Lieut. Blyth.

Friday, 30th.

Nothing Extraordinary happened. fair. Capt. Graydon

Saturday, 1st.

this Day set off Sergt Grant wt a Corpl and 8 men, and 2 Battoes to Bring up stores from the Inhabitants. fair. Lieut. Hunter.

Sunday, 2nd.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair. Lieut. Hendricks.

Monday, 3rd.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain. Lieut. Blyth.

Tuesday, 4th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Great Rain.

Capt. Graydon.

Wednesday, 5th.

this Day, Came about one o'clock, John Duram, and a Recruit of Capt. Graydon's Company from Fort Hunter, and this news that Job Chilloway and Papoonhalt are Gone to Philadelphia, and Report there that the Indians are Universally Joined against us, and are Determined to attack our fort wc if the Cannot Carry are Determined to Proceed against the Inhabitants as soon as they Can Conveniently Convey their familys into a Convenient Place. fair.

Lieut. Hunter.

Thursday, 6th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Except about Eight O'Clock this Evening we had a Light Snow.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Friday, 7th.

Repeat the former Orders, that no Soldier or Non-Commissioned Officer is to fire their Piece on any Pretence whatsoever, Except at an Enemy or By the Leave of a Commissioned Officer. fair.

Lieut. Blyth.

Saturday, 8th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain.

Capt. Graydon.

Sunday, 9th.

this Day Sergt Grant arrived about Noon wt Two Canoes Loaded wt Stores for this Place, by whom hear that Major Clayton, and a number of Volunteers, is to be here on Thursday, Come a week on their way to Wioming, and hear Likewise that Col. Jno. Armstrong is out wt 300 men up the west Branch of this River. fair.

Lieut. Hunter.

Monday, 10th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Tuesday, 11th.

this Day Captt Wm. Paterson, Capt Bedford, Capt Sharp, Capt Laughlin, Capt Crawford, and about Two hundred Volunteers Came here on their way to the Inhabitants from the Great Island, they having been in Company wt Col. Armstrong, and separated from him there, some Differences arising between them. Great Rain.

Lieut. Blyth.

Wednesday, 12th.

Came here Capn Piper, Capn Lindsey wt about fifty Volunteers, Part of Col. Armstrong Party; they, in Conjunction wt Col. Armstrong, having Destroyed about 200 acres of Corn, and Burned a Prodigious number of Indian Houses up the west Branch of this River, and seen a Number of Indians, but Cou'd not Come to an Engagement wt them; they parted wt Col. Armstrong about seven miles from here, he Intending to Go the nearest way to Carlisle. Rain.

Capt. Graydon.

Thursday, 13th.

Arrived here this Evening, Major Clayton wt Eighty Soldiers and Volunteers on his way to Wioming. fair.

Lieut. Hunter.

Friday, 14th.

Nothing Extraordinary.

Lt. Hendricks.

Saturday, 15th.

This morning, Major Clayton wt his Party, Joined by Lieut. Hunter, and 24 men of this Garrison, set off for Wioming. fair.

Lt. Blyth.

Sunday, 16th.

Sent an Express to Colonel Burd, and Likewise Came here 4 Soldiers from Fort Henry, By whom we Learn that Captn Wetherholt and 8 men, was killed by they Indians some time ago. fair.

Capt. Graydon.

Monday, 17th.

Recd an Express from Jno. Harris, Informing that the Indians had killed 54 Persons in Northampton County, and Continued Killing and scalping. he Likewise sd, that the Governor had sent a Letter to Mr. Ellder, Desiring him to send an Express after Majr Clayton, but Mr. Elder Being abroad, the thought it Prudent to send to me (sending after Mr. Elder wou'd Lose time,) to Let Majr Clayton know, if Possible. Likewise sent an Express, wt Orders to Go to Wioming, and if he Did not fall in wt they Party, to Come Imediately Back again. fair. Lieut. Hendricks.

Tuesday, 18th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair. Lieut. Blyth.

Wednesday, 19th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair. Capt. Graydon.

Thursday, 20th.

this Evening Majr Clayton and his Party Came here, having Been at Wioming, where the found Ten Persons Kill'd & scalp'd by the Indians. The Conjecture they were Discovered, having seen some Fresh Tracts, which they supposed had Been Indian Tracts they Likewise Destroyed what Corn, Tools, &C., that they found. fair.
Lieut. Hendricks.

Friday, 21st.

About 3 O'Clock, Came here, Robert Hibbart, James Etherton, and Abraham Colt, Three of the Inhabitants of Wioming, who made their Escape from that Town when they Indians attacked it, (wc was Saturday Last) they Being Pursued, But was so fortunate as to make their Escape. fair.
Likewise took up 2 Negroes. Lieut. Blyth.

Saturday, 22nd.

Set out for the Inhabitants, Majr Clayton wt his Party. fair.
Capt. Graydon.

Sunday, 23rd.

Nothing Extraordinary, But Jno Mitchell and another man Came here on Pursuit of some Negroes. fair. Lieut. Hunter.

Monday, 24th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair.
Lieut. Hendricks.

Tuesday, 25th.

Capt. Graydon set out about Eleven O'Clock wt a Party of 25 men to Escort Provisions from the Inhabitants to this Place. Rain.
Lieut. Blyth.

Wednesday, 26th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair.

Lieut. Hunter.

Thursday, 27th.

Came here from fort Hunter Jno Bowling and a Recruit of Col. Burd's Compy. fair. Lieut. Hendricks.

Friday, 28th.

Nothing Remarkable. fair. Lieut. Blyth.

Saturday, 29th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair. Lieut. Hunter.

Sunday, 30th.

Nothing Remarkable. fair. Lieut. Hendricks.

Monday, 31st.

Nothing Remarkable. fair. Lieut. Blyth.

Tuesday, 1st Novembr.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain. Lieut. Hunter.

Wednesday, 2nd.

this Day Came here Serjt Lacey wt 19 men and 4 Canoes Loaded wt 8 Barrels Flour & 3 Iron Potts, By whom Receives advice to send Down a Party to Escort Col. Burd & Mr. Young to this Place. fair. Lieut. Hendricks.

Thursday, 3rd.

Sent Down to the Inhabitants Sergt Johnston and Twenty One men. Rain. Lieut. Blyth.

Friday, 4th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair. Lieut. Hunter.

Saturday, 5th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Sunday, 6th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair. Lieut. Blyth.

Monday, 7th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain. Lieut. Hendricks.

Tuesday, 8th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Great Rain. Lieut. Blyth.

Wednesday, 9th.

Coll Burd, Capt Graydon, and party, arrived here about 7 o'Clock in ye afternoon, & Brought Eight Battoes Loaded with 30 Barrels

Flour & other Stores for the use of the Garrison, & Brought a Commission for Docter Wigens. Rain. Lieut. Hendricks.

Thursday, 10th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rain. Lieut. Blyth.

Friday, 11th.

Lieut. Hendricks, Lieut. Wigens, & party of 25 men, set off from here with all the Battoes, to Return Imadiately with Provisions. Rain. Col° Burd.

Saturday, 12th November.

Nothing Extraordinary, only Great Rains, which ocationed the River to Rise prity High. fair. Capt. Graydon.

Sunday, 13th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fair. Lieut. Blyth.

Monday, 14th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Col. Burd.

Tuesday, 15th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Fair.

Capt. Graydon.

Wednesday, 16th.

Mr McCormick & 15 men he employed to drive up 44 Head of Cattle arrived here about 3 O'Clock in the afternoon, by whome we had accounts of three famielys being killed and scalped, about Eight miles from Carlisle, ye eight Inst. Fair.

Lieut Blyth.

Thursday, 17th.

this day we had a Great fall of snow, being the first of this fall. Began to slaughter, but was oblig'd to Quit on account of the snow, which fell very fast.

Coll Burd.

Friday, 18th.

Imploy'd the whole working parties in slaughtering the Cattle. Snow.

Capt Graydon.

Saturday, 19th.

Nothing Extraordinary. the Garrison imploy'd as above. fair.
Lieut Blyth.

Sunday, 20 th.

Finished slaughtering the Cattle. pleast weather.

Col° Burd.

Monday, 21st.

Ordered That five Weomen of each Company be permitted to draw provisions on these Conditions. That if the Rations so drawn be not allowed to the Contractor, The persons receiving them must pay for them. Women to draw for . . . . . , viz:

In Col° Burd's Co.	In Capt. Graydon's Co.
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5

Tuesday, 22d.

Nothing Extraordinary. Fair. Lieut. Blyth.

Wednesday, 23d.

The Officer of the Guard to wait on the Commanding Officer, every day, for Orders, and write up the Orderly Book, and deliver it to his suceeding Officer.

The Guard to keep the parade clear of Snow. Col° Burd.

Thursday, 24th.

A Court Martial to sett at 10 O'Clock.

Capt. Graydon, president.

Lieuts. Hunter, } Members.
Blyth,

At 4 O'Clock P. M., Lieut. Hendricks arrived with 8 Batteaus loaded with 26 Barrels Flour.

Tuesday, 29th.

this Day Began Our Bakehouse. Great Rain.
Lieut. Hendricks,

Wednesday, 30th.

Went on with the Bakehouse. fair Weather. Col° Burd.

Thursday, 1st. Decr.

Nothing Extraordinary. Capt. Graydon.

Friday, 2d.

Nothing Extraordinary. pleasent Weather. Lieutt Hunter.

Saturday, 3d.

Nothing Extraordinary. Pleasent Day. Lieut. Hendricks.

Sunday, 4th.

Nothing Extraordinary. fine Pleasent Weather. Guard as usual.
Lieut. Blyth.

Monday, 5th.

Nothing Extraordinary. All the Chimneys to be swept to-morrow.
Capt. Graydon.

Tuesday, 6th.

A Return of all the Kettles and Pots in each Company to be made Imadiatly, and Given in at Retreat Beating. the Chimneys all swept this day.
Lieut. Hunter.

Wednesday, 7th.

Ordered that the Centry of Each Bastion Lets no man, woman or Child Go on the Ramparts. Came about 12 o'clock, Lt. Wiggens wt his Party and 4 Canoes Loaded wt Stores for this Post.
Lieut. Hendricks.

Thursday, 8th.

A Garrison Court Martial to sett at 10 o'clock.
Capt. Hunter, President.
Lieuts. Hendricks, }
Wiggens, } Members.

At eleven o'Clock, A. M., Mikal Rodgers and his family in One Canoe, Left this Garrison, as allso Alexander Sleen & his Brother in a Cannoe, in Company a Canno, which Came up for Arther Achmootey. about two o'Clock, P. M., William Little, James Linley & Thomas McGauhan, in the above mentioned Cannoes went to bring up a Cannoe belonging to the Garrison at five o'Clock, P. M., Rippley & Fitzgobbins Recd their punishment.
Guard as usual.
Lieut. Blyth.

Friday, 9th.

Lieut. Blyth and six men went from this Garrison to his Plantation to Bring some of his Effects he had Left there. Rain.
Lieut. Wiggens.

Saturday, 10th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Great Rain. Lt. Blyth Came back this Night.
Capt. Graydon.

Sunday, 11th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Rained hard all day.
Lieut. Hendricks.

Monday, 12th.

Ordered a Court Martial to be held at 10 o'Clock, to try W^{m} Page of Capt. Graydon's Co., Confined by Corp^{l} Weston for striking him on his Duty.

Capt. Graydon, President.

Lt. Hendricks,
Lt. Wiggins, } Members.

Ordered That Richard Fitzgivens be discharged from this Garrison, He having rendered himself by his Behaviour as unworthy of remaining a Soldier.

A Serjeant & seventeen men to eschort Cap^{t} Hunter with a Batteau to the Mill. Lieut. Blyth.

Tuesday, 13th.

This morning at 9 O'Clock Cap^{t} Hunter sett off with his eschort. Rich^{d} Fitzgivens a discharged man went with them.

A Court of Inquiry, to sett at 10 O'Clock, consisting of the following members:

Lieut. Hendricks, President.

Lieut^{o} Blyth,
Wiggins, } Members.

One man from each Company appointed as sawyers and 4 men from Cap^{t} Graydon's Co. appointed as Wood Cutters.

Lieut. Wiggins.

Wednesday, 14th.

A Heavy snow. Nothing Extraordinary.

Capt. Graydon.

Thursday, 15th.

Ordered a Court Martial to be held at 10 O'Clock, On Allan Fisher and Josp^{h} Stant, Soldiers Of Col. Burd's Compy. Members.

Lieut. James Hendricks, pres^{dt}.

Lieut. William Blyth,
Lieut. Thomas Wiggins, } Members.

Died, about 12 O'Clock at night, Jos^{h} Smart Soldier in Cap^{t} Graydon's Compy. fair. Lieut. Hendricks.

Friday, 16th.

Nothing Extraordinary. Fair & Cold.

Lieut. Blyth.

Saturday, 17th.

Snow, And The River driving with Ice. Nothing Extraordinary.

Lieut. Wiggins.

Sunday, 18th.

This Morning hauled up our Batteaus & Cannoes out of the water upon the Bank. The River full of Ice. This afternoon came on a Thaw with drizling Rain. Capt. Graydon.

Monday, 19th.

Clear Weather. The Soldiers of Each Bastion to parade this Evening, with their Bayenets instead of their Fire arms, at Retreat Beating. Lieut. Hendricks.

Tuesday, 20th.

the Soldiers of Each Compy to Appear on the parade Every Evening, with their arms & Bayonets in good order. Officers Servants not Excepted. Each Barreck to give four Stick Each Day to the Guards, the officer of the Gaurd to see it Recd & delivered Equaly to Each Guard.

Clear Weather. Guard as Usual. Lieut. Blyth.

Wednesday, 21st.

Weather Fine, Moderate and warm for the season. Guard as usuell. Lieut. Wiggins.

Thursday, 22.

About 3 o'clock, A. M., James Linley and Hugh Morrowson arrived from the Mill, with Letters from Col° Burd & Ca. Stant of Col° Burd's Compy & Lefavour of Capt Graydon's Compy taken with the small Pox. Fine pleasant weather.

Capt. Graydon.

Friday, 23d, 1763.

Nothing Extrordinary. Fine Weather. Guard as Usual.

Lieut. Hendricks.

Saturday, 24, 1763.

This day, at 4 O'clock, P. M., Lieut. Robert Hunter arrived at this Garrison. Fine soft weather. Guard as usual.

Lieut. Blyth.

Sunday, 25th, 1763.

Nothing Extrordinary. Pleasant weather.

Lieut. Wiggins.

Monday, 26 h, 1763.

Nothing extrordinary. Rain'd.

Capt. Graydon.

Tuesday, 27th, 1763

This, Morning, Died George Jinkins, Soldier of Capt Graydon's Compy, with the small Pox. Inter'd at 4 o'clock, P. M. Pleasant weather. Lieut. Hendricks.

Wednesday, 28th, 1763.

Nothing extrordinary. Fine Pleasant Weather. Guard as Usual.

Lieut. Blyth.

Thursday, 29th, 1763.

About five o'Clock, P. M., came here, Mr. John Simpson, from Paxtang.
Lieut. Wiggins.

Friday, 30th, 1763.

Fine pleasant weather. Guards as usual.
Capt Graydon.

Saturday, 31st.

this day began our Bakehouse Chimney. Pleasant weather. Guards as Usuall.
Lieut. Hendricks.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

DUTCH AND SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS

ON THE

DELAWARE RIVER.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Since the publication of Vol. V of this series of the Archives, Vol. XII of the New York Historical Records has made its appearance, with the title, "*Documents relating to the History of the Dutch and Swedish Settlements on the Delaware River. Translated and Compiled from Original Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, and in the Royal Archives, at Stockholm. By B. Fernow, Keeper of the Historical Records.*" This volume contains so many additional papers, relating to the Colonial history of the State of Pennsylvania, the editors deem it advisable, under the circumstances, to reprint them. In so doing, they tender special acknowledgments to the editors of the New York volume and also to Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, the translator of the records. These documents, in connection with those forming Vol. V of the Archives, are of great importance to Pennsylvanians, and throw much additional light on the early settlements, which paved the way for the peaceful advent of the Founder of Pennsylvania—the great and good Quaker, WILLIAM PENN.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE DUTCH AND SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.

PATENT TO SAMUEL GODYN FOR A TRACT OF LAND ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.

Done on the Island of MANHATTAN, *this 11th of July, 1630.*

We, Director and Council of New Netherland, residing on the Island of Manhattan at Fort Amsterdam, in the jurisdiction of Their High Mightinesses the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands and the Incorporated West-India Company, Department of Amsterdam, attest and declare herewith, that this day, as underwritten, presented themselves and appeared before us Quesquaekous, Eesanques and Siconesius and inhabitants of their village, situate on the Southhook of the Southriver-bay, who declare of their own accord and deliberately, by special authority of their superiors and with the consent of the community there, that on the first day of the month of June of the last year 1629 and in consideration of a certain quantity of goods, which they acknowledge to have received and taken possession of to their fullest satisfaction before the passing hereof, they have transported, ceded, surrendered and conveyed as lawful, true and free possession, as they herewith transport, cede, surrender and convey to and for the behoof of the Noble, Honorable Samuel Godyn (who is absent and for whom we ex officio, subject to usual reservation, accept it) to wit the land, belonging to them, situate on the South side of the aforesaid bay, called by us the bay of the Southriver, running along the same from Cape Hinlopen to the mouth of the South river aforesaid for about eight great miles* and inland half a mile in width, reaching to a certain low place or valley, by which valley these limits can be distinguished with sufficient clearness, with all the appurtenances, rights, privileges, which belong to them in their aforesaid quality, constituting and delegating the said Honorable Samuel Godyn in their stead and place as real and actual owner thereof and at the same time giving full and irrevocable power, authority and special charge, that *tamquam actor at procurator in rem suam ac propriam* the aforesaid Noble Mr. Godyn or those, who hereafter may receive his property, may enter upon, peacefully settle, inhabit, use, keep, do with, trade and dispose of the said land, as his Honor would be allowed to do with his own land, acquired honestly and by lawful titles, without that they, the conveyors, shall have, reserve or keep in the least degree any particle of claim, right or privilege thereon, be it of ownership, authority or jurisdiction, but for the reasons as above they desist, give up, abandon and renounce herewith now and forever all the aforesaid, promising further not only to keep, fulfill and execute firmly, inviolately and irrevocably until the day of judgment this their compact and what might hereafter be done on the authority thereof, but also to deliver the said tract of land and keep it free against everybody from claim, challenge and care, which anybody might intend to create; all in good faith and without deceit or fraud. In testimony whereof this has been attested with our usual signature with our seal appended.

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* One Dutch mile is equal to four geographical miles.

ORDINANCE OF QUEEN CHRISTINA CONCERNING TOBACCO.

[This privilege was reconfirmed in 1644, 1645 and 1647 and finally repealed in 1649. Cfr. v. Stiernman, Sammlinge af Kgl. Bref och Stadgar (Collection of Royal Orders and Decrees, Vol. II) in the Royal Archives at Stockholm.]

STOCKHOLM, *the 12th of January, 1641.*

We Christina etc. make hereby known, Whereas We see and understand, that this Our State and Kingdom is by one and the other, without order and judgment, being flooded with tobacco, a merchandise, which until some time ago has been unknown here and besides in itself is not very useful, but nevertheless is now bought and consumed by the common people to such an extent, that it has become an abuse and in a great measure brings great injury and poverty on many, and although it would not be unjust, if We as a careful government were to forbid altogether the importation into Our Kingdom of the said tobacco and thereby in time prevent, that the means of Our faithful subjects further go out of the Kingdom for such an unnecessary commodity to their final considerable injury and loss of property, yet because this general bad habit and great abuse are practiced by almost everybody and because at present We consider it injudicious to prohibit and abolish it entirely; Therefore We have been moved, to restrict it somewhat and adapt it to the circumstances of the times and the humor of the people and have consequently, after due consideration of the matter, resolved to place this trade into the hands of the South Company, established by Us, and privilege the same in regard to tobacco in so far, that the said South Company may hereafter and until We shall at some future time give them other orders, import and furnish as much tobacco as shall be needed and satisfy the demand of those, who prefer to have and use it and they shall likewise assist in preventing the abuse and enforce obedience to our ordinances. We desire therefore herewith and have commanded it by this Our letters-patent as well as solemnly and earnestly forbidden all others, foreigners (of whatever nation they may be) and natives, not to undertake after to-day the importation by land or by water into Sweden, Finland or Ingermanland of any tobacco, in small nor in large quantity, under whatever pretext or name it may be done. And all those, who before this have imported any tobacco into this Kingdom and have it now here and in other cities for sale, shall be bound and obliged to declare the same to the Departments for excising and take out for it a certificate of excise according to the rules, which will shortly be made public in regard to it. If any one acts against this or one or the other, whoever he may be, disregards it, undertakes and dares after the publication of this Our ordinance and its contents, to import secretly or openly any tobacco without paying duty and without the knowledge of the said South Company and to sell and dispose of it, either in wholesale or in retail and is discovered in it and lawfully convicted, he shall forfeit it (the tobacco) altogether and besides pay for the transgression of the law a fine of forty marks to be divided in three parts, one for Us and the Crown, the second for the Company and the third for him, who discovers the transgressor and convicts him: the tobacco to be divided in the same way as the fine. Hence We herewith with equal earnestness command and order all Our faithful subjects in Sweden, Finland and Ingermanland, as well as all foreigners, who come to and trade in Our State and territories, that they shall wisely guard against losses and govern themselves accordingly: We command and order also Our Equerries and Privy Council, Our Governors, Burgomasters and City-Councils, especially Our Customs' officers to pay a steady and close attention and to see, that this Our order and edict shall be properly executed, kept inviolate and those, who trespass, be punished without regard to their persons, pursuant to the tenor of this Our ordinance and with as much severity, as can be inflicted on all and every one, under pain of our rebuke and displeasure. Every one must strictly govern himself hereby.

In witness whereof &^{a}

MATHIAS SOOP,
Regent.
AXEL OXENSTIERNA,
Chancellor of the Kingdom.
JACOBUS DE LA GARDIE,
Marshall of the Kingdom.
CARL GYLDENHIELM,
Admiral of Sweden.
GABRIEL OXENSTIERNA,
Baron of Moreby and Lindholm, Equerry of the Kingdom.

RESOLUTION TO EXPEL CERTAIN ENGLISHMEN, WHO HAVE COMMENCED A SETTLEMENT ON THE SCHUYLKIL.

On the 15th May 1642

Whereas we have certain information, that some Englishmen have presumed to come into our Southriver, obliquely opposite our fort Nassauw, where they settled down in the Schuylkil without commission from any potentate, which is a matter of evil consequence, disparaging their High Mightinesses and seriously injuring the West-India Company, as their trade, which they carry on in the Southriver, is thereby made unprofitable, Therefore we have resolved in our Council and concluded for the best advantage of said Company to expel the aforsaid English from the above-named Schuylkil in the quietest manner possible.

INSTRUCTIONS TO JAN JANSEN VAN ILPENDAM.

Order, according to which Jan Jansen Ilpendam, Commissary in the Southriver of New-Netherland for the West-India Company, will have to regulate himself.

On the 22d May 1642.

As soon as the sloops Real and St. Martin shall have arrived there, he, Jan Jansen, shall have to repair with one or both the sloops to the Schuylkil; if he judge it necessary, provided with as many soldiers, as he conveniently can carry away, before the place, of which the English quite recently have taken possession, go immediately ashore, demand the commission of said Englishmen and by what authority they have assumed to take away our right, grounds and trade and if they have no Royal commission, to settle down expressly within our limits or formal copy thereof, he shall oblige them to depart immediately in peace, so that no blood may be shed and on refusing he shall secure their persons and remove them on board the sloops, so that they may be brought hither, taking further care to remain master, maintaining the reputation of their High: Might: and the Honble West-India Company and after the departure or removal of the English, he is to lay waste that place. He, Jan Jansen, shall be careful, that the English are not injured in their personal effects, but that an inventory thereof be made in their presence.

Thus done in Our Council in Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland. Date as above.

RESOLUTIONS TO PREVENT THE GREAT INJURY DONE TO THE INDIAN TRADE BY THE ENGLISH.

Having seen the request of the Fiscal in regard to the serious loss, which the Hon^{bse} Company is suffering by the English trading with the Indians and that within our limits and at the customary trading places, principally by one George Lamberton, residing at the Red Mountain, notwithstanding we have most expressly protested against him; Therefore we have resolved, not to permit it, unless he, George Lamberton, pay the Company's duties, whereunto the Fiscal is authorized to constrain him. (28th August 1642)

Whereas some words have passed between our people on the South-river and Mr. Lammerton (who came within our limits there without commission and against our will) therefore we have avowed the act of our people and to that end have granted these unto Maryn Adriaensen, as we have understood that our people are threatened by those at the Red Mountain [New Haven] and we will have those therefore admonished, to whom these shall be shown, to let the bearer pass unmolested and if they have anything to say in the aforesaid matter, they will please avenge themselves on us, being at all times ready to answer to them for the act. (25th Septbr. 1642.)

DIRECTOR STUYVESANT TO GOVERNOR WINTHROP OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Right worsh^{u} John Winthrop Gouern^{r} of the Massachusetts att Boston in New-England.

FORT NEW-AMSTERDAN IN NEW-NETHERLAND
June the 25th 1647.

HONOURED S^{r}: The good report my predecess^{r} Gen^{ll} Will. Kieft hath given me of your noble worth Command these lines from me & in them my due regards to your worthy selfe.

I supposed you have experimentallie fownd him a friend of peace & that all things might be friendlie Composed betwixt us in these pts of America, whose sollicitations & desires Concurring with myne owne reall & heartie inclinations, I shall be readie att all tymes & all occasions to make good, allways provided it may not intrench vppon the right of my Lords & Masters, the Estates-Generall or West India Company, whose indubitable right is to all that land betwixt that river called Conneticut & that by the English named Deleware.

Yett notwithstanding you, aswell as wee are svbordinate vnder higher powers, to whom wee must giue accompt of our actions, I shall be boulde to propose to your wise Consideration that your selfe with other indifferent men of yor Coutriemen there may be delegated & may be pleased to appoint the tyme & place where & when yourselfe & they will be pleased to giue me a meeting, where wee may friendlie & Christianlie agitate Concerning past occasions & doe our best to reconcile the present & preuent all occasions of future Constestation, and that wee may prepare all things for our Lords & Masters the more easilie to determine.

* * * * * * * * * *

Yours in any office of loue
P. STUYVESANT.

MINUTE OF AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND TWO MINQUAS CHIEFS.

Done in FORT AMSTERDAM in NEW-NETHERLAND,
this 13th July Ao 1647.

We, the undersigned, all understanding the language of the Minquaas, attest, testify and declare, in place and with promise of an oath, if need be, on the requisition of the honorable Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao etc. in the presence of the said honorable General and the late Director William Kieft, that it is true and truthful, that this day being the 13th July 1647, two chiefs of the Minquaas named Aquarichque and Quadickho, came to the house of his Honor aforesaid and in token and for the continuance of friendship and mutual trade gave a small present and declared in our presence, that the Commissary of Johan Prints, the Swedish Governor, residing at the Southriver of New-Netherland, had said to them, that he could sell them powder, lead and guns enough, but the Netherlanders, being poor tatterdemalions, could not do so. The above named chiefs said the Swedish Governor had informed them, that the Netherlanders were bad and the Swedes were good men. Said Governor had also asked permission of them to set up a tradinghouse in their country, which request they rejected and refused. All which we declare, we have heard from the aforesaid chiefs at the house of the honble General and offer to confirm this by our oath if necessary.

This **SR** is the mark of
SYMON ROODT, made by himself.
This is the mark + of
JAN ANDRIESSEN, made by himself.
ADRIAEN DIRCKSEN COEN.

To my knowledge
CORNELIUS VAN TIENHOVEN, *Secretary.*

GOVERNOR WINTHROP'S AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED COLONIES' ANSWERS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

Boston, *the 17th of August 1647.*

To the much honoured ffriend Mr. Peter Styvesant, Gouern^{r}. Gener: of ye Ne. Netherld.

Honoured S^{r}: Yours by this gent: Leif^{t} Baxter I rec^{d} in a tyme of soe much bodilie weakness, as disabled me from intending any buisness: and allthough it hath pleased the Lord to spare my lyfe, yett the Crazines of my head and feeblenes of my hand denies me libertie to write as I doe desire, either in congratulating your Comeing into these ptes or in tendring my respects to you, sutable to that Courtesie and good will you are pleased to hould forth not only to my selfe only, but also to our nation, w^{ch} may iustlie oblige me to indeauour the continuance of that amitie & Correspondencie w^{ch} hath begune betwixt your much honoured predecess^{r} Generall Kieft & myselfe, which I hope (through the Lord's good providence) may tend to the welfare of both nations: yo^{r} letter comeing in a tyme when the Comission^{rs} were mett, I acquainted them with it as in duty I was bownd (the buisnes properlie concerning them) they doe readilie embrace yo^{r} friendlie motion concerning a meeting, that all former questions & differences concerning titles and iniuries etc^{a} may either be neighbourlie Composed or put in such a way as may hopefullie tend thereunto & will to that end be ready, to giue you a meeting in tyme and place conuenient.

* * * * * * * * * *

I rest
Att your service in all ffriendlie
and neighbourlie offices
JOHN WINTHROP.

ALEXANDER BOYER, DEPUTY-COMMISSARY AT THE DELAWARE, TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

In Fort Nassua, *the 25th September 1648.*

Honorable, Valiant, Wise and Prudent Noble Sir, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director General:

Sir: I, your humble servant, since the departure of the Commissary Andries Hudde from this place for the Manhattans on the 3^{d} of Septbr cannot neglect advising your Honor agreeably to my humble bounden duty, in the Commissary's absence, that Mr. Jan Prints, the Swedish Goveror, has, by his order, Sir, caused to be erected on the 19th of September, a house on the Schuylkil, right in front of our Fort Beversreede of about thirty to thirty-five feet length and about twenty feet wide and thus deprives us of the freedom of the Kill, so that our sloops, which come to an anchor there under the protection of the fort, can scarcely see our fort. Sir, I firmly believe that he has erected that building rather to insult our Lords and Masters, than in the expectation of deriving any profit from it himself; for there, alongside of our fort, is room enough for the erection of twenty such houses. The rear gable of the house comes within about twelve feet of the gate of the fort, so that the house stands, as already stated, between the waterside and our fort.

On the 21st ditto arrived here the General *(velt-overste)* of the Minquase country with four of his people and 30 to 40 beavers, to learn whether no vessel had arrived here from the Manhattans with goods. As there is an abundance of peltries in their country at present, it makes them desire for these goods so much more. They are also much dissatisfied, that this River is not steadily provided with cargoes by our people. The Swede has at present few goods, so that were cargoes here now, we should, doubtless, have a good trade with the Minquase. There have been killed by the Indians two men of the Swede, who had gone to the savages with 6 or 7 guns and some powder and lead, to trade the same there. We are expecting daily the Commissary Andries Hudde as well as your Honor's favorable aid, as the cold winter is approaching and everything is needed here. At present I am lying here with 6 able-bodied men, who are still stout and healthy, in two forts. Closing herewith we pray that God Almighty may preserve your Honor in long continued health and prosper your Honor's administration.

I remain herewith your Honor's most humble servant and was signed. ALEXANDER BOYER.

ADRIAEN VAN TIENHOVEN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

AT FORT BEVERS REEDE, 9th *Novbr 1648.*

Honorable, wise and most prudent Sir. Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curraçao and the Islands thereof, residing in Fort Amsterdam on the Island of Manhatans.

It were desirable, that your Honor should resolve at once to come here in person, to see the condition of this River, for the Swedes do here, what they please. The house, which they have built at Bevers Reede, is the greatest insult, that could be offered, to Their Honors, the Directors of the General Incorporated West-India Company, for they have placed the house about 12 or 13 feet from our pallisades and thereby deprived us of the sight of the water or Kil; they have also occupied all the land around the fort, upon which they have planted Indian corn this year, so that we have not near the fort as much land, that we can make a little garden in the spring. It is a shame, that they act thus. I trust that your Honor shall provide for it. Symon Root has begun to build his house, but it has again been violently and forcibly torn down by the Swedes; we demanded the Swedish Lieutenant's order and charge and asked, upon whose order he did so. He showed us that of his Governor, in which it was said, that he should not allow a single stake to be set in the ground in the name of Their High Mightinesses nor let any building timber be landed by our people. Therefore the building of Symon Root and other friends must remain unfinished until further order from your Honor. But your Honor will be further advised hereof by Andries Hudde, the Commissary.

What regards the trade with the Indians on this river as well as the Minquase, it may go well with us, so far as some of the chiefs have informed me; but they say, we must have by us a constant supply of goods, according to the enclosed memorandum. They all ask also for guns, powder and lead. In respect to the trade here, it is seriously injured, for we must give two fathoms of white and one of black wampum for one beaver, and one fathom of cloth for two beavers. Each fathom of wampum contains three ells, some $\frac{1}{15}$ less; so that in my opinion, it has been arranged somewhat too costly, for the Indians select the largest of them to trade.

Agrees with the original letter written and dated as above and signed by Adriaen van Trinhoven.

Done in Fort Amsterdam this 6th Decbr. A° 1648 New Netherl.

COR. VAN TIENHOVEN *Secr.*

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE DIRECTORS IN HOLLAND TO STUYVESANT.

27th Jan. 1649.

* * * * * * * * *

Your Honor complained over the heavy taxes on the tobacco, which might be produced in that country, and the hope of animating the people to its cultivation induces us to consent, that the tobacco raised in our possessions there shall henceforth not pay any more, than the tobacco coming from the Caribean Islands, to wit 45 stivers for the hundred, wherefrom your Honor may infer, that we desire to benefit these our possessions above all other places, seeing that this tobacco is worth so much more, than that which comes as merchantable from the Islands. We have been enabled to come the readier to this resolution because we learn, that the Swedes do their best, to animate their subjects to a further cultivation of tobacco in those quarters and therefore have granted great liberties, even given a monopoly to them, so that nobody can bring tobacco into their kingdom without their consent under penalty of confiscation of all merchandises, with the view that also, no other products should be imported into Sweden, than what these monopolists should raise in Swedish Virginia: (and) under cover of this privilege some great persons have hidden themselves, as the report goes, especially his Excy. the Chancellor of the Kingdom and somebody else, residing in this country on behalf of the Crown, whose name we suppress for reasons. In the expectation of great profits these good gentlemen have taken up some swindlers, who, contrary to their good intentions, do not endeavor to cultivate, but buy the produce in the English Virginias and bring it to Sweden under the name of their own harvest; but when this swindle was discovered, they fell into disgrace and as we are informed by trustworthy persons, they were deserted by their principals and the Crown is said to have resolved upon a withdrawal of these privileges. If this should happen, then we have to expect little difficulty from that side, the less because these people are not of such a material and Cornelis Melyn is mixed up with it, which we doubt not in the least: any way we hope, that these people shall run themselves down and think it therefore advisable, to arm ourselves with some patience sooner than make use of force against them, provided they do neither invade our jurisdiction insolently and because this matter can also be better arranged here: we shall only touch this point passingly, for should we take it up article for article of your Honor's letters, we would be obliged to repeat the case so often, that the reading of it would perhaps weary your Honor; we find only necessary to say, that your Honor varies almost in all letters in regard to the boundary-disputes, for upon your Honor's arrival your Honor requested us to ask of their High Mightinesses, that the boundaries between the English nation and us might be fixed by the King or the Parliament of England, for our part from the Freshwater river on the North to the Prince Hendricxriver, alias Southriver inclusive.

At another place your Honor says: from the Freshwater river on the North to Cape Hinloopin at the South.

Still another time: from Cape Cot to Cape Hinloopen along this coast and all the rivers streams, territories and islands between the two.

Now your Honor says in your last letter, that the Directors Wouter van Twiler, and Willem Kieft did not claim our jurisdiction farther, than from the Southriver in the South to the Freshwaterriver in the North, which your Honor thinks it ought to be beyond question, because the country, the streams and rivers, situate between the two, are lined with our forts, but that in the protests against the English, your Honor pretended a little more, namely from Cape Malabre, called Cape Cot by our people, to Cape Hinloopen: yet your Honor says, that, if we might have the first mentioned in peace, it would be the best to be satisfied with it.

Whether the English can make a claim of prior possession of the country from Canada to Cape Florida under a grant from King James and confirmed by Charles, we can hardly believe; on the other side our grant extends much farther and if they think to have the consent of France and England, it has as yet not been shown to us and has to be further inquired into.

We consider it very injurious for us, if the Swedes on the Southriver desire to plant a fort above Fort Orange, likewise for the Colony of Renselaerswyck and we think, it would be the best to come to an understanding in this regard with Brant van Slechtenhorst, in order that under mutual advice it might be prevented as much as possible.

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CONTRACT TO BUILD TWO HOUSES, APPARENTLY AT THE SOUTHRIVER OR DELAWARE.

MANHATAN, *the 30th May, 1749.*

2 houses each 32 feet long, 18 do wide and 9 feet of a story; breastwork 3 feet; the wooden frame for a double chimney, with the

5 outside and inside doors
3 window-frames
1 transom window-frame
1 circular window-frame
Three partitions, according to circumstances
The roof thereon to be covered with planks.
Doors and windows, as proper.

The contractor shall cut and trim the pine timber in the woods, about 200 paces from the place, where the house shall stand.

The owner shall deliver the timber at his own expense on the ground, where the houses are to be erected.

2 planked closets cut off from the square room.

2 bedsteads.

The proprietor shall pay the contractors sixty winterbeavers for the aforesaid work, when it is completed; he shall also convey the contractor, his partner and servant free to the place of building and furnish the contractor during the job food and drink, free of cost. When the work is done, the contractor with his man and servant shall depart for the Manhattans at their own expense. Being content herewith they have signed it.

This is the mark **SR** of SYMON ROOT.
RINIER SAMENSEN
POWELIS LENERTSEN VAN DIE GRIST.
In my presence: H. VAN DYCK.

LETTER FROM DIR. STUYVESANT TO GOVR. ENDICUTT, OBJECTION TO AN ENGLISH COLONY ON THE DELAWARE, WHICH HE CLAIMS FOR THE DUTCH.

GRAVESEND IN NEW NETHERLANDS *June the*

To the Right Worsh^{ll} John Endecot, Esq Govern^{r} of Boston.

HONOURED S^{r}: I suppose you are not ignorant of the passages of loueing & mutuall Correspondencie between yo^{r} predecess^{r} (of very worthy memorie) and my selfe & being desirous of the Continuation thereof with all friendlie and neighbourlie offices between your Collonie & vs heere I could doe no lesse but present my respective and friendlie salutations vnto you & to Congratulate and reioyce that our neighbours there have Chosen soe worthy & prudent a successour & therefore doubt not but you will imitate soe faire a patterne as that of yo^{r} predecessour in yo^{r} indeauouring to to maintaine all peacable waies of loue & amitye with your neighbours and shall therefore tender to your wise Consideration the generall rumour that runnes heere of yo^{r} Countriemens there to settle a considerable Company in the Southriver called De le ware baye, a place we not only pretend vnto, but haue lawfull right vnto, by lawfull Commission from our States-Generall, and lawfull purchase from the natiues & therefore according to my order from them must indeauour to maintain and hope (if anything should fall oute otherwise then they expect from me (in case they prosecute it) they will not impute vnto me as the beginner of any troubles heere, but theyre owne wilfulness, the which I thought good to giue you information of, desiring you will please to honour me with a line or two from yo^{r} selfe about it, I shall for present take my leaue and rest

S^{r}
Your homble servant
PET. STYVESANT.

GOVERNOR EATON OF NEW HAVEN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT:

NEW HAVEN IN NEW ENGL. *June the 7th 1649 st: vet:*

HONOURED Sr.

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The Comissioners Cannot but Conceive & Conclude, that the States you serue, will approue & Commend a Just Carriage and Correspondencie towards all the English Collonies & Certainlie in such passes of righteousnes the State of England will direct & walke with them. We have formerlie protested against Mounsr Kiefts iniurious Course att Deleware & elsewhere, as you haue bin informed. Our right there is well knowne (not only to the English) to the Dutch & Sweeds & Indians. Wee neuer clamed nor doe wee desire to possesse a foote of land, to which you can shew any iust title, but we may neither lose nor let fall the English interest & claim in & to what we haue purchased & paid for in those ptes: had you bin pleased to haue met the Comissioners att Boston, these & other greiuances which (I neede not mynde you of) might haue been dulie debated and by such a refferrence as your selfe haue prevented Justlie issued. * *

By yors of the 26th of May I vnderstand, that the 10 p. cent: formerlie required and taken for goods imported is only for the present suspended, it may then be reimposed or increased att pleasure, which you know Cannot satisfie, that the hand erected for anchoring is downe by accident and shall be sett up noe more, but I desire, if you please, to be further certified whether the English in theyre trading att Manhataes and in theyre passing by to and from Delaware, Virginia etca may expect a full freedome. * * * * *

Yors in all offices of love

THEO. EATON.

DIRECTOR STUYVESANT'S ANSWER.

July the 2d (1649) st: nov:

SIR:

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Concerning yor ptest against my predecessour Mounsr Kieft, aboute some passages att the South river called Deleware, I doubt not but what he did, was vppon warrantable grounds, and made you a sufficient answere, but concerning our right there and of my intentions of maintaining it I haue allready written to the Gouernours of the Massachusetts and Plimmouth, who I suppose will acquaint the Comissions with it.

Whereas you write to me concerning yor countriemens trading heere and passing to and from Virginia and Deleware etc. I have allready written and graunted as much as I can or dare doe vntill I haue further order from my Souereignes and Masters and am not to be responsible to any but them, nor regulated by any but them.

Your assured ffriend

PET. STYVESANT.

PAPERS REFERRING TO TRADE REGULATIONS FOR THE DELAWARE.

Fort Amsterdam, *21th April* [*1651?*]

Whereas wee haue receiued order from the Right honourable the Lords Bewinthebbers of the West India Company, patrons & the right proprietours of this Province, called the New-Netherlands, in the which all those lands & riuers are included, which by vs are called the Southriver & by the English Delaware baye not to pmit or suffer any what soeuer to trade or handle in any of theyre sd limitts, without lycence & payemt of the vsuall recognition, as our owne nation doe paye, wherevpon wee are bowned to giue order to our deputy there not to pmitt any whatsoeuer to trade either with Christians or natiues before such tyme as they shall shew Commission vnder the hand and seale of the sd West-India Company or theyre Gouernr of this Puince, togeather with an inuoyce of all theyre goods by our ffiscael subscribed. This therefore may giue notice vnto you Mr. ——— More, master of the Catch called the Sara & the mercht thereof that you may not hereafter plead ignorance, that in case you shall goe to trade in any of the sd precincts, without Commission of the sd Company or our selues & the payemt of ye usuall recognition as afforesd vppon your owne pill bee & blame not vs (if after soe faire a warning) for the mainting [i. e. maintaining] of our right and orders wee shall bee Constreined to take such Course in the attaching or supprising yor sd vessell or goods as wee shall thinke meet & answereable to our Commissio.

Mounsr Hudde: Your are hereby to take notice that whereas I vnderstand Mr. Evans intends to come to the Scuth riuer to receiue somme debts due to him there I doe hereby require you to pmit him soe to doe without disturbance to himself or vessell, but that he may follow his occasions there peacablie, allwayes provided that in-case the s^{d} Mr. Evans shall trade or handle either with Christians or natiues there he hath promised to paye the recognition heere & to be accomptable in our ffort heere for what hee shall doe, therefore you are likewise ordered to pmit him if case shall soe bee, to lett him handle, trade or Commerce either with Christians or natiues peaceablie & quietlie without molestatio or disturbance from any of our officers there.

DIR. STUYVESANT TO THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[*April 1651*]

HONOURED S^{rs}.

The great desires that I had, for the maintaining of all loueing & neighbourlie Correspondencie with the seuerell respectiue English Jurisdictions was the greatest motive that drew mee to meete the worthy Comissioners the last yeare att Hartford, that wee might not only indeauour to reconcile past differences, if there were any, but likewise a settlement of a more ffriendlie & neerer vnion betwixt vs & amongst other matters some passages Concerning the South river (by you called Delaware bay) Came in question, betwixt those of the Collony of Newhauen & vs: wee claiming a right thereunto & those of Newhauen a old right to certaine pcells of land, but for myne owne pte not haueing warrant to put that before any other matter of right in these ptes of America dulie appertaining to ye H: M: the Estates Gener^{ll} of the vnited Belgicke Provinces & by them graunted to the Right hon: the Lords Bewinthebbers of the West-Indie Company to the arbitration or adiudgem^{t} of men, as matters were left vs, they were fownd and for myne owne pte did & doe heartilie desire that some speedy Course might be pitched vppon by the superiours of both nations in Europe for the absolute determining of that & other differences of limmitts betwixt vs heere in these ptes, that for the tyme to come there might not be any cause of warring betwixt vs or our posterities and in attendance there unto haue earnestlie indeauoured by letters to my principalls that they would further the same & am crediblie informed that our Embassadour hath instructions from the H: M:. to treate & agree with the state of Engl: aboute it, I then likewise declaring myselfe that I should be Constreined, in case any should attempt the sitting downe of any people there (vppon any pretence of right & as not dependent vppon the state of Holland) both by . . . . . and otherwise to hinder them what I could, haueing order and instructions from my superiours soe to doe and did reallie beleue that those of Newhauen would haue rested satisfied with the equitie & weight of my propostion and declaration & not haue attempted any thing that waye vntill further order oute of Europe, but Contrarye to my hopes & expectations some weekes past those of the Collonye of Newhauen sent a vessell this waye to passe by our ffort with some 50 men or thereaboutes vnder the guidance or conduct of Robert Crane & Leif^{t} Seely and others with orders & instructions from them to settle downe in some ptes of the Sowth riuer and by vertue of an onsworne Commissio from the vnited Collonies to Capt. Nathaniell Turner, haveing order likewise in theyre passing by to deliuer mee some lett^{rs} from Gouern^{r} Eaton, wherein I had the first certaine true intelligence of theyre designe. I confess hearing of it before (only) by common reporte. I could doe no lesse in relation to my duty to whom I serue, but hinder theyre further progresse and not pmit them to passe by, least I might iustlie incurre the displeasure of my principalls with the imputatio of vnfaithfulnes & Connivence, therefore I hope the honourded the Gouern^{r} & magistrates of the honoured Collonie of the Massachusetts will not in any measure take offence or blame me for what I haue done, I haueing done it in obedience to Command to mee directed (from my principalls) not to pmit any further intrusion or anticipation vppon theyre rights & likewise haueing beforehand soe fairelie & ingenuouslie declared my resolution in that poynt: the tyme of theyre detention heere, I am sure they cannot saye, but theyre entertainemt was neighbourlie & ciuillie & soe much I haue thought good to acquaint you with, least any should wrongfullie traduce mee with vntrue assertions & whereas I vnderstand there are some there that intend to haue recourse vnto you either to giue you informatio of these passages or to require yo^{r} ayde & asistance for the Carrieing on of theyre designe, I hope your integrities & wisdoms will serve (?) rather aduise them patientlie to wayte the resolutions & orders of both States oute of Europe than to imbroyle themselues & neighbours to the dangerous euents of sad Consequences, that may follow in case they shall still goe on with theyre intended designe & not afforde them any Countenance therein, being formerlie crediblie informed, when I was att Hartford that yourselues & the rest of the Generall Courtes of New Engl: had fully resolued that in case, they of New-Hauen should attempt the setling downe of the s'd place & that thereby any warres or troubles should arise, you would leaue them to themselues, as not haueing your approbatio therein, the which I hope you will please still to continue that wee goe on in all neighbourlie & friendlie offices of loue one towards another in these ptes of America.

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EXTRACT FROM PROPOSITIONS MADE BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL IN VIEW OF A THREATENED ATTACK OF THE ENGLISH.

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Hence nothing seems to be left, but to consider, how for the sake of our and the nation's honor, we ourselves may defend us against surprises and massacres. To do this, unquestionably the following is required:

1. Repairing the works and fortifications.
2. Enlisting troops at a monthly salary, that in time of need they may be ordered about and assist the trainbands.
3. Money and means to carry out the foregoing.
4. Arms for the soldiers. Where to obtain the one and the other and how to carry it out, your Honors will please consider with us.

1. It must be further considered in connection with this point, whether in order to garrison and well defend a place, which having been lost, the country and all will be lost, and which if held by succours, the whole country is saved, we should under the circumstances not abandon the other places and especially Fort Casimir and draw hither the freemen on the Southriver and the small garrison there.

2. Concerning the ship "Coninck Salomon," which has received nearly all her cargo and is ready to sail, shall we let her depart or keep her here? Either plan has its difficulties and inconveniences. As to Fort Casimir our own opinion coincides with the general sentiment, that it is best, to order up the small garrison from there for the better defense of this place and to recommend the guarding of the Fort to the free men there; but there occurs here the difficulty, whether the freemen, being few in numbers, will be willing or able to do it and shall not be in danger or at least fear to be massacred by the savages, which they already apprehend and therefore have, together with the servants of the Company, requested us for more troops and assistance, or else they would leave the river altogether. To withdraw all the troops, is equivalent to giving up absolutely the possession and to surrender that fine river to others. Then, if either by the conclusion of peace or by other means (which God knows best, whose hand is not closed for our help) no hostile invasion takes place, how shall we justify our abandoning it?

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ANSWER OF THE COUNCIL TO THE FOREGOING PROPOSITIONS.

A° 1654 on the 2d of June IN NEW-AMSTERDAM.

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As to the next proposition, whether Fort Casimir should be given up or not, also whether the ship "Coninck Salomon" should be allowed to depart or be retained here for some time yet, it is resolved, in consideration of the reasons given in detail in the aforesaid propositions, not to abandon Fort Casimir nor to call any of the troops from there.

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THE COUNCIL TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

12th September.

HONORABLE, VALIANT, PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: This express is dispatched to your Honor, to acquaint your Honor and the gentlemen of your Council with our sorrows, viz: that in the morninghour of the 15th inst. many armed savages came, consisting of Maquasas, Mahicanders, savages from the Upper and Lower North-River from Paham's Land, northern savages and others. With intolerable impudence they forcibly entered the farmers' houses and offered great insult to Mr. Allerton, whereupon as much order as possible was formed, to secure the fort and a parley held with the chiefs of the council, who gave many and great good words. They went to their people on the shore, who towards evening, about 9 o. c., wounded Hendryck van Dyck, standing in his gardengate, with an arrow in the side, but not mortally and came very near cleaving Paulus Leendertz' head with an [ax], as he stood by his wife. It was then thought advisable to go to the Indian chiefs on the shore and ask, why they had not retired to Nut's Island as promised. Arrived upon the shore, the savages rushed on our people and killed Jan de Visser, whereupon the Netherlanders returned the fire, driving the enemy into their canoes, of which there were 64 in number. The rest run away along the island and as soon as they were off land, they shot from their canoes killing Cornelis van Dov (?) and wounding others and presently we saw the house on Harboken in flames. This done, whole Pavonia was immediately on fire and [now] everything there is burned and everybody killed except the family of Michiel Hansen. On the Island they do nothing but burn and fire. Nine hundred savages are in camp at the end of this island or thereabouts, having joined the others. As we are informed by Mr. Willet, we are to be attacked by them in a short time. God may give us prudence and courage. Mr. Willet reports, that the supreme chief of the Minquasas has been here conferring upon some topics with all the Indian chiefs and he believes, that the Swedes have bribed these savages and that through Swedish influences these troubles have fallen upon us in your Honor's absence. God has delivered us last night from a general massacre, by the hastiness of the savages, who relied upon their superior numbers. We hope to defend us well. We might extend this farther, but shall leave it this time.

We wish your Honor good success and have your Honor's order [to send] a yacht to an appointed place. We have, however, received no tidings either by letter or by savage, which, while we are here in difficulty ourselves, makes us fear, that your Honor might have met there with more resistance, than we expected.

Sir: you will please take this letter into consideration and reflect, whether your Honor and the force [under your command] might not be more needed here than to subdue those places: it seems to us better, to protect one's own house, than to gain one at a distance and loose the old property. We request a speedy answer, that we may know, how to act.

Madame, your Honor's wife, with her whole family and all those, in whom your Honor and she are concerned, are well. As the citizens are unwilling to guard other people's houses far from the Manhattans, we have, with her advice, hired 10 Frenchmen, to protect your Honor's bouwery on the Manhattans, subject to your Honor's pleasure. We'll keep as good watch as possible, and expect your Honor's speedy return, for to lie in the fort night and day with the citizens, has its difficulties, as they cannot be commanded like soldiers. As we have no more [to say], we'll commit your Honor and all those with him to God's protection and request your Honor to give our compliments to the Rev. Mr. Megapolensis and to warn him, to dread (such) a murderous design by . . . . . , which was to be carried out there, unless the Attorney-General advised him of it before his departure and requested him, to bring it to your Honor's notice, opportunity offering; but he did not think it would be done here. We had much (more) to say, but not to grieve your Honor any more, we will be silent, till another occasion, about the great murder of 100 men in 9 hours; all the country-people are flying, except those from Amersfoort,* Midwout,† Breukelen and the English villages. There is a great deal of lamenting here, which we give your Honor to consider. We ask God, to take your Honor and all, whom you have with you, into His protection and bring you back speedily and in good health, for the consolation of the poor inhabitants. We would have saluted the other gentlemen, Messrs. Sille and Coninck with a few lines, but time does not allow it. Closing with our compliments, we shall commend your Honor and Messrs. Sille and Coninck to God's protection and remain

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*Flatlands, L. I.

†Flatbush, L. I.

Your Honor's Servants.

God be praised and thanked. We have heard [with joyfulness] of your Honor's good success and [the taking] of Fort Casimir by an amicable arrangement without [loss] or bloodshed: . . . . and useful, by the discouragement of the rest of the Swedes, to bring them the easier to a state of submission. We hope, that, before the arrival of this, your Honor may, by God's help, have brought it about, that all the Swedish troops on the South-River have yielded and surrendered Fort Christina.

In the meantime, we see by your Honor's letter, that you intend to proceed slowly, partly to spare our troops, partly to receive our advice in regard to the point mentioned in your Honor's letter. This shall therefore serve as an answer and our advice upon the [mooted] point is as follows:

If God Almighty should give into your Honor's hands Fort Christina, to reduce [this fort], to strengthen and [garrison] Casimir and [to order] away from the South-River all the Swedes, especially all those, who are [people of distinction] or from whom we might [expect trouble] in the future, if they were allowed to remain, for no confidence can be placed in a conquered and vanquished people, when an emergency arises, as we have seen in [Brasil] and . . . . [illegible] . . . .

Our advice would be, in case Fort Christina was given into your Honor's hands without bloodshed, to destroy the same as . . . . . and let the Swedes remove from there.

But, since God has wonderfully delivered us here from a general massacre by the savages and, on account of our manifold sins, has permitted the Indians to destroy many bouweries and kill the people it would, in our opinion, be advisable for the preservation of the most important object and the consolation of the inhabitants, that your Honor would make speedily a provisional treaty with the Governor of the Swedes in regard to the fort and the land of Christina, on conditions as favorable for this State, as you may and as honor permits, and then come here by first opportunity with the ships and troops, to preserve what is left: all the other bouweries and places in the open country will be deserted, the corn and fodder for the cattle burned, the animals grown wild and it stands to fear, that other inconveniences may arise, so that we are afraid, that there will be great trouble and suffering in the community and in case no provisions should come for the militia (about which we have already conferred with Messrs. Boudser and W . . . ,) they will receive very little.

In respect to the desired advice, we cannot say [much] more for the present, but think, our sentiments will be sufficient to explain, what will serve the Commonwealth best.

Sir, we might write more, but are prevented by the continuous business, alarms and daily as well as nightly [interruptions] from all the officers and burghers; so we shall stop and request your Honor earnestly to come speedily hitherward with the troops under your command (leaving a garrison at Casimir, but not more than necessary,) for we and the citizens must all stand [guard] and are harassed day and night with expeditions, watches, rounds and helping to save cattle and corn. All this we trust your Honor has seriously taken into consideration

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DIRECTOR STUYVESANT TO THE COUNCIL.

AT FORT CASIMIR *12th Septbr. 1655*

HONORABLE, PRUDENT AND VERY WISE GENTLEMEN: Last Sunday, a week ago to-day, after the sermon we took our departure; next, day about 3 o. c. p. m. we arrived off the bay of the South-river; a calm and an unfavorable tide delayed our running up to it, then the following day we came to anchor before the place—the Swedish Fort Elsburgh; there we mustered and divided our little force into five sections: on Friday in the morning we weighed anchor, wind and tide being favorable, passed about 8 or 9 o. c. Fort Casimir without show of hostility on either side and cast anchor in about a paterero's shot distance from the above mentioned fort. We landed our troops instantly and sent Capt. Lieut. Smith with a drummer to the fort to demand restitution of our property. The commander requested delay, until he might have communicated with Governor Rysingh; his request was denied and in the meantime the passage to Christina occupied by 50 men detailed from our sections; the commanding officer Schuts was then, by a second message, requested and admonished under cover of our artillery, not to wait the attack of our troops, to prevent bloodshed and more calamities. In answer the commander desires to speak with us in person, which granted, he meets us in the valley about halfway between the fortresse and our incipient battery. He asked forthwith, that he might send an open letter, to be shown to us, to the Governor; this demand was seriously denied and he retired in high dudgeon. Then the troops were marched up to the valley in full sight of the fort; meanwhile our works were raised about a man's height above the bushes and the fort summoned for the third and last time; they requested very humbly a delay until early next morning this was granted, because this evening and the following night we could not finish our battery, so as to advance under its cover. Next morning the commanding officer came out and capitulated with us under the conditions, sent herewith, about midday our troops marched in and to-day we heard our first sermon and offered our imperfect thanks: God's hand and blessing have visibly been with us as well in the weather and good result as in making our adversaries lose courage; therefore I request and command, that the Allgood God shall be thanked and praised not only on the regular days of service, but on a special day, to be fixed by your Honors and that further a pray be offered, that His Majesty will please to dwell further among us with his aid and blessing.

Yesterday, about noon, while the fort was being surrendered, the Factor Elswyck came from Fort Christina and asked in a friendly way and in the name of the Director the cause of our coming and the orders of our superiors: to obtain and maintain our possessions, was our answer and he requested us to be satisfied with what we had accomplished, without advancing further upon the other Swedish fort, using at first persuasive and friendly words, afterwards mingled with menaces, "hodie mihi, cras tibi" which were answered according to the state of the affairs: meanwhile our little force will march on to-morrow or day after: it is my intention to proceed slowly with our trenches, partly to spare our troops, partly to have also your Honors' advice and opinions about the first and the last orders in the letter from the Mayors concerning that point, which will then be expected in the mail by the bearer of this: also, for your better information a copy of their special letter to me is sent herewith, which you will please compare with their last general letter on this point and communicate us your advice thereon; meanwhile I with Messrs Sille and Coninck shall do the best according to our best knowledge, wherewith closing I shall committ your Honor's to God's protection and shelter and remain

Valiant, Prudent and Very Wise Gentlemen
Your affectionate friend
PETRUS STUYVESANT.

About 30 Swedes have submitted to us and requested permission to go to the Manhattans, whom your honor have to expect by first opportunity and to treat with all courtesy. I hope, that more will follow.

HONORABLE, PRUDENT, VERY WISE GENTLEMEN AND DEAR, PARTICULAR FRIENDS: These few lines are, as the former, to serve (as cover) to the enclosed capitulation, entered into with the Governor of Fort Christina, which, if it pleases God, will be signed and take effect to-morrow. In regard to details, I refer you to the bearer, Sander Leneertsen, who will be expedited as quickly as possible in order to encourage somewhat your Honors, my sorrowing wife, children and sisters and my sad and grieving subjects and to inform you of my intended speedy return in person with most of the troops, in the meantime asking God, that he may temper wind and weather in such a way, that we, as your Honors request, may speedily return to your Honors and them; which we request and firmly trust, that your Honours, my family and beloved community will ask of God with due humility; after which we have no doubt, but the Lord God will send me and them over in haste, even though the Allgood God may have overshadowed our expedition, blessed by him in other respects, with sad troubles and afflictions, that he might teach us to moderate our triumphing and turn our joy into mourning; it was changed, as is easily imagined, when we learned yesterday afternoon by your Honors' sad letter of the grievous and sorrowful condition of my oppressed subjects. Honorable gentlemen! if we had the wings of an eagle, we should have disdained our victories and flown away from our obvious gains, to help and console our oppressed friends and subjects by our humble word and deed. As this is impossible, wind and weather not being favorable to make speed, we must have patience. In the meanwhile I send off this present yacht with instructions and orders, to do their best in rowing, sailing and drifting and exert their diligence, in order to assure your Honors and my subjects of my affection and speed: I further request and command the faithful citizens to obey with courage and unanimity the orders of your Honors and those, who have been made your Honors' colleagues during my absence, which, I hope, will be a short one, and to comply with them, as if I, myself, were present. I hope and trust firmly, that God, who can create light out of darkness, will turn all to the best and that a joyful time will follow after this sad and bloody tragedy. I mean to say, God will give, that for this infamous murderous act He shall take a righteous revenge of the wild barbarians and afford us courage and opportunity to clear the land of them some time, either by force and the means entrusted to us by Him our high and superiors or through other distant natives, who have had no share in this massacre: which is enough said for the wise.

Meanwhile I hope and trust, that with the arrival there of the ship "de Liefde" (the Love) by which some Swedish soldiers will have come and by the presence of the ship, not only the City of Amsterdam may be secured somewhat under God's blessing, the burghers encouraged, the murderers checked, but also that your Honors may have got some courage and an opportunity, to assist the remaining outside-bouweries, provided it has not been done before. My advice is, that the ships present there be distributed on the North and East rivers for the better security of the City of New-Amsterdam, and although, in my last letter, I had ordered the speedy dispatching of skipper Annie Douwes, I find the same now unexpedient in regard to my return. Your Honors will diligently inquire, whether the Maquas have had a hand in this murderous act, and if not, as I hope, lay before them impressively the conditions of the peace, made formerly by their assistance and for which they became guarantees, besides the murders, which from time to time we have had to suffer in our nation, contrary to the treaty and among others the last cruel and murderous acts, furthermore what they think of them and whether it might not be possible, that we could get provoked by them and other arguments thereto necessary. No more for the present, as that after our cordial greetings I commend you to God's protection and shelter, besides my salutations to my wife, children, sisters and their families and compliments to your Honors and the Magistrates of New-Amsterdam and the citizens thereof, to whom your Honors shall read as much of this letter, as concerns them. In great haste in our field-quarters before Fort Christina about 8 o. c. on the evening of the 24th September 1655.

Your Honors' affectionate friend
PETRUS STUYVESANT.

This in haste without copy and must therefore be kept. Some freemen are going over with Sander to help rowing the yacht; we have given them orders, implicitly to obey the commands, which your Honors may consider necessary.

SECRET ARTICLES AGREED UPON BETWEEN DIR. STUYVESANT AND GOVERNOR RISINGH.

It is further agreed, that the skipper, with whom the Noble Gentleman, Governor Johan Risingh and Factor Elswyck will sail, shall be specially charged and ordered, to land the said Messrs. Risingh and Elswyck in person either in England or France and that the General shall advance to Mr. Johan Risingh either in cash or in bills of exchange the sum of 300 £ Flanders*, which said Governor Johan Risingh undertakes to pay pack to the General or his order in cash or bills of exchange at Amsterdam six months after receipt of the sum abovementioned, mortgaging meanwhile for the aforesaid moneys an equivalent of the Crown's or the South Company's effects, to be left in the hands of the General against receipt, of which two copies, standing for one, are to be made and signed by both parties. On the $\frac{25}{15}$ September 1655 on the place of parol between Fort Christina and the headquarters of General Petrus Stuyvesant.

JOHAN RISINGH, *m. p.*

P. STUYVESANT.

CALL UPON THE SWEDES TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE DUTCH.

All and every one who are inclined, [to take] of their own free will the oath of allegiance in the hands of Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant Director-General of New-Netherland and to live up to it, may remain as freemen at this Southriver of New-Netherland and gain their livehood as good and free inhabitants, on the other side those, who may have some scruples or conscientious fears regarding the oath of allegiance may leave this province of New-Netherland, after disposing of their private property to their best advantage and shall have free passage for their removal.

Follows the oath.

I, the undersigned, promise and swear in the presence of God, the All-knowing and Almighty that I will be loyal and faithful to the Noble High Mightinesses, the States-General of the United Netherlands and the Lords-Proprietors of the Incorporated West India Company, and their, the Masters' and Patroons' of this Province of New-Netherland, Director-General and Council, now appointed or to be appointed in future and not do any act of hostility, sedition or intelligence in word or deed nor help to do it, but behave myself as an obedient and faithful subject, as long as I shall remain to live on the South river.

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*$720 00 gold.

So help me God Almighty.

JAN ECKHOFF.
CONSTATINUS GRONENBERGH.
HARMAN H JANTZ.
This is the W mark of JAN SCHOFFEL.
This is that of KLAES TOMASSEN.
LIMEN STIDDEN.
This is that of LUCAS PETERSEN.
THOOMAS + BRUYN.
WILLIAM MORRIS.
GOSTAFFSEN ANIES.
This is the mark of BAERNT JANSEN.
This ○ of OLOFF FRANIEN.
This of ANDRIES JANSEN.
This the mark of JAN JUSTEN.
This △ of MATHYS ESSELSE.
This ✳ of MOENS ANDRIESEN.
This is that of MARTIN MARTENSE.
This of LAMBERT MICHELSEN.
This of SAMUEL PETERSEN.

STUYVESANT'S ANSWER AND COUNTER-PROTEST TO COMPLAINTS MADE BY GOVERNOR RISINGH.

Petrus Stuyvesant, on behalf of their noble High Mightinesses, the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands, with the Lords-Directors of the Priv. West-India Company Director-General of New Netherland, Curaçao etc. informs you, Johan Risingh, who, as your Honor styles himself, late Director in New-Sweden for his highly reverenced Majesty in Sweden and the South Company :

1. What your Honor says about the inventory. Besides the houses in Fort Christina, (there was) some property or materials, which had not been placed into our hands, but have been left in Fort Christina ; therefore we hereby inform your Honor and protest against being held to the restitution of any more effects or materials, than we have really received and signed for ; for besides that, we have (out of regard for the old alliance and union between the said High Crown of Sweden and their said High Might :) offered to your Honor Fort Christina, without having damaged the same in any manner or forced it with artillery ; to this end we had also delivered to your Honor, before your Honor left the same, the keys, nevertheless your Honor most improperly left and abandoned the same unattended and ungarrisoned ; hence all damages, suffered by the parties in interest, must be charged to you ; we however shall act and have the same taken under our protection and care by our commissioners and garrisons as much as possible, to such an extent and for so long a time, until the said High Crown of Sweden and the said High Mightinesses shall have settled the same and given us together other orders.

In the second place we charge your Honor, that when your Honor landed in an intemperate manner last Sunday, you insulted us in our official position by many threats of going to prosecute us for everything and accusing us of breach of the stipulated capitulation, because we did not lodge and entertain your Honor and suite to your Honor's satisfaction, yet your Honor will not be able to prove by the capitulation, that we owe either to your Honor and his suite any entertainment in such manner, but only a passport and free transportation to some part of Europe, for which purpose your Honor and the people with you were lodged upon the most excellent ship "de Waegh" and decent board was provided with the Captain, until the merchant vessels, lying ready, should receive your Honor and his baggage ; your Honor and the people with you came ashore of your own free will and we do not see, that we are bound to any further entertainment by the conditions of the capitulation, except through courtesy and regard for your Honor's rank ; I have therefore repeatedly offered to your Honor in presence of respectable and reputable persons the accommodations and table of my residence and humble circumstances; your Honor not appearing satisfied with this, I have quartered your Honor elsewhere, persuaded by others, in one of the most principal private houses of this City, where your Honor, in a passionate manner, threatening, you would come to ravage and plunder this place, and with other unbecoming words and actions, harrassed the honest people of the house so, that for the sake of rest they left their own lodgings during the time; we might have given lawful reasons and causes by the production of the evidence of honest and trustworthy people, to induce your Honor to a proper form of defense and law for these, your Honor's, usual threats, uttered before as well as now, against us, against this province and especially this city in an intemperate manner; we abstain from it only out of respect for the said High Crown and your Honor's relation to the same and this (letter) only points out, that the rumors of your Honor's threats have reached the ears of the skippers and fellow passengers (with whom your Honor and people are to depart pursuant to the capitulation) and have made them circumspect and uneasy to embark your Honor and the suite and troops with you in so great numbers and take them along without due security for their ship and lading, indeed for fear of being troubled they are unwilling to land your Honor, agreeable to the secret and separate capitulation, made without the knowledge of your troops, in England or France, unless they meet accidentally an English or French ship in the channel or near the Capes. We have deemed it necessary to give your Honor timely information hereof by our Secretary and the below-named witnesses, in order that your Honor may not blame us, but only your unmeasured threats, if our order regarding the separate capitulation is not executed.

Done at Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland on the day as above [26th Octbr.]

P. STUYVESANT.

On the 28th of the said month of October 1655 I, Cornelis van Ruyven, Secretary of New-Netherland, have presented and read word for word the foregoing document to the aforesaid Mr. Johan Risingh, who resides at the house of the lieutenant of the citizens, Daniel Litschoe, in this city and have protested against him, as it is related in detail in the same document. I have also given his Honor a copy thereof and he answered, It is well, I shall reply to it. Thus done, presented and protested in Amsterdam in New-Netherland in the presence of Jan de Decker, Commissary of Fort Orange and of the Notary Dirck van Schelluyne as witnesses.

Signed on the day as above in truth thereof. (It was signed) Cornelis van Ruyven, Secretary. J. de Decker, D. v. Schelluyne.

GOVERNOR RISINGH'S ANSWER.

Royal Majesty's in Sweden most faithful servant and appointed Director of New-Sweden Johan Risingh answers you, Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curasau, etc.

I cannot but answer briefly to your Honors open letter, handed to me by three persons at my quarters yesterday. What has been stipulated in the capitulation, made between your Honor and myself in regard to the movable property, is evident from the first paragraph of it. According to its tenor it is not more than just, that your Honor should be held responsible for all, that was found in and outside of Fort Christina. The Chief of Artillery Johan Danielson has turned over some materials, implements of war etc. to those, whom your Honor commissioned thereto, and handed them the keys. If your Honor's Commissioners had not been satisfied with it, they should have not taken the keys nor have carried away, in the absence of my people, some of the things. At Tornaborg some of your Honor's people took away in an unbecoming manner the cordage and sails for a new ship, without asking for the keys of the magazine, going there by themselves and alone, breaking a board from the church and carrying away said cordage and sails. The old alliance and union between His Royal Majesty in Sweden and Their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Netherlands, to which your Honor refers, has really been little respected by your Honor's invasion, siege and final taking of the lands and forts of my most gracious Lord and King in this part of the world; I, for my part, can never believe, that their High Mightinesses, the States-General, have given your Honor orders to do so, for your Honor's troops have behaved here as if they were in the country of their bitterest enemy, as the plundering of Tornaborg, Uplandt, Finland, Princedorp and other places more clearly proves, not to speak of the deeds done about Fort Christina, where the females have partly been dragged out of their houses by force, whole buildings torn down, even hauled away, oxen, cows, pigs and other animals daily slaughtered in large numbers; even the horses were not spared but shot wantonly, the plantations devastated and everything thereabouts treated in such a way, that our victuals have been mostly spoiled, carried away, or lost somehow. I have informed your Honor under date $\frac{16}{26}$ Septbr, that I could not except your Honor's offer, to again inhabit Fort Christina; for the reasons of which I am only and solely responsible to His Royal Majesty in Sweden and the Hon. South Company. To the charge made by your Honor, that your troops had marched out of Fort Christina already before my departure and handed the keys to me and that I most unbecomingly left the same ungarrisoned and unprovided and therefore must answer for whatever damage may have resulted thereby, I have to answer directly, that not I, but your honor left the fort bare and unprovided, as you ordered everything found there, to be carried away by your people; even my own property and that of my people had mostly been carried already to the ship, before your Honor's men marched out towards evening of the 28th Septbr O. S. and left me and a few people, without means of defence, like sheep, to the wild barbarians. In truth, it cannot be proved, that any keys have been returned to me by your people, much less that I have received the same and I am astonished, that your Honor imputes such things to me; but it is well, that you are not judge in this case and it is therefore indifferent, if your Honor says, that, what damages arose from the place being ungarrisoned, should be laid on my shoulders; it is also ridiculous to hear, that another should be responsible, for what your Honor alone has caused: I submit the case to God and my Lord and King, who certainly will in time, according to his pleasure, inquire into the violence and iniquities done to His Majesty's lands and subjects.

In regard to the other point, I deem it necessary to answer much, holding that, of which I am accused therein, not better than blasphemies. Before this, I have had intercourse with persons of high and low rank and have known well, thank God! to treat every one with the respect due him, nor have I omitted it in this case: the manner, however, in which I have been used, I will leave to be mentioned at the proper time and place. The seperate treaty, which your Honor calls the secret capitulation and which you pretend to have made with me without knowledge of my people, has not been made without, but with their knowledge and signed by your Honor in their presence on the place of parol and to keep it your Honor is bound and obliged, (if you do not wish to be accused in the future, of breaking your word of honor); I have no knowledge of what has been said in regard to my having uttered violent threats; many things might be said behind the back of an honest man, without proof, if the evidence of opposing parties were admitted. I have requested in all justice, that according to the capitulation the troops, arrived here with me, should not be influenced any more, to remain here and that, comformable to our agreement, they ought to come with me in the *same* ship; I find, however, that not only has the larger part of them been pursuaded by great promises to remain here, but that also the few, who still desire to go with me, are distributed here and there into *several* vessels, in direct opposition to the capitulation and besides they cannot bring along the little property left to them. Therefore I herewith request your Honor once more that all my people may remove in the same ship with me, also, that everything stipulated by your Honor in the principal and special treaties may be kept faithfully and I assure your Honor hereby, that no offence shall be given by word or deed to any person on the ship or elsewhere on the journey, neither by me or any of my people.

Finally I protest to your Honor *optima forma* against all, that has been done to my most gracious Lord and King and to His Majesty's subjects by the invasion, beleaguering and taking of the whole South river of New-Sweden also in regard to the parcels, not mentioned in the inventory, as ships, vessels, cattle and other like things.

Done Amsterdam in New-Netherland, the $\frac{19}{29}$ October 1655.

JOHAN RISINGH, *m.p.*

THE DIRECTORS TO STUYVESANT.

25 Sept. 1655.

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We have heard nothing from the Agent of the Crown of Sweden here nor anything concerning that whole nation. We desire very much to learn what the force, lately sent over by us, may have accomplished; in which direction we recommend to your Honors to report us everything pertinently and circumstantially, so that we may be enabled to make a complete defense against anything that might be brought up before us, which is now apparently the sooner to be expected, because the same nation may have a so much higher opinion of itself, as their design against Poland seems to have been successful.

We cannot prevent it, that the English from Boston with their vessels provide the Swedes on the Southriver with victuals and other necessities, but it looks very strange, that people participate in it and consequently increase this trade, who are in our service and whom your Honors possibly trust too much; nevertheless, as the reports have by themselves come here from there, it must have been known there and therefore your Honors will do well to get some further information regarding it and to advise us of the results by the first opportunity.

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APPOINTMENT OF JEAN PAUL JACQUET AS VICE-DIRECTOR ON THE DELAWARE.

29th of November

Petrus Stuyvesant, on behalf of their Noble High Mightinesses, the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands and the Noble Lords-Directors of the General Priviledged West-India Company in the same, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonayro, Aruba and the dependencies thereof, together with the honorable Members of the High Council to All, who shall see, read or hear read these presents, greeting: Whereas we needed. for the direction and advancement of the affairs of the Honble Company and our own on the Southriver of New-Netherland, a proper and qualified person, to command there in our absence and manage everything, Therefore upon the good report and information given to us in regard to the person of Jean Paul Jacquet and trusting therefore to his piety, experience and fitness, we have engaged, commissioned and appointed the same, as we hereby engage, commission and appoint the aforesaid Jean Paul Jacquet to be our Vice-Director and Chief-Magistrate on the Southriver of New-Netherland as well as for the forts, territories and other places situate upon said river, to keep good order for the security of Fort Casimir and other places, already established or to be established and to give orders and have them observed in all matters concerning trade, policy, justice and military, also in regard to the soldiers, the ships' crews, free persons, high and subaltern officers of whatever position and rank they might be, who are there already or whom we may deem advisable to send there in future; to assist in his position of Vice-Director in the management and command of the places and to keep everything in good order for the service and welfare of the General Priviledged West-India Company, to administer law and justice to citizens as well as soldiers and to do further everything concerning his office and duties agreeable to the instruction now given and in future to be given, which a good and faithful Vice-Director is bound to do by the oath, which he is to take at our hands. This having been done, we order and command therefore hereby all and everybody, either servants of the Honble Company or freemen living on the said river or who may afterwards come there, of what nation or position they may be, nobody excepted and especially also the present provisional Commander there, that in our absence they receive, acknowledge and respect, obey, the aforesaid Johan Paul Jacquet as our Vice-Director and Chief Magistrate and give all help, favor and assistance, as much as each may, whereas we thus have considered it advisable for the service of the said Company and the advancement of this province. Thus done and given at our Council meeting held in Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland under date as above and confirmed with our seal impressed here in red wax.

Provisional instructions for Jean Paul Jacquet, Vice-Director on the Southriver of New-Netherland and the Commissaries joined to him.

1. The abovementioned Jean Paul Jacquet is to have, in our absence, supreme command and authority over all officers, soldiers and freemen on the aforesaid river and the forts thereof, the first place and vote in all councilmeetings, which meetings shall be called only by order and direction of the Vice-Director; in them he shall present all matters concerning the policy, justice, trade, privileges and royalties, the Company and its Noble Administration and conclude by a majority of votes and in case of a tie of votes he is to have a double vote.

2. The Council shall be formed, besides the Vice-Director, by Andries Hudde, Elmerhuysen Cleyn and the two Sergeants, if the affair is purely military or concerning the Company properly, but if the affair is purely a civil one between freemen and the Company's servants, then he shall take in place of the two sergeants two of the most suitable freemen, as the case may demand it.

3. In this Council Andries Hudde, as Secretary and Surveyor, shall do the writing and pertinently annotate, register and book all matters, propositions, resolutions, complaints, defaults, arrests with the reasons thereof, also all judgments, sentences and decisions and with the Vice-Director keep a good journal and daily record of what might happen there, what ships and yachts come there, what they bring, carry away and accomplish.

4. In the Fort, in which the Vice-Director happens to be, the keys of the Fort and the magazine shall be committed to him; he alone shall give the watch-word and have all general and special authority, command and power and the subordinate officers not more, than what is given them by the Vice-Director's order.

5. He shall strictly observe and have observed the placards and ordinances made and published heretofore against the sale of brandy or strong drinks to the savages, regarding the robbing of gardens or plantations, the running about in the country, drinking on the Sabbath and profanation of the same.

6. Nor shall he permit that the superior or subordinate officers of the Company nor the soldiers absent themselves from the Fort during the night without his special consent, nor that the free people especially the Swedes, who have their usual habitation outside, remain inside without his knowledge and permission and he shall by no means suffer or allow, that Fort Casimir be frequented or visited

too much either by them or by the savages; he must especially observe this upon the arrival of strangs ships, yachts and vessels.

7. He must not suffer by any means, that ships or vessels go above or below Fort Casimir to carry on a trade or negotiations with the savages or Christians, but the same must be compelled, to remain before or near Fort Casimer and trade there or on the shore just below the Fort, for their greater security and to prevent mishaps.

8. He shall keep in good order and discipline the servants of the Company, superintend their trainings and guard-duty and maintain Fort Casimir in a becoming state of defense, but if any of them should request permission to plant, he may discharge some of them, even though their stipulated term has not expired, but under the condition and subscribed written promise to help defend, if necessary, the Fort against all and every one, who may at a future time desire to attack the same: he shall also make all the freemen living around there now or who may come in future, give the same promise under oath, and in case of refusal to promise it, he shall send the same (party) hither by the first opportunity offering or make him leave.

9. In distributing land, he must above all take care, that villages *(bijeenwooninge)* be formed of at least 16 or 20 persons or families together and in order to prevent the immoderate desire for land he shall, in place of tithes, exact from each morgen of land provisionally 12 stivers[*] annually.

10. To provide for the great expenses and costs already incurred for Fort Casimir and still to be incurred, he shall, following the laudable custom of our Fatherland and of this place, demand and have paid the tavernkeepers' excise in conformity to that, which is paid here, to wit:

For a hogshead of french or rhenish wine	[†]fl 20.—.
an anker of the same wine	fl 4.—.
for an anker of brandy, spanish wine or distilled water	fl 7.—.
for a ton of imported beer	fl 6.—.
for a ton of New-Netherland beer	fl 4.—.
or a larger or smaller cask in proportion	.—.

He shall also demand this excise from those, who drink in company or at brinking-bouts, but from those, who lay it up for home-use, he shall demand no excise until further orders.

11. He shall not grant building or farm lots on the edge of the valley of Fort Casimir, to wit between the Kil and the aforesaid Fort nor behind the Fort, but he shall reserve the land for reinforcements and outworks of the Fort; likewise in order to favor more the concentrated settlements on the southside of the Fort, he shall upon occasion clear a good street behind the houses already

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[*] 24 cents gold.

[†] One florin =40 cents.

built and lay out the same in convenient order and lots of about 40 to 50 feet width and one 100 feet length, the street to be at least 4 to 5 rods wide.

12. He must look well after the Swedes, who still are there; if any of them might be found, who are not well affected towards the Hon^ble Company and our native country, he shall with all possible politeneness make them leave, and if feasible send them hither, to prevent any more dissatisfaction.

13. He shall try to have intercourse with the savages in all politeness, but in the meantime be on his guard against them and other foreign nations and not suffer that they or others come into the Fort armed or in great numbers, by no means let them stay there over night, which the inhabitants also ought to take to heart. That however the natives may not in the meantime remain under the blue sky and that not the least reason for complaints may be given to them, it might be useful, that the servants of the Company together with the free people made a house of bark outside of the Fort as lodgings for those Indians, who are not great Sachems.

14. It is further strongly recommened to the Vice-Director to take and have taken at his first arrival, a proper inventory of the ammunition, materials, provisions and other effects of the Company and inquire of the present Commandant Dirk Smith, how the same have been managed since our departure and what has become of them, and to send us by the first chance offering a copy thereof and proper evidence.

Thus done and given at Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland, on the day as above.

To-day, the 8th of December 1655 the following oath has been taken by Jean Paul Jacquet before the Honorable Director-General and Counsel:

I promise and swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will be obedient and faithful to their Noble High Mightinesses, the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands, to the Noble Lords-Directors of the Privileged West-India Company in the same and to their Director-General and Council of New-Netherland now appointed or in future to be appointed, that I will administer good law and justice, that I will maintain and advance as much as I can the Reformed religion, as the same is taught and preached here and in the Fatherland conform to God's word and the Synod of Dortrecht, that I will take care of the Fort and its safety to the best of my ability and further will, pursuant to the instructions already given to me or to be given in future, advance the service of the Company and the wellfare of the country, also do to the best of my abilities, what a good and faithful Vice-Director is bound to do. So help me God Almighty!

PETITION OF ARMGARD PAPEGAAY, DAUGHTER OF GOVERNOR PRINTS, FOR CERTAIN LANDS AT PRINTSDORP AND TINNAKUNCK GRANTED.

TINNAKUNCK, *3^d of August, 1656.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF NEW-NETHERLAND: It is doubtless well known to the Hon^ble General that our late Governor, my highly respected Lord and Father, had conveyed to him a piece of land for a bouwery, partly made by free men, who have returned to Sweden, partly cleared of the brush by his own orders and that, after he had cultivated the same for several years, it was granted to him by the King and also confirmed by Her present Royal Majesty. It has, however, not been cultivated for nearly 3 years and is overrun with young underwood, while the house standing on it has been still more ruined by the Indians; therefore I have been induced, to have the same repaired and the land cultivated by three Fins. Now, whereas against my expectation I have been forbidden by the Honorable Commandant to continue in it, therefore I am compelled, to inform hereof the Honorable General with the humble prayer, that he will please in his graciousness and good will, as well as for the great friendship, which he had for my Lord and Father, to let me enjoy the same, upon which I firmly trust. Thus I pray once more that my people at Printsdorp may remain unmolested and continue cultivating the soil and for greater security I may be granted by the Hon^ble General letters-patent for this place as for Tinnakunck. I hope, that this will be acknowledged by my Lord and Father as an act of great friendship and be gratefully requited as far as possible, wherewith I commend the Honorable General to the protection and grace of the Almighty.

The Honorable General's humble
ARMGARD PRINTS.

The preceding petition having been taken up and read, after asking everybody's opinion the following decree was made:

The petitioner receives permission, pursuant to the capitulation, to take possession and cultivate the lands of her Lord and Father at Printsdorp.

Done at Amsterdam in N. Netherland the 28th of August 1656.

P. STUYVESANT.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE DIRECTORS TO STUYVESANT.

19 Decbr. 1656.

* * * * * * * *

We have been in quite the same difficulty and alarm, as your Honors, regarding the maintenance and defense of the Southriver, recovered by us with so great expenses and therefore we were so much more ready and eager, to negotiate with their Noble Worships, the Lords-Burgomasters of this City for the establishment of colonies in New-Netherland; and now at last we have agreed and made a contract with them, under the conditions, which your Honors may learn from the enclosed written and printed copies and by which people are invited to move to New-Netherland. The conditions being so reasonable and favorable, in order to increase and augment the population, we can hardly doubt their success, as besides we have seen already some effect of it in the thronging of people, as also the zeal for it shown by the City or their Commissioners and Directors, specially appointed, commissioned and engaged to send off the aforesaid people in one ship to the Southriver before winter, where they intend to plant their Colony, as will be further explained hereafter. . . . .

We can as yet not approve your Honors' intention, to favor the Sinneques savages, who have brought and traded there about 4000 pieces of beaver, with the erection of a trading-post near the former Colony of the Lord of Nederhorst, because, as it seems, the trade with this nation will not be of great duration or consequence, the more so, as with the establishment and planting of the City's Colony on the Southriver occasion will be given to them, to come there with their peltries and carry on this trade at that place as being so much nearer and more convenient for them. . . . . We were displeased to hear of the information, which your Honors had received there, that some Frenchmen with a Jesuit from Canada had come into the country of the aforesaid Sinneques and had already begun to erect a strong house, as the same can only tend to the disadvantage of our City and its inhabitants. However we have not yet thought it advisable to come to a definite resolution in regard to this matter, as being premature and the affair perhaps of small consequence, before we were not better informed of it, for which reason your Honors are directed, to inquire closely into it and make us a pertinent report of the result. . . . .

Whereas their Noble Worships, the Lords-Burgomasters, as mentioned above, intend to plant their Colony on the Southriver near Fort Casimir, now called New-Amstel and whereas, for the garrisoning and defending of the colonists going there and other free trades people (altogether about heads) they send there also a company of soldiers under Captain Marten Kryger, whom upon your Honors' good report we had recommended thereto, therefore we have deemed it necessary, not only to inform your Honors of it, but also to order hereby, that you, as being specially authorized thereto, deliver and convey in due form to the Honorable Mr. Jacob Alrichs, who comes over as Director and Commissary-General of their Worships' Colony and whom your Honors will assist with advice and deed, the said Fort with the land around it, belonging to and acquired by us by purchase and conveyance, also all the ordnance and what might be left there in the said Fort on behalf of the Company: all this properly inventoried and receipted for by the said Director Alrichs, that in due time we may make use of it.

What regards Fort Christina and New-Gothenburg or what we call Altena and the Island of Kattenburgh, your Honors will have to occupy them provisionally with 8 or 10 soldiers each, as well for the safety of the Swedes, now our subjects, as to awe and make careful the natives and other nations and above all not to neglect giving us by the first opportunity your opinions, how and in which manner, matters might be best managed there. The remaining soldiers, taken out of Fort Casimir, shall be employed and placed by your Honors as it may be found necessary.

The confidence, which we have of the progress and increase in population of this new Colony and of which we hope to see some signal proofs next spring, as according to all appearances many of the exiled Waldenses, who will be notified of it, will desire to go there, has induced us to resolve to direct your Honors hereby, that you try immediately, before it is done by any other nation, to acquire by purchase the country beginning at the South and up to the corner of the Northriver, to settle there these people and to secure and strengthen by such neighbors both parties.

Many are of opinion, that upon the establishment of this Colony, some of our inhabitants there will be found quite willing to move into it, seeing the great advantages and the exemption from taxes during the first years; as this point is well worth considering, it must be prevented by all imaginable means and the said Colony taken as an example herein as much as possible. And further all causes for complaints must be removed, which are being given to the people, if their goods are taxed in excess of the contract made here with them, which we understand has been done, even in regard to such goods, as are sent into our own district on the Southriver. We demand peremptorily, that this shall not demand henceforth. Also, when the goods are bought, if not extorted from them (we do not know, whether this is done for account of the Company, as the books are withheld from us) and they can get neither an accounting nor a liquidation, much less payment and especially if, for a word wrung from the people by oppression, their hands are pressed into their purses and a seal upon their mouths. We leave it to all sensible statesmen to judge, what connection there can be between such proceedings and a lawful administration. . . . .

As we understand, that their Honors, the Commissioners and Director, appointed and commissioned for this Colony of the City in New-Netherland intend to come with their ship, called "Prints Maurits," to Fort New-Amsterdam, that they may with so much less trouble and expenses receive the goods and merchandises, shipped on account of the smallness of the said vessel in the ships "de Bever" and "Gelderse Bloom," therefore we considered it proper, to order your Honors hereby, that you not only assist herein the said Director of the said Colony, but also help him in everything with advice and deed, despatch him in a short time and not prevent or delay him, as the said ship and cargo are not subject to any inspection whatever; but arrived at its destination on the Southriver the goods shall be discharged in presence of the Commissary, appointed or to be appointed by your Honors for the service of the Company there and stored in the warehouse, pursuant to the tenor of articles 34 and 35 of the abovementioned printed conditions, agreeable to which the instructions of the said Commissary must be framed.

As we have heard, that there lives on the bouwery of the late Mr. Werckhoven a certain party, being well versed in engineering and surveying, who consequently might be of service to the said new Colony as well in laying out the lots chosen for the dwelling-houses of the colonists as in other ways, therefore your Honours will, upon request, persuade the said engineer thereto and let him go thither, to make a good beginning and location there . . . .

We have forgotten to mention, that, when the ship "Prins Maurits" shall have discharged her cargo at the Southriver and returned to the Manhattans, to get there a freight of tobbacco, your Honors must assist as much as possible, which we desire to impress upon your Honors most earnestly, as the same will lighten somewhat the incurred expenses and give great satisfaction to their Worships the Lords-Burgomasters, who will thereby the more be instigated to take to heart the progress of their Colony, which cannot but tend to the maintenance and preservation of the whole territory of New-Netherland.

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JACOB ALRICHS, VICE-DIRECTOR OF THE NEW COLONY ON THE DELAWARE, ANNOUNCES HIS ARRIVAL.

On LONG-ISLAND, *the 12th Mch. 1657.*

HONORABLE, WORSHIPFULL, WISE AND PRUDENT GENTLEMEN!

GENTLEMEN: Whereas the Honble Lords-Directors of the Privileged West India Company have granted permission and agreed, that the Honble and Very Worshipful Lords-Burgomasters of the City of Amsterdam may plant a colony on the South-River of New-Netherland, whereupon the said Lords-Burgomasters considered and presented certain conditions to all those, who intend to betake themselves thither as colonists, as may be seen from the copy sent herewith, several persons desired under these conditions to go there and embarked in consequence at the expense of the aforesaid City in different vessels, viz: in the ship "Prins Maurits" about 112 persons, besides 16 of the crew, officers and sailors, then 33 souls in the ship "de Beer," 11 on the "Bever," and 11 on the "Gelderse Blom," alltogether making 167 souls, who were to settle on the South-River and I, the undersigned, who was to have the direction of the colony in behalf of the aforesaid City, was to make my voyage to the Island of Manhattans in the ship "Prins Maurits, with letters, addresses and orders for your Honors". . . . . whereupon I embarked with 128 souls in number in the ship "Prins Maurits;" we had hoped and wished to reach the Manhattans, but unfortunately we stranded at a certain place, situate opposite Long Island, near a river, called by the savages, or the bearer of this, Sichtewach. The people have been saved and we hope to get most of the goods ashore, if it so pleases our Lord God, all this with great difficulties, troubles and labor, which is daily expended on it, to prevent further losses, in great cold and hard freezing. In the meantime I am here, with the aforesaid people, among whom are about 50 soldiers, under the Honble Captain Marten Kryger and Lieutenant D'Hinoyossa, and moreover the other freeman, in great anxiety and I desire from my heart to get means or opportunity for help and assistance, to further carry out the design and undertaking of the Noble Lords-Directors and the Honble and Very Worshipful Lords-Burgomasters. But, as the ship "Prins Maurits" has stranded here and is in a situation, as if it were upon its burial ground, I am obliged to ask for your Honor's good advice and help herein . . . . . except your Honor is sufficiently acquainted with this locality and could [advise] me in regard to it, what your Honor deems to be the best and most adviseable to do herein. Time, to detail this further, running short, I must conclude requesting, that the people arrived or about to arrive there by the "Bever," "Beer" and "Gelderse Blom," might, if you please, be accommodated in behalf and for account of the City of Amsterdam until further orders, according to opportunity, in the most suitable way and provided for as well as possible. In the meantime I expect your answer and a small vessel with a pilot and 3 or 4 other seamen, who know this place and are conversant with it, to see what could be gathered and saved yet. In closing I pray to God, to keep your Honors' in permanent health and prosperity and remain with cordial greetings and dutiful compliments

Your Honors' affectionate
friend and servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Honorable, Worshipful, Wise and Prudent Gentlemen, the Hon^ble^ Director-General and Council in New-Netherland at the Manhattans, by two savages.

FROM JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

At the river Sichtawagh on LONG-ISLAND, *20th March 1657.*

HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT GENTLEMEN.

GENTLEMEN: Since the Hon^ble^ General Stuyvesant has left here again for the Manhattans, the wind has by no means been favorable, for the yacht "de Eendracht" to take the sea or to sail: the lading or the room in the ship, to send anything thither, has mostly been anticipated by one or the other, and the skipper Dirck Claesen declares, that he has not more room, than for about 20 ankers, which have been shipped in her, being part of the goods, belong to the City of Amsterdam and sent here according to the enclosed invoice. I request, that your Honors will please and have the unloading of the yacht strictly watched and noted down or registered, what goods, merchandises as well as victuals were brought over by her from here, (the same in future) because a great deal of the one and the other is missing. Therefore, what is done in this matter there, is an act of friendship for me and of great service to the City of Amsterdam. Just now Captain Jacob N. came in from whom I learn that the ships the "Bever," "Gelderse Blom," and "Beer" have arrived there. About 50 to 55 souls arrived in these ships to settle on the South-River in the Colony of Amsterdam. Your Honors will please, to assign them quarters and to provide them for a short time, as necessity requires it, with some victuals, until the provisions and goods can be sent from here, and further to have them shipped in a suitable good ship or other conveyance to bring them thence to the South-River. Hereof I expect advice, also what opportunities or most proper means might serve thereto and offer themselves now, in order to govern myself by them. Capt. Jacob [sails] to-morrow or not later than the day after, if the weather remains dry and favorable [and will take] some barrels of flour, peas, groats, oil as well as . . . . and other things, according to convenience . . . .

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

On the broken land near LONG ISLAND *the 22d of Mch. 1657.*

GENTLEMEN: Day before yesterday, the 20th, I have written at length by Ensign Smit, who left here in the Company's yacht "de Eendracht," to which I refer. I have since given a full cargo to the vessel of Capt. Jan Jacobs, by which this and the enclosed invoice are going; they show what goods he has to deliver there, city property as well as private. These can be received and stored there with the others in the Warehouse. I expect this vessel with some other to return as speedily as possible. Closing I remain with dutiful compliments, salutations and commendations to the Lord.

Your Honors' affectionate
friend and servant
J. ALRICHS.

The skipper of the "Prins Maurits" importunes me, to go to your place and to hire or buy a vessel which it is better to prevent and not allow by any means, in order not to injure the city, nor is to be supported.

Indorsed:

To the Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Gentlemen, the Honble Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant and Council of New-Netherland at the Manhattans. per Yacht "Adventure."

DEED TO THE BURGOMASTERS OF AMSTERDAM FOR FORT CASIMIR AND THE LAND THEREUNTO.

Petrus Stuyvesant, on behalf of Their Noble High Mightinesses, the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands and the Noble Lords-Directors of the Priviledged West-India Company Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonayro, Aruba and the dependencies thereof, together with the Honorable Council declare and testifiy hereby, that we have to-day, date underwriten (pursuant to the order and directions of the said Honorable Lords-Directors, dated the 19th of December 1656) transferred, ceded and conveyed, as we hereby cede, transfer and convey to the Honble Mr. Jacob Alrichs, on behalf of the Noble, Very Worshipful Lords Burgomasters and Governors of the City of Amsterdam Director and Commissary-General of their Colony on the Southriver of New-Netherland, Fort Casimir, now called New-Amstel, together with all the territory belonging thereto, agreeable to the first bill of sale and title-deed of the natives, dated 19th July 1651, beginning on the West-side of Minquas or Christina Kil, called in the Indian language Suppeckongh, to the mouth of the bay or river called Boomptjes Hoeck, in the Indian language Canaresse, and so far to landward as the boundaries of Minquas' country, with all streams, kils, creek, harbors, bays and outlines belonging thereto, of which territory with all its belongings and dependencies we hereby, in the name and on behalf of the Noble Lords-Directors and Patroons of this province, make cession and conveyance to the said Honble Mr. Jacob Alrichs in behalf of the Noble, Very Worshipful Lords-Burgomasters and Governors of the City of Amsterdam, relinquishing all actual and real possession, ownership, claim and privileges and all this with and under such conditions, as have been fixed upon by the said Lords-Directors and the Noble, Very Worshipful Lords-Burgomasters and Governors of the City of Amsterdam, substituting and constituting therefore the said Mr. Jacob Alrichs in the aforesaid quality on behalf as stated above as owner in our place, without keeping in our aforesaid quality any claim or pretense and therefore promising to hold this conveyance as firmly binding and inviolable. In witness whereof this has been signed by us and confirmed with our usual signature.

Done at Fort Amsterdam in N. Netherland, the 12th of April 1657.

P. STUYVESANT,
NICASIUS DE SILLE,
PIETER TONNEMAN.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

FORT NEW-AMSTEL. 8th *of May, 1657.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: I thank you cordially herewith for the good treatment and friendship, which I have enjoyed and participated in throughout in your Honor's house and elsewhere and hope to have some opportunity, when I may in some way return it, which is my heart's desire. Besides I have received since my arrival here, your Honor's letter of the 20th of April, where by I learn of the complaints and lamentations of Sieur Allerton Schaggen, against and to the charge of Jaquet as appears from two different requests. I have heard and examined the matter and thus found, that there was more passion than reason (at the bottom); but I have made the parties so far agree, that the question with the other one (Allerton) is closed. Schaggen keeps the land, Jaquet shall gather the crop, the same with the garden produce, Schaggen is to pay for the fencing, etc. As to the property of the Company, it has been turned over and inventoried by Jaquet and everything of any value has been received and marked, some necessary articles have been sent to Christina, others are shipped on board the ship "de Bever," to be taken to the Manhattans with 13 men. I have provided all the Company's people here with . . . . also the 13 men . . . . as I very much need some oxen and horses, to haul wood for the repairing of the fort, which is much decayed on the strandside and on other places in such a condition, that it requires a great deal of timber and as the animals will grow better on a place, to which they are accustomed, than upon one, to which they are strangers, and can better be attended to here and as they most likely will pay well, therefore the Company runs no risk to lose anything. For the most part they are lean and feeble, so that I must employ them alternately and with strict attention, not to prevent the cattle from growing and with great discretion. As to the cows, there are only two, which give milk and little at that; but whether it might be deemed profitable or disadvantageous, I would be willing to take these for my own account, subject to your Honor's taxation, whatever that might be and it would be an act of friendship for me, upon which I trust and confide. As cattle are extremely necessary here, they will not be exported from here and it must be satisfactory to the State, that the animals needed remain here upon a valuation, which it might be reasonably proper to accept. Nothing has yet been said of the pigs, which are few in number and wild . . . . to receive a barrel of flour in proper time, as your honor choose and without its being a trouble, I shall then, with proper opportunity attain everything. There are some soldiers here, who have planted . . . . . . and settled as farmers, whom it would not do to transfer. If your Honor judge it advisable, I [would request] your Honor would please to dispose, if possible, of the enclosed petitions. Should there be anything here to be done for your Honor, please inform me of it by letter, I will do everything that can be done, willingly, as my duty and cordial affection demand it. In closing I will ask God to keep your Honor and my Lady, your Honor's wife, in continuous prosperity and health and remain

Your Honor's very grateful
friend and servant
J. ALRICHS.

In haste.

I trust, that in the affair of the late Commander here your Honor may form a better opinion as has been put forward by many and been believed. But experience shall contribute . . . . to the issue.

Sieur Huygans and Ensign Smits received very willingly information respecting complaints of some Swedes, of which a number having been heard I found them of little importance . . . . Opportunity favorable, I request to give my dutiful copliments to Messrs Sillam and Tonemans. . . . .

Indorsed:

To the Hon^ble^ Worshipful, Wise and Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General in New-Netherland, residing at the Manhattans in Fort Amsterdam.

RESOLUTION THAT ENSIGN DIRCK SMITH ACCOMPANY CAPTAIN MARTEN CREGIER, &c.

24th of April.

Whereas Captain Marten Crieger requests, that our Ensign Dirck Smith might go with him and his troops as guide overland, because he, Smith, having travelled now two or three times overland, is acquainted with the road, it is therefore resolved, after consideration to admit of and grant his request, the more so, as we deem it proper and necessary, that the transfer and delivery, which Jacquet is to make of the Hon^ble^ Cômpany's property, should be made in presence of said Smith, as he, Smith, has turned over the same to him and knows, what property Jacquet received upon his arrival. Done at Fort Amsterdam, on the day as above.

Instructions for Ensign Smith.

According to the Resolution of yesterday he shall go overland with Capt. Marten Crieger and other troops of the City of Amsterdam as guide to the Southriver of New-Netherland and arrived there, sail down to Fort Casimir, now called New-Amstel.

2. Pursuant to the orders and directions given to the Commander Jacquet, he shall diligently and truly inform himself in regard to the property of the Hon. Company in the said Fort, especially the ammunition, materials and animals, how much there is found yet, how and where the rest has gone to.

3. After a proper inventory of the abovementioned property has been taken in his and Mr. Hendrick Huygen's presence, he shall see that as much ammunition, materials of war and provisions be as speedily possible, transferred and brought to Fort Christina, now called Altena, as, to the best of their knowledge, they deem at the present time necesssry and expedient for the service of the Hon. Company, among others double the number of hand and sidearms for 20 men and suitable materials in proportion.

4. The aforesaid property in provisions, ammunition and war-materials, which shall have been brought over into Fort Altena, shall provisionally be left, against proper receipt, in the hands of Sr Andries Hudde, Sergeant Paulus Jansen and Jan Juriaensen. The balance of the property shall be shipped in the ship "de Bever" or else be left in charge of Mr. Jacob Alrichs or his Commissary until further orders.

5. The animals of the Company shall be brought over Christina Kil and left in charge as before, until further orders.

6. After having accomplished the foregoing, he shall return hither as speedily as possible with the remainder of the soldiers either in the ship "de Bever" or over land, only 16 soldiers shall be left in Fort Altena with our said substitutes.

7. He shall treat the Commander Jacquet with all courtesy and give him no cause whatever for complaints, but inquire kindly of him as well as of others after the property, which is missing from the inventory given, also after the animals and upon his return make us a good, faithful and true report.

On the 25th of April 1657.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

At Fort New-Amstel *28th May 1657.*

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent:

My last letter, Sir, to your Honor was of the 13th inst. by skipper Lourens Cornelissen, by whom I sent from here the requested provisions. I hope they have safely arrived and been received by your Honor in good condition.

This goes by the yacht of Michiel Taden, by which (I send) some peltries, as previously by the ship the "Bever" and the yacht "de Endt," [*i. e.*, The Duck,] sailed from here for the Manhattans, according to the note kept thereof and made without anybody's knowledge, the contents of which, if your Honor will use it in behalf of the Company, can be seen from the copy sent herewith.

I have, before this, requested your Honor for twelve schepels of spring-barley and six schepels of oats; I expect also a small barrel of flour and if your Honor is well provided there with wampum, I would like to have 300 to 400 guilders, besides one hundred good boards and if he has any more room, the vacant space in the yacht might be filled with a ton of lime or sundries. The aforesaid wampum is to be applied to the payment of Capt. Marten Kriger and other . . . . . . expenses to . . . . by other goods, whereby a special kindness [would be done] to me. Also if some ships should have arrived there from [Fatherland] . . . .

I have at once examined the places and nations around here and who are their chiefs and find there are twelve in number, named N. N. etc. I should like to make them a present or donation in memory of my arrival here; will you please to inform me at once, whether your Honor is of opinion, that it ought to be given to them conjunctly or to each separately, also how much and what kind of money it is proper to give them jointly and what each individually.

At the time of Capt. Marten Criger's departure from the Manhattans, a soldier, called Jan Andries of Riga, deserted to the English at the North and now, on the 14th inst., two other soldiers from here, Gerret Specht and Thomas Bintgen by name, who had already been guilty of some misdemeanors on the island, where the ship stranded, and now again have behaved badly; if these last two should come there or be discovered, please to arrest them or else to write by occasion to the Governor of the English about them and recommend these persons (each one has taken a musket) to be taken up, if discovered and to be sent by the first opportunity either to the Manhattans or here, which would still further oblige me.

If your Honor might deem it proper, as there is no Commissary here, to take care of the Company's dues on arriving [and departing] goods, to give [the commission] thereto to the bearer, Gerrit van Sweeringen, it would be . . . . . very convenient . . . .

And if your Honor should grant the planks and some more than heretofore mentioned, could be sent over, the condescension, with which your Honor is pleased to treat me, would oblige me more and more, to deserve the same at all occasions by deeds, at least by gratitude and all that is demanded by it.

In closing I shall pray God, that he may keep you, Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise and Very Prudent Sir, with my Lady, your Honor's wife, in continuous health and prosperity and remain with my and my wife's dutiful regards

Your Honor's
willing friend and servant
J. ALRICHS.

To the Hon^ble^ General . . . .

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

1657.

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE AND PRUDENT SIR:

SIR! Your Honor's letters of the 14th and 20th of June last have been received by me. I learned from them, that the groats, vinegar and oil sent (by me) have been received from skipper Louwrens Cornelissen, which I was pleased to hear, I learned also with astonishment, that the former pilot of the ship "Prins Maurits" has left there so suddenly and silently; he was apparently persuaded thereto by the skipper Dirck Cornelissen Honing and embarked with him, to assist each other in the accounting for the loss of the ship.

(Further) that your Honor has been pleased to take the trouble and tried to induce the said skipper Honingh, in pursuance of my letter, to discharge the seized goods under bail and sell them to the best advantage of the interested parties and that he would not listen to it. It is his old custom, not to give way to reasoning. In my opinion, he could not do better or more advant geously, than it was represented to him and he was advised to do; the future issue is to be expected on the other side (of the water).

I have [spoken] with the Captain and Lieutenant in regard to the arrested goods, which still [are] there, and we think it advisable to [have them] sold there at public auction and to deposit the money for them in the court to the . . . . In regard

. . . . he has borrowed a half awme) for the wants of his journey, which was given up only later, without its having been, by conjecture, set off against something of the kind or planks; he must have dreamt or thought of intending to do it, but it was not spoken of. The matter being however of little importance, the question is, has he concealed or delivered the value or price for it: that is easier asserted than proved, and it shall be answered as it is proper.

Regarding the issues to the Company's Officers, which are still continuing daily, but cannot reach by far or equal those on account of the expenses of the stranded ship, also the monthly wages of the soldiers and other advances, payments and distributions made for the maintenance of the City's Colony by your Honor's order, which makes already a considerable sum, in regard to these (matters) I beg to be excused for some time yet, I shall write upon it at some future opportunity. I received also the desired three hundred guilders in wampum, with which I paid Capt^n Marten Kryger the money, which he had advanced, while at the Manhattans, on account of expenses for his soldiers. Likewise I received two pieces of red duffels, as desired, as I was not provided with red (duffel) and it is most asked for by the savages. I intend to use them as soon as a favorable chance offers, to give part of it to the Chiefs, who have, as I understand, already asked for it . . . . who had made the inventory and had it signed without dispute or displeasure and though of course, it was at the time inconvenient to them and they had for the present enough to do for themselves, to prepare their lodgings, and as they asked me to provide them with the necessary materials thereto, which, finding to be my duty, I gave them all, they desired. Besides this, I have written about it in the most amicable manner to your Honor in my letter of the 13^th May just passed and requested and duly notified my inconveniences through the diminishing of my goods by the excessively heavy expenses, which I had to pay on account of the loss of the ship. Thereto comes, that in such a newly begun work, daily great burdens and expenses will occur quite unexpectedly, also that the fort and other (buildings) here are much decayed, so that there is no warehouse or other place, to store the provisions, etc., and protect them against rain and other damages; the quarters, too, are too small, besides very leaky and very much out of repairs; the ramparts and curtains in no way suitable, the platforms for the cannons unfit for use, the parapets so decayed, that one can pass over them as easily as through the inner gate itself, so that also an outer gate had to be made, to be somewhat in position of defense, mostly [against] the Swedes, who still [nourish] great hopes, to be re-instated . . . . five and twenty men to go to Christina, now Altena, at which place, it being also somewhat tumbled down, as no garrison has been there for quite

awhile, they were therefore embarrassed and in need of shelter for there persons and the small quantity of provisions; for these reasons, first considering their own inconvenience, they found work enough to provide for themselves. Having no use for the cattle and (not) being able to spare the time required for their attendance, they did not intend to charge themselves with it, much less have asked for it and consequently not the slightest refusal was made, but they requested me to provide the garrison there from time to time with bread, as well as now and then with some peas, oil and other such things, also nails, hinges, locks, boards etc. and all what they must necessarily require: I never refused them (anything). I cannot imagine, what cause for dissatisfaction they could have therefore or why they could have brought written complaints about such transactions to your Honor. I am at present still of opinion, that I have by no means given them the least cause for offence or done anything against their wish and will. But what has been charged in the tale of Ensign Smith and Hendrick Huygen, to that I will say briefly in regard to the Ensign, he says sometimes more, than he understands and I have wished, that he would be present in my lodgings and use less words to the servants; I have, indeed, let all pass nor given him or to S^r^ Huygen the least offence . . . .
that was spoken freely as also, that I had threatened: that is not my wont and I know well, that they, who have occasion for something, must ask for it amicably (sooner) than demand it with boldness, to obtain the same. Nor could I have had it against (their) will and if they would not have done it willingly, it would have been left out of the inventory, except that some animals were placed upon it, which were in the possession of one or the other and never had been seen nor received by me. It is hence sufficiently evident, that this was not done against their wish nor held against their will; but on the contrary it was not thought, that this would be taken so very ill, and I believe, it would have been done, had not some mischievous storytellers meddled with it; everything is still present and not given to strangers, nor in the least diminished or deteriorated, rather improved, nor anything lost or got away, as good care has been taken of it; but since it had been done so before by the substitutes and trusty people, they could do no ill service to the Company, but on the contrary great service to the City by hauling wood with a few animals, therefore this was not only passed over without intention of causing the least prejudice to the Company, but also approved for the above mentioned reasons. The same with the greater part of the ordnance: (of which likewise can be said, that it was held here against the order and their wish and will) which has simply been marked in the same manner and left here, because they knew not what to do with it. Therefore they can . . . .
then I considered it further and conjectured, of what especial ser-

vice it might be to me; I also spoke with him about it and told him so, because there were here one serviceable and one unserviceable kettle; thus he was very willing to take with him the one, that could be used and to leave the other, of which I could not make any use at all, at the place: I thought, that this was rather unreasonable, but believed, that it was his usual strange manner of acting and on account of something, granted to me by your Honor; he would not leave anything, unless it could not be used. I noticed it in him also in other things, (for instance) that he placed on the inventory the windows in the houses and locks on the doors, whether there were any or not, if they only had been there, even the hinges on the doors of the gate, to which I did not wish to object, but by no means has a dispute occurred; so its seems to me, since I had written amicably to your Honor about the animals, as well before as after their coming there and for above-said reasons had made a friendly request, that the contrary has been told by him and S^r^ Huygen. It was not necessary, to pay so much attention to it and if S^r^ Huygen too were a peaceful man (he should [be] herein, even if a word had been said, which he might have construed differently, which was however not said nor anything in the least usurpated) it would have been proper to [turn] this not to the worst but to the best, for the avoidance of trouble . . . . to bring up timber thereto . . . . curtains as well as the platform for the guns and what was required for the stockade, the gates, quarters, magazine, etc., the more so, as I heard and learned from S^r^ Huygen himself, at the time that I intended to hire a certain Swedish servant, who understands the language of the savages, for a year or more; Huygens then said, the man ought not to be engaged in a binding manner, since he was still a soldier in the service of the Crown and if anything happened, he must have his liberty and not be under control. This has happened and hearing it at that occasion, deafness will be no excuse; but if I got angry about it and perhaps gave it the worst instead of the best interpretation, then please forgive and excuse my wrong herein, likewise that which followed concerning this. I have done everything, I believe, for improvement and to the best, but am buried in work yet; with all that, not to go into further details, I shall do what I can, and must leave undone what I cannot do and have no objection to make: although I requested for my private use the four cows, to serve for some refreshment, provided I could willingly receive them upon proper valuation, to be [paid] in cash to your Honor or order, of which the husbandman, who looks after them, takes ⅓ of the [milk], for his [trouble] and labor and besides more than . . . . . . [is divided] among about 160 souls, among whom are many women . . . . who by an onerous [voyage?] . . . . may be restituted, of which I think better be done in the same value, than in specie or we would expose ourselves here to danger and get without doubt in to a rather defenceless position. Nevertheless and in spite of all I have upon the publication of that, about which I have written, said or sent as answer, I shall give you no cause to have trouble about it; the animals may be here or there; as you please, they can be taken altogether or half of them, all or a few, as your Honor deems it proper. Still I trust, although my first letter was not noticed by your Honor and the report has not deserved an answer, that your Honor, having heard now further details of the matter, will examine (it) with moderation and in best manner for my relief, while I declare, not to have had a thought, that the least dissatisfaction was caused or had existed concerning it. In regard to the cattle, of which Huygen and other Swedes say, that it could have been had at the Manhattans or elsewhere, I beg to say referring to my distress, mentioned before, that those of which S^r^ Huygen speaks, were at such a price and so on, that it was like getting bacon out of a beg; to order them from the Manhattans, too, would have cost too much; I have as yet no vessel to get it from the Virginias . . . . so have I heard those from Altena themselves say and remark, that they have had no inconvenience on account of the animals nor been troubled at all and refer to what has been reported concerning it.

I have also been very glad to learn, that pursuant to my request 2000 lbs of bacon have been bought there and are in the store-house until opportunity or ships.

I further heard, that the ships "de Draatvat" and "de Vogelesangh" have safely arrived and that no letter for me has come by them; I am astonished, that in the beginning of such a work an opportunity to write or to advise anything, should be allowed to pass. I will hope, that something may come yet by the "Goude Molen." I understand however, that your Honor has news from Mr. van Beek, that the ship "De Waegh" with a galiot was being cleared. God give, that they may arrive soon in safety.

Since I understand, that there are rumors afloat, as if the people here (received) too small rations and consequently had to suffer great distress and hunger, [I send herewith] the list of rations, as they are given out, not only to the male population, but likewise to soldiers' wives, even to their maid-servants and chilldren . . . . .

Indorsed:

Noble, Honorable, Discreet, Highmighty . . . . . .

PERMIT TO THE SWEDES ON THE SOUTH RIVER TO FORM A VILLAGE.

12th of June 1657.

The credentials and instructions, dated the 20th of May last past and given by the Swedish nation on the Southriver of New-Netherland to Gregorius van Dyck, Sheriff of the same nation on the said river, were received and having been read, the said Sheriff was ad, mitted, his communication and proposition heard and taken in consideration. The request for permission to establish villages was not only granted, but it was also judged necessary, that the same should be done forthwith: therefore the said Sheriff and the Commissaries, appointed there, are not only authorized and qualified. but also ordered and directed to concentrate their houses and dwellings and henceforth to erect them in shape of a village or villages either at Upland, Passayonck, Finland, Kinghsessing, on the "Verdrietige hoeck" or at such places as by them may be considered suitable, under condition, that previous notice be given to the Director-General and Council, in case they should choose some other places, than those specified above.

Upon the request to have for their Court a man, who should attend to the duties of Court-messenger and provost, for which the Sheriff proposes one Jurgen, the Fin on the Crooked Kil, Director-General and Council agree and consent that the above-named person may provisionally be employed for it, provided that he, opportunity offering, come hither, to present himself to the Director-General and Council, when a salary shall be allowed him.

In regard to the complaints of the injured farmers against Jean Paul Jacquet, the Fiscal has been directed to gather information and make a written report of the result to the Director-General and Council, when according to the exigency of the cases they will be disposed of.

As to the request regarding the animals, it is decided, that, as there are only few at present, the same can as yet not be given out on half shares.

Done at Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland, the 12th of June, 1657.

VICE-DIRECTOR ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

10th Aug. 1657.

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir:

Sir: Your Honor's favor, dated 3d July, has been duly received by me, from which I was glad to learn your condescension to A. Hudde, in regard to his marrying again, to which he suddenly had made up his mind. At first he was somewhat displeased, that others were joined to him in the commission and that after all he should be set aside, since a note came here, that his orders were not to be obeyed, but all were to be referred to the sergeant and writer (clerk.) Upon that occasion and at his own demand I recommended to your Honor his request for discharge and as he is an old officer, also a householder and landowner here, I have let him go provisionally over into the City's service when discharged from the Company's service, in the same capacity, as the one which he held before, for the same salary, boardwages and in the same capacity, on condition that he also attend to and look after the undershrievalty as provisional substitute, for the incidental emoluments, without charge to my principals, unless an other disposition should be made by the Honorable Lords-Burgomasters.

The two soldiers, viz. Hendrick Willemsen and Jacob Bagyn, sent thither, have not yet settled their accounts. I have inquired for their matrasses, blankets, shirt and . . . . . . but I find that they have not left [anything] behind, except debts in the tavern, which [are] to be paid yet . . . Two others, who are to come in their place . . . . The six hundred barrels of bacon . . . . to weigh 1233 . . . but they send from time to time men and merchandise to the Minquaas' country under the pretense, that all relating to trade was contained in their liberties and permitted. Consequently a short time ago one Sander Boyer and Lourens Hansen, Captain des Armes, from Christina, now Altena, have been there, to trade for others, their principals. But Lourens Hansen did not return, having been cruelly killed by a savage and robbed of the wampum and other things, which he had with him. Afterwards a Minquaas savage with some other savages came here into the Colony, who commands in the fort nearest here in the Minquaas' country, and brought some wampum and other things, which they had taken from the savage there, who had perpetrated the crime. As they desired to leave it in my hands, I deemed it well to consign the same wampum and other things in their presence before witnesses and well sealed to the charge of A. Hudde *ad opus jus habenti*, with the view, that in the meantime your Honor might be notified of it. As the articles brought here had been taken from the late Lourens Hansen and as he was at Fort Altena in your Honor's service and garrison, I await your Honor's disposition or order according to your Honor's judgment.

We long here very much for the arrival of the ship "De Waegh," as we are getting short of one and the other article, but hope, that in eight or fourteen days at the highest, ...
I will pray to God, after my sincere greetings to my Lady, your Honor's wife, to keep you, Honorable, Prudent, Wise, Sir, in continuous health and prosperity.

Your Honor's obedient and
dutiful servant
J. ALRICHS.

With this comes over Cors Jansen, late butler, who has been rather free-handed in the magazine and was removed on that account; his salary has been declared forfeited to the City and he banished the Colony for 3 times seven years.

Your Honor's favor of the first inst. has been duly received, but I cannot answer it through lack of time; I shall only mention, that a note from the Hon^{ble} Lords-Directors dated the 10th April, has come to hand, whereby their Honors inform me, that 15 or 16 days after the date of said note the "Waegh" and a new galiot should sail from there hitherward, that many families, colonists and free tradesmen would come with them, between 2 and 300 souls: I long for their arrival with anxiety and wish, they were here. Further, among others, your Honor's cautious and well founded advice has been considered and adopted, to provide myself against the winter with some grain, peas, bacon and meet, which I could get there for merchandise: everything considered, I deem it not unadvisable (as the supply is getting low) to request your Honor, to buy for me there, 2000 lbs of rye-flour or grain, if it cannot be had ground, but rather . . . 1000 lbs of good meat and 1000 lbs of bacon . . . . . . and 100 schepels of peas, to be paid by the first goods to come (as their Honors write, they send me) . . . .

The accounts of H. Willems and Bagyn go herewith.

Indorsed:

To the Honorable, Noble, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, Aruba, etc. residing at the Manhattans in the Fort New-Amsterdam

By Mr. Lourens whom God may keep.

VICE-DIRECTOR ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

New-Amstel *22^d Aug. 1657.*

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir: My last to your Honor was of the (10th) inst. by the yacht of of Michiel Tade, to which I refer. I had asked by it for some provisions; this may however be delayed for some time until I write again, let only the balance of the pork be sent first. For yesterday morning there arrived here, well and in safety, God be praised and thanked, the ship "De Waegh" and the galiot, "Nieuwe Amstel," although the ship "de Waegh" has been in great danger at or near the cost of Cape Henlopen, where it was tossed hard and much and great concerne and anxiety were felt by the people on it. It is recommended to dispatch the same ship, "de Waegh" from the coast of New-Netherland as speedily as possible, if it is feasible by the middle of September, even if it should not come with more than half a cargo. We have no storehouse ready yet, to store the goods, so that this time will be mostly required for the unloading. And whereas there are here about 50 or 60 tons of wood for staves, got ready by private persons, who would like to have it forwarded, therefore after having unloaded the galiot "Nieuwe Amstel" I shall immediately send her over to your Honor, hoping for a few cargoes of tobacco, from merchants, who might be willing to send it in her

. . . .

In haste

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent and Discreet, His Honor Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire etc. residing at the Manhattans in the fort New-Amsterdam.

By the yacht with Mr. Lourens, whom God may guard.

In absence of the Hon^ble General to the Hon^ble Mr Nicasius Silla, first councilor and fiscal in New-Amsterdam.

VICE-DIRECTOR ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

New Amstel *1^st of Septbr. 1657.*

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent, Sir.

Sir. Your Honor's favors of the 20th, 21st and 22d have been handed to me by Capt. Jean Flaman. (And) after arrival of the ship "de Waegh" and the galiot "Nieune Amstel," I have first had the galiot discharged, to send the same to the Manhattans and address her to your Honor, in case there was some tobacco in store, which the merchants or owners were willing or had resolved to forward by the ship "de Waegh" to Amsterdam, then to represent to them as is herewith represented, that any one might ship his tobacco or other merchandise in the aforesaid galiot, of which the skipper is Jacob Jansen Huss (who is well acquainted with these costs and waters), that he is to sign the bills of lading for all, that he shall receive and take there as freight to deliver it here as quick as possible again to the aforementioned ship "de Waegh," without any body paying anything for freightage for the bringing it over in the galiot. In regard to the [freight] of the shlp "de Waegh," to bring the tobacco or other goods to Amsterdam . . . . one guilder per barrel . . . . the aforesaid galiot is sent besides the ship "de Waegh" in the hope of finding another cargo of tobacco at the Manhattans and to bring this also to the "Waegh" at the Sandpoint, where then all the bills of lading can be signed by Capt. H. de Raeth of the ship "de Waegh."

But in case the merchants or freighters of the "Waegh" should make so many difficulties in regard to the risk, to send anything to the south, that they by no means would agree, to send the tobacco hither in the galiot, then I would have to allow and think proper, that the galiot, after having been loaded, wait for the ship "de Waegh" at the sandpoint, to turn over to her directly upon her arrival the cargo, instantly make another trip to the Manhattans and as speedily as possible bring it to the "Waegh," that she may make sail from this coast at the latest on the last of this month, to proceed on her voyage to Amsterdam, which has been imperitively ordered by my principals, the Lords-Mayors and been charged and commanded to me very earnestly.

In answer to your Honor's letters, handed to me by Capt. Flaman I beg to say, that so far I have not heard yet of any fugitives from Virginia, I shall spare no pains to discover them and shall have them well watched and inform your Honor as quickly as possible . . . . to make inquiry, whether they . . . . and to supply in the best way feasible and to the greatest advantage and profit of my principals, will [be] serviceable and expected.

The missing and expected letters from the Fatherland, arrived by the "Waegh" have been recommended to the respective skippers and other private persons, who came over and I directed to deliver them to their addresses by this opportunity and the departure of the galiot from here to the Manhattans. I would further friendly request, that your Honor be pleased to inform me at once of the lowest and last price of bread, I mean, of rye-flour, bacon, meat, peas and butter; in the meantime I shall have prepared some empty casks, to send them immediately over by the galiot, I have duffels and linen cloth and divers other merchandise to pay for the provisions. In regard to the getting animals, please assist me with your advise, where they might be had for the lowest price and to the greatest advantage of the Hon^{ble} Lords-Mayors: I think from Virginia and it is possible, that [I may send] Capt. Kryger (he is rather inclined to go there) overland to make a trial or experiment

. . . .

Since S^r Cornelis Hogeboom, a brick-maker, has arrived here and his son and brother's son are living at Fort Orange or on the road at Mrs. Hulters, therefore he goes there to visit the same and to speak (with them), also to see, if he can pursuade them to come with him to this place. It seems to me, that before this I have spoken of them and that your Honor also has written them a note and advised them they should remove hither, if it be so or otherwise, if your Honor can give me a note to S^r Hogeboom to the effect, that his son and his brother's son might come here with him, it would be an act of special kindness to him and of great service to the City or this Colony. I expect your Honour's great favor hereto. Committing you to God with salutations as above.

Your Honor's faithful
friend and servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Prudent, Discreet Mr. Petrus [Stuyvesant] Director . . . .

In absence of the Hon^{ble} General to be handed to the Hon^{ble} Fiscal Silla.

p. Galiot New-Amstel.

VICE-DIRECTOR ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL *2^d Septbr. 1657.*

SIR:

Sir: After closing my letter to your Honor of to-day, I received (one from your Honor) through Meyndert Doedesen, who sailed from there with some planks for S^r Jac Visch and (being driven) by a storm past the Bay to Virginia, landed there, from where he directly arrived here overland. I learn from the aforesaid letter, that your Honor intends to send the frigate of a French Captain to Curaçao and would like to have some good seamen, who could be hired for it. I have inquired everywhere here, by what means your Honor might be served herein, but cannot find any person or people, who are inclined to go. Nevertheless, I shall inquire further to-morrow and afterwards, which is now not feasible on account of little time, and inform your Honor of what occurs.

I have spoken with Meyndert Doedesen about acquiring some animals, but find his answers contradicting and speaking of excessive prices, which they demand for it, so that I do not know, what to think . . . . and nevertheless, I am of opinion, that they considered it properly and therefore should consider it better, that is conformable to reason.

I have written already of the killing of a Christian by a savage, while coming hither from the Minquas country, to which I refer. Closing, I remain, with cordial salutations and commendations to God's Almighty protection,

Your Honor's obedient and
faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Hon^ble General Stuyvesant at the Manhattans in Fort Amsterdam.

THE DIRECTORS GENERAL TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT, (EXTRACT).

* * * * * * * * *

6. The transmitted inventory of the Company's property, viz. ammunition of war, gunner's implements, camp-equipage, cattle and so forth, which were delivered with Fort Casimir (now New-Amstel) to the Honorable Mr. Jacob Alrichs, Director of the City's Colony there, is not made, we find, as it ought to be, because the aforesaid effects have not been prized, even no money-value is given for them, nor is the weight of each bronce or iron cannon specified, so that we here can make no use of it nor ask payment on it and therefore we desire to recommend to your Honors to have it done there speedily and to send it over here by the first opportunity.

7. We hope to see it continued, that as hitherto so few of our inhabitants have offered to go to the Colony of this City on the Southriver, but if it should happen, we see no reasons to prevent it by force and counteract it, not even if those (should desire to go), whom the Company carried over or may carry over at our expense; it is understood however, that before their departure they must pay the advance sums, which the Company may have to receive for their

sea-passage or other disbursements. We shall not inquire, because it does not concern us, what reasons or instructions the said Director Alrichs has had to refuse it to the colonists, whom he brought over, and others.

8. The complaints, which have already been made to your Honors by our people on the Southriver, that the said Director Alrichs detained there and used, quite improperly and against our wish, the Company's cattle and negroes, will be obviated by us through a pertinent order as soon as it is proved satisfactorily. Your Honors will throughly inform yourselves of it and likewise we will also disposes of the smuggling possibly carried on by the City's ships going there, although we acknowledge, that this might more easily be investigated there by the Commissary, provisionally to be appointed thereto by your Honors, who would have to reside on behalf of the Company at Fort New-Amstel, to be on hand and present at the arrival of ships, and not at Fort Altena, the garrisoning of which can be done properly by 15 to 16 soldiers, commanded by a corporal or at the highest by a sergeant. Your Honors now can form an idea, that we have another opinion in regard to the management and government of this place, than your Honors, which will be communicated to your Honors in due time.

* * * * * * * * *

VICE-DIRECTOR ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

IN NEW-AMSTEL, *the 16th Septbr 1657.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR: Late last night your Honor's favor of the 9th inst. was handed me by a savage, from which I learn, that my last of the 2d inst. has been duly delivered by skipper Jacob Jansen Huyssen. I had advised and proposed by it, that, in case some merchants or dealers there were inclined, to freight the galiot, Jac. Jansen Huysen master, now there, with tobacco or other merchandise and send her back here (to have the freight taken over into the ship ("De Waegh") that this (should be done) without the concerned having occasion to pay any freight or expenses for lading and bringing over by the galiot; but if they made difficulties, on account of the risk to run from there to this place, that then the aforesaid galiot with her freight might await there arrival of the ship "De Waegh," to deliver the same to her and if she could take more freight, make another trip very speedily to the Manhattans, about which I refer myself to the above mentioned letter. The ship "De Waegh" is now unloaded and yesterday the last stone has been received out of her, and she is to begin to-morrow, Monday, to take in some wood and the weather continuing favorable, it is presumed that it will all be done this week and that at the latest in eight or nine days, being the 23d or 24th inst. she will sail from here for the Sandpoint, to take there the rest of her cargo, which Capt. de Raet estimates at one hundred and fifty barrels or perhaps a little more: therefore I wish, that the galiot would be ready and at hand, to take it in directly, that the ship "De Waegh" might sail at the latest on the last of the month with the other ships there bound for Fatherland. Everything necessary for this dispatch is done here by me and the Captain and others; in like manner I trust, that your Honor will by no means fail there, whereupon I rely fully, as your Honor has at the same time to depend upon it and recommend all possible dispatch; I have had another letter for my direction, wherein the time of sailing or dispatching the ship has been deferred for a fortnight, which I take to mean the last of the month (and) whereby I am ordered peremptorily to promote it as much as feasible and possible, which shall also be done by me.

As to sending the galiot to Fort Orange, it would be very and useful necessary according to your Honor's information, but I should like first to have it prepared and used for dispatching the ship "De Waegh," unless your Honor were of opinion, that she would not be delayed thereby or kept by some means, for we need bricks here very much, at least for the chimneys, and otherwise, and some boards, to make the houses tight and I have no objection, that she were loaded with bricks and boards, to wit, as many thousands of bricks as she can conveniently take in with three or four hundred boards: I refer that to your Honor's discretion and commend you to God with cordial greetings.

Your Honor's obedient
friend and servant
J. ALRICHS.

Capt. de Raet sailed last night up this river as far as the Schuylkill, from where he is expected back to-day or to-morrow. I shall write more about the animals in my next. I notice, that my provisions i. e. peas, meat, bacon, etc. will not last thro' the winter, therefore I shall be obliged, to provide myself with them in the best way.

In haste.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Prudent and Very Discreet Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, General in New-Netherland, Curaçao etc, residing at the Manhattans in Fort New-Amsterdam.

By a savage.

VICE-DIRECTOR ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

FORT AMSTEL, *29th Octbr. 1657.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, VERY DISCREET SIR:

SIR: Lately, on the first of this month, the ship "De Waegh" left here and I learnt afterwards, that on Thursday, the fourth, she went out of the Bay to sea with a favorable wind, therefore I hope that she arrived there at the Sandpoint on the 5th or at the latest on Saturday, the 6th, and has been dispatched by your Honor with the lading of tobacco, speedily and in the shortest time, without any delay, of which I very much long to have information.

On Saturday, the 6th, I sent from here another messenger (to wit a savage) over land with several letters, which I hope, have reached there in time before the departure of the "Waegh" and are gone in the said ship to Fatherland, although now I am somewhat doubtful, because the savage has not been heard from again, although he promised solemnly and sincerely to be back here in eight or nine days and about three times eight days have passed; which causes suspicion.

In accordance with your Honor's advice I have decided, that the galiot may make a trip to Fort Orange for bricks and boards. I understand from letters received . . . . . . from your Honor, that the yacht [has gone] there and that your Honor [expects] her return, also intends to come here with her, which visit of your Honor I expect with pleasure. In the meantime, I had here given the order, that a piece of duffels, 4 or 5 (?) with some grey cloth and linen should be sent by the "Waegh," this has after all been forgotten through the writing of letters, but it shall come by the first yacht or opportunity: (also because during and since that time I have been very unwell and have suffered a hard shock, like wise my wife, who is still very weak, together with some 3 or 4 of my housepeople, for a fever or other disease prevails here very much, so that hardly a family is free from it, although nobody has died yet.) In the meantime I request, of your Honor, that you will please to accommodate them as much as possible, that everything may progress, whereby special kindness would be done to me.

I further expect to be informed of the lowest price of cake (?), ryeflour, peas, meat, bacon, butter as well as what the price of animals is there. Capt. Kryger has been to Virginia, through whom, on his return, I received information, that in fourteen days or three weeks, some of the English would come to arrange for a few lots of animals. Meanwhile Meyndert Doeders, Jan Abrahams and a third man, arrived here with about 40 cows, which being here, although they held them very high in price, and notwithstanding they threatened ([incited] apparently by mischiefmakers) to take them to Virginia (: about which . . . . . I could not feel indifferently :) . . . . and there is no bull for them, I have for reasons, agreed to pay for them at the rate of 125 to 130 guilders each in merchandise; this has been done and I have taken about 30 heads more at option, to which we or all others, to whom they have been issued, have now (the first claim); but it is late in the season to try and find parties for high prices and besides we are altogether busy to do as much as possible.

I further learn, that a horsemill is ready there, which it was decided to bring here, if the owner of it had not died; and whereas we are without sufficient breadstuffs, also unable to grind corn and other gains, besides doing many more things which necessarily must be done, I therefore would wish, that your Honor be pleased and take the trouble to ascertain at once the lowest price and, if it is any way reasonable, to inform me of it. I intend, to send back the galiot directly, when she comes here again, with what shall be required for paying this and other things. With many cordial salutations to your Honor and my Lady, I commend your Honor and family to God's Almighty protection and remain

Your Honor's obedient
and faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Since (writing) the foregoing I have [tried] in several ways, as for instance by dispatching first Capt. Flaman, to go to the Horekil, to release the English, who were shipwrecked there with two boats, but he, Flaman, has come back, without having accomplished anything on account of the loss of an anchor; I then have sent Michiel . . . . there, who, after an absence of 14 days ransomed the remaining Englishmen from the Indians and brought them here together . . . . , to the number of 14. Advising herewith your Honor of it, I have immediately sent notification or information to the Hon^{ble} Mr. Samuel Matthies, Governor of Virginia, and [requested] to be advised speedily by a letter or order, how or what his Honor would wish to have done in this matter, adding my offer, that in all such or similar cases or others, (being informed) of his pleasure and demand in all equitable and feasible matters here, I am willing to serve his Honor to the utmost of my power. I expect the answer to it every day. Surgeon Ludekens is also here with his wife, who say, they have friends at the Manhattans, to pay the expenses and clothing, since they are bare and deprived of everything. If it is so, that there is anything to be expected from there, I would like your Honor would please to give information of it by letter. Date as above.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable Worshipful, Wise, Very Discreet Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland Curaçao etc, residing at the Manhattans in Fort Amsterdam

By a savage.

VICE-DIRECTOR ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL *14th Novbr. 1657.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: On the 7th inst. your Honors' favor reached me by the Galiot, in which were also brought over a party of bricks, made at Fort Orange and ordered thence, besides 250 boards etc.

I regret extremely, that the ship "De Waegh" has sailed so late from there and that the crew has dawdled so long and behaved so unbecomingly, partly because of the opinions of the Lords-Mayors. She is a ship, which has cost about 4000 guilders the month, therefore not as much will be left of the freight, as it perhaps looks; besides through her coming there more has happened, than I like. I recommended and dutifully requested, to shorten or prevent such proceedings, that the growth of discontent or trouble may be damped or taken away.

The six hogsheads of peas sent with six barrels of meat and salt have been delivered to the Commissary in Fort Altena; the same asks for 7 or eight thousand bricks, which he needs and which shall be issued to him, with all I can contribute to their wants and to your Honor's service, as it has already been done from time to time. I intend to have the galiot discharged of the bricks and all and reballasted in 2 or 3 days, to send her again to your Honor, in order to get some more . . . . . . provisions for fear, that . . . . . . it must also be taken in consideration, that all here must be bought in beavers, which it is hard to get and mostly in a . . . . for goods which I have not, whereby . . . . . they are placed too high in price and therefore I must do, what I can.

Your Honor may also expect the relieved garrison on her, whereas I offered it to the Commissary and Sergeant, who sent to ask for some other vessel, and promised that the galiot should be discharged quickly and be again dispatched there as speedily as possible.

For the present, I need 8 or 10 barrels of bacon, 3 or four thousand lbs. of wheat-flour, 30 schepels of gray peas, 20 sch. of barley, also 100 schepels of good oats for the horses, as I am but scantily provided with forage for the animals during the winter and have received about 70 heads of cattle from Virginia. I am going to send by the galiot some 25 to 30 empty casks, as well as for the supply and payment of the foregoing, some cloth linen, duffels and blankets. Regarding your Honor's proposition, to send the galiot to Curaçao for a month or three, and considering that it will be of no little service to get here a dozen or two of young mares and moreover what your Honor wanted to ship and lade in her, [I believe] that this could be done without prejudice, provided that the value of the horses or some few heads of cattle, also the freight for what is shipped going and returning, shall be subject to the taxation and restriction of the Lords-Mayors. We have to consider, on the other side, that we may be suited with these without difficulty or delay in agreement or condition, whereupon [expecting] speedily your Honor's letter of advice, I close, commending your Honor to God's protection, with sincere salutions, and remain

Your Honor's obedient
and faithful servant,
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao etc., Residing at the Manhattans in Fort Amsterdam.

By the Rose-boom, which God may guide.

VICE-DIRECTOR ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

18th March, 1658.

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

I am so suddenly and unexpectedly given to understand, that bearer of this intends to go thither by land, that I have no time left to answer your Honor's letters, sent to me by the Galiot and the ketch of Mons^{r} Allerton, your Honor shall receive the answer by the galiot, which could get out of the kil, where she wintered, only three or four days ago. She lies now at Fort Altena, to take in the walnutwood, which your Honor has had cut there and goes from there to Tinnekonk, to fetch some ryestraw (which they could not thresh before this) for the animals here, and returned here; she will be immediately dispatched to the Manhattans, to get some spring-

wheat and barley for seedcorn, of each of which I should like to have forty or fifty schepels of good grain as well as a last of rye or wheat-flour, unless a ship from Fatherland for this place has arrived, in that case I would not wish the flour, also in case most of it must be paid in beavers, which are hard to get here, and therefore I am afraid, I may be embarrassed on that score for none or only few come to trade in them. Moreover, in regard to the goods, which I [sent] by the galiot, your Honor has written me about the price . . . . .
. . . . . . which have been estimated so low, that . . . .
. . . . . . the greater advantage of the City . . . .
bought by your Honor. Also some to skipper Jacob Jansen Huys, master of the galiot New-Amstel for about three-hundred boards from Fort Orange, which I needed here extremely for carpenter-work in the store-house and for a dwellinghouse for the Commissary, also the house in the Fort, in which I live, which has been raised one third for a chamber and a garret; all this could not have been done conveniently without the boards. I have also been obliged to make a new guard-house, as the old one could not be used and was entirely decayed. Altogether, the winter has been passed under difficulties and carpentering, without that the most necessary has been done for want of carpenters, because the City has not engaged or sent *one* and private people had work for themselves, besides that the one after the other engages them to work, which I dare not interfere with . . . . . Capt. Kryger has again asked for his discharge from the service, after the return of the galiot, by which also came the Lieutenant. I have given him as answer, that, as the Hon^ble^ General, your Honor, had been written to and informed of it, it was best, that the Captain should await his discharge from Fatherland and that I wished, that he would please to acquiesce in this. Meanwhile he has, at different times, when I requested his Honor [to come and see me] in order to speak about . . . . . and other matters refused, mostly . . . . to Hinoyossa and Rynevelt . .
. . . . to go to him in his house . . . .
. . . . cummunicate much other things . . . .
about the purchase of the animals . . . . about the sending the galiot to Curaçao and others more, but he excused himself from it and refused to give an answer to it; I would, however, have delayed with pleasure, what concerns his discharge, until the letter of the Lords-Mayors (had arrived) from Fatherland, but he left me no rest by any means, partly through the preacher, then also by his Lieutenant and further by the schepens, Messrs. Elmerhuysen and Rademacher, so that I have been compelled, to come to the conclusion; of which request and what follows a copy is herewith sent to your Honor. Time does not allow to report it now with more details and it would be troublesome to importune your Honor more with it. I will briefly add relative to the English from Vir-

ginia, who ran away from there and stranded at Cape Hinlopen, whereupon a messenger was sent to your Honor by the Hon^ble Governor, likewise as your Honor wrote to me in consequence, to inquire into the matter and to place them under guard: I have done my duty, to get them from the savages, ransoming, clothing and feeding them and contributing everything, among others also to a certain David Ludekens, whom with his wife, they being naked and needy, I have again fitted out and helped with garments; he afterwards run away from here stealthly, without paying anything and I have received a letter from him from the Manhattans, where he is living somewhere . . . . he promises at least to [pay] a part of it . . . . such landlopers as he is, are not . . . . that the Governor . . . . has also written and asked . . . . to be sent back . . . . in the interest of the City I request, that he be directly arrested and sent to the Hon^ble Governor of Virginia by first chance, in order to satisfy his Honor; I have promised it and I depend upon it.

It is reported here, that three ships have arrived there from Fatherland; if there are any news, please to communicate them to me by first chance *per terra* or *mare* and whether anything has been heard of the City's ships or whether one of them has sailed with the others. Closing herewith I remain with sincere salutations from me and my wife to your Honor and your Lady commending you to God's Almighty protection

Your Honor's very obedient
and affectionate servant
J. ALRICHS.

VICE-DIRECTOR ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

IN NEW AMSTEL, *the (30th) of March 1658.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, VERY DISCREET SIR:

SIR: My last was of date of the 18th of March, which I had intended to send, but as the dispatching of it came somewhat unexpectedly, so has it been given up as speedily and the trip deferred, therefore it comes here inclosed. I can moreover answer your Honor's favor of the 17th of December, 1657, received by the galiot, to which I beg to say in reference to the merchandises, sent from here for the payment of the provisions and other things, that it seems that the prices there are much lower than here, and that the valuation of them, as your Honor has had them estimated by impartial men, is somewhat short; but I will not add anything in regard to the linen and other things, as I leave all that to your Honor's discretion and judgment and shall consider all, that has been done herein, as being well done, whereas I know and trust, that your Honor will help to arrange everything for the best of this Colony and that the goods of the City shall be sold to the greatest profit and the purchase of the other necessaries be made at the lowest price. Likewise I find that the trasmitted provisions have been bought at fair prices and I have received them all in good order. I request now, that the desired 50 schepels of winter, I mean, spring wheat and 50 schepels of summer barley may be sent, also some cakes, about three or four hundred pounds, also two thousand pounds . . . . meat, if it can be had at fair prices . . . . of the Captain, I have therein . . . . in regard to his discharge, but he would not rest, until an answer was received to it, as will (be seen) from the enclosed request and apostil: he is now satisfied and I hope, that all will go well and he may enjoy his contentment: (there are) many petty quarrels and misunderstandings, if they are viewed in reality and truth, as he now keeps it up again somewhat with another, but all not worth repeating and spoiling the paper with and it would be vexatious to hear and report them to those, whom they concern and I do not wish that my pen make the beginning, whereas a long story is connected with it, which is of little importance, but I will say in a few words, that upon my arrival here, I found the government here to consist and be attended to by the Vice-Director or Commander, sitting over military delinquents with military persons and over civilians with citizens as ordered by your Honor, to whom I upon my arrival represented and showed the changes, which were to be taken in consideration afterwards. They agreed, that in the customary way, as said before, citizens belonged under civil administration, as the City's conditions, too, recommended it. I have made objections, the persons etc. appointed and nominated by your Honor not opposing, but agreeing with the City's intentions and propositions, therefore I let them [act as judges] provisionally, only over little civil [cases] with which the Council is overcrowded . . . . giving and expediting the sentences for crimes, committed by soldiers, is understood by them, that it only concerned a soldier and that the Commissary had nothing to do with it. I agreed with them on this point and then we three sat as judges, but many and excessive licentious acts were committed by the soldiers, which were then let off with lenient punishment and the smallest fine was charged back to me from that side, which ought not to have been done; that I was a tyrant over the soldiers, when I sometimes admonished them, that the square of the fort should be swept and cleaned on Sundays; I received then as answer, given by the Corporal, in the presence of many, that order must be issued from higher authority; I told the Captain of it, who excused the soldiers. I went 3 or 4 times for 3 or 4 miles into the country, to see it surveyed and took 2 or 3 soldiers with me, without their being ordered by the Sergeant or Corporal; this has been taken so ill and exaggerated so much that I command the soldiers, that it cannot be told and whenever I have them to work for me I pay one daler* the day, as we have together resolved, that the soldiers should be paid for labor by the day. After this I have never wanted to take soldiers with me, even though I went to Fort Christina or Tinnekonk; it is done to prevent their displeasure . . . . and to consider it, he refused my offer.† and thought it not worth while to act upon it, nor would he give proper answers, to those whom I sent to him; also the Lieutenant and the Commissary themselves must attest, that I have humbled myself before him in most and the smallest matters and offered, yea requested through them, that we should understand each other in all reasonableness; he refused it to them and me; I do not know what induced him to say or it has escaped him accidently, that he could easily get more salary and higher rank or that it was offered to him or something similar, so that he therefore thought very little of this place.

As to the distribution of the farm lots to each, I have hardly found room thereto, so that I had to take them, as they are reported in the decision on the request of Jacob Elders. After that I referred the surveying of the lots to Hudde, who is half a surveyor, with Fabryk Spelen, now deceased, who, as I at first, had it done by drawing lots for the lands to be given out. Finally he presented with much ungency a sequest, which has been considered, resolved and decided with the Lieutenant and Commissary, as appears from the same. He sent us his thanks through A. Hudde, who delivered it to his Honor. I shall close here with it, in order not to trouble your Honor with such shabby matters. Nevertheless, I [find] it proper, now, that it is so, ... Referring to the prices of some needed provisions, which are not in the store-house, is to difficult to state a fixed and fair price for them, and it will be easier done, when we get a greater abundance of stores, which so far are very scarce, besides that there are also many losses caused to my great regret the death of animals.

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*About 2 guilders=70 cents.—TR.

[†*Marginal note:* which in cases or occasions of urgency would have had very bad consequences, as he could not know beforehand, what I had to say or of what importance the case might be and what would have to be done. I have been in the fort by day and by night, without being able to give any order to the soldiers, (so he has ordered, which is unreasonable.) He would have no guards posted on the ramparts during the winter, neither by day nor during the night, of which he did neither inform me nor the Lieutenant, nor would he order any guards to be placed there; this was not without danger for me and others; this has been changed since his discharge, so that now two soldiers are on guard on the ramparts at night and one during the day in the fort. All this and much more was not observed by the Captain]

I have communicated to the Lieutenant and Commissary the transmitted ordinances and other matters and done what is proper, except in regard to the advertisement; in regard to that I send enclosed herewith a document concerning it, which informs everybody there, who has any mortgages on or transfers of any lots, grounds, houses or lands, situate here, that he has to exhibit such papers to the Secretary here within three months' time. I have delivered the barrel of pork, weighing 189 lbs. net, to Commissary Rekter for the garrison of Altena, as your Honor has desired it. I have offered the desired linen, which was to be delivered to Hendric Huygen, but he did not need it, therefore this remains still on hand.

There arrived here, thanks be to God! day before yesterday, Wednesday the 27th, the "Gouden Sonne," a large ship with [passengers] and merchandises . . . . I very respectfully request, that it may please your Honor to do me the kindness and friendship and pay Joannis de Peijster for the two pieces of red duffels, for which the same has contracted with your Honor.

I would also see with pleasure, that your Honor would make a settlement with skipper Jacob Jansen Huys, from whom I brought some Fort Orange boards for the carpenterwork in the storehouse and the buildings in the fort, because they have not yet begun the trade in beavers and I would not like to give anybody cause for complaining, that he had not promptly received his pay, except for the reason of not being able, as one is prevented to give, when very little comes of it during the time of trading.

I have also to pay the Attorney Schelluyn for salary, earned by him in the suit against Dirck Cornelissen Heunich, skipper of the ship Prins Maurits, but it seems, that the expenses ought to be paid out of the deposited sum, the proceeds of the sale of the goods, unless your Honor understood, that we should not consider this. I have also been written to by my principals the aforesaid deposit may be taken up by the aforesaid Dirck Cornelissen Heunich or his order, which serves for our directions, and to inform of it your Honor, as I find myself ordered; only to deduct, what has been paid on account to the said Attorney by the Honble Burgomaster Allard Anthony.

I learned from your Honor's letter, dated the 28th of January, arrived with the ketch of Allerton, concerning the sending the galiot [to Curaçao], to which I was inclined . . . . to fetch (it) to and from Manhattans for the benefit of the inhabitants of this Colony, so that now, after having held a consultation about it with the Hon^ble^ Councillor, I find that I cannot consent to let the galiot make a voyage to Curaçao.

The prescribed day of fasting, prayer and thanksgiving has been observed here on the 13th of March, also on the following day with a sermon, to celebrate it, by the preacher Melius, who, for that purpose was fetched to Altena by the Commissary: which was done.

I am however afraid of the scarcity of provisions here, therefore please to buy at the first opportunity one hundred schepels of white peas, and one hundred schepels of gray peas, which I would like to have from time to time, as there is room in the galiot and without causing delay on account of it, likewise one or two tons of flour with two or three hundred pounds of butter. Please return barley or wheat, as his Honor pleases, for the received mill, which was loaned by the Hon^ble^ Burgomaster Oloff Stevenson.

. . . . . Pieces of black walnut are also shipped in the galiot by the Commissary of the garrison in Fort Altena, which have been cut about there or ordered by him to be cut. In case your Honor desires more of it in future, the galiot going there has usually plenty room for your Honor's service. Closing herewith I will pray to God, with my dutiful respects and cordial salutions, to keep your Honor, Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Prudent Sir, in continuous health and prosperity.

Your Honor's obedient
and faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

I send herewith the weight of the bacon and meat [sent] and received by the . . . . . given me according . . . . . 5 casks of fresh meat & 6 casks of bacon with 2 other casks of meat, which were taken into the galiot from a ketch, without weighing.

Also a letter of the Hon^ble^ Commissioners and Directors.

If a ship has sailed please . . . . ,

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise and Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, etc. residing in New-Netherland, that is to say on the Manhattans in New-Amsterdam.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL APPROVING THE DEPARTURE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL TO THE SOUTH RIVER.

20th of April (1658.)

In Council the Honble Director-General proposes and offers for consideration the necessary redress of the Honble Company's affairs on the South-river of New-Netherland and the arrangements needed which ought to be made there, and the rights of the Company there might be properly maintained and taken care of, especially in collecting and receiving the customs on goods imported as well as exported, as last year and again now he himself has been advised by letters from qualified parties there, who are well intentioned towards the Honble Company, of the great frauds and encroachments, which the Company has to suffer there in the customs, as a great quantity of peltries have been shipped, but not cleared, as they ought to; for which reason now complaints are made by the merchants here and also on the Southriver, who pay the Honble Company's dues, that they cannot compete with their goods against those, on which no import-duties are paid; further, that several of the inhabitants of the Colony of New-Amstel have requested, as appears by their letter, to be allowed to move into the district of the Honble Company near Fort Altena and establish plantations there; all these matters, as well as some necessary arrangements to be made among and regarding the Swedes, cannot well be attended to by a letter, therefore it was deemed necessary by the Noble Honble Director-General, to go there himself with one of the gentlemen of the Council either across country or by sea, as it may be most convenient, to give directions for the good and necessary settlement of the foregoing and other affairs of the Company there. After serious consideration and deliberation by Director-General and Council of the proposition of the Honble Director-General and of the written and verbal reports, which are now and then made in regard to the Company's affairs on the Southriver by different persons, Director-General and Council conclude, that the journey of the Honble General to the Southriver is necessary and that, as far as Director-General and Council are able to comprehend and forsee it, it will be for the special service and advantage of the Company, as well as the peace and greater harmony of its subjects there. In view hereof Director-General and Council unanimously judge expedient the immediate departure of the Honble General and his return thence as quick after having accomplished everything, as may be possible and it is resolved, that Mr. Pieter Tonneman go there with his Honor, the Director-General.

Done at a meeting of Director-General and Council, the 20th of April 1658.

P. STUYVESANT,
NICASIUS DE SILLE,
PIETER TONNEMAN,
J. DE DECKERE, 1658.

PETITION OF THE SWEDISH MAGISTRATES AT TINICUM FOR CERTAIN PRIVILEGES, AND ORDER THEREON.

TINNAKUNGK, *8th of May 1658.*

The Sheriff and Members of the Council humbly request of the Noble, Honorable General, now here present, a favorable decision on the subjoined petition:

1. That we may be provided with proper instructions, to perform equitably the duties entrusted to us.

2. That for their execution we may have a Court-messenger.

3. When it is necessary, that we may have free access to the Commander at Fort Altena, to get assistance from the soldiers in cases of emergency.

4. That an order be made, that nobody shall leave these boundaries without knowledge of the magistrates, much less, that the servant-man or woman of one, when they leave or run away without their master's or mistress' permission, shall be concealed by the other. (It was signed)

The Honble General's humble subjects
GREGORIUS VAN DYCK,
OLOFF STIRE,
MATYS HANSON,
PIETER RAMBO,
PIETER KAIK.

The foregoing written Petition having been taken up, it was found to be a just demand; therefore the petitioners are herewith promised and assured, that upon the first opportunity a proper instruction shall be sent to them, to make use of in the course of their administration of justice and for the better execution of their duties, as far as possible.

On the second point it was deemed necessary, that for making summons, arrests and the carrying out of sentences, the Sheriff and Commissaries be supported and served by a provost, who as Court messenger shall at the same time serve summons pursuant to the instruction, to be sent there by the first opportunity offering.

Upon the third it was decided and at the same time orders given to the provisional Commissary, that, if the Commissaries should consider it necessary and the Sheriff ask it, he shall assist him in the execution of his duties and support and aid him with the Hon^ble^ Company's military.

In regard to the fourth and last point, an order was before this issued by a placat of the Director-General and Council, of which a copy shall be sent to the petitioners by the first opportunity; in the meantime it is decided and ordered, that nobody shall be allowed to leave without previous knowledge of the Commissaries and further that thereto, as it is proper, the consent of the Director-General and Council shall first be asked and obtained, signed by their Secretary, as it is customary in the province of New-Netherland and if some one of the Swedish nation should wish to leave or already have left the district, the Sheriff is hereby ordered and directed to serve the same with an order to return and in case of refusal to proceed against him either by arrest or by detention, as it may be required and to give a written report of the proceedings to the Director-General and Council in due time.

Finally and for the present lastly, whereas for the maintainance of the above-mentioned necessary arrangements, that is the salaries of the Sheriff, Commissaries, provost and other officers of higher and lower grade, as well as for other public concerns, and by some subsidies shall be needed, it is recommended to the Sheriff and Commissaries to think and examine, where the same can be found and raised to the least burden of the Swedish nation, our good and faithful subjects, to whom we hereby assure and promise our favour and all possible assistance, as if they were our own nation, pursuant to the oath, made before or still to be taken by those, who may not have taken it.

Follows the oath, taken by the Swedish nation, on the Southriver:

We promise and swear in the presence of Almighty God, that we will be and remain loyal and faithful to their Noble High Mightinesses, the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands, the Noble Lords-Directors of the General Privileged West-India Company, also to their Honorable Director-General, already appointed, or in future to be appointed; that we will obey and respect and honor them, as it becomes honest and good subjects, as long as we continue in this province of New-Netherland.

So truly help us God Almighty!

REPORT OF DIRECTOR STUYVESANT ON THE AFFAIRS AT THE DELAWARE.

15th of May 1658 Wednesday.

In Council present the Honble Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant, the Honble Members of the Council Nicasius de Sille, Pieter Tonneman, and J. de Deckere.

His Honor, the Director-General having returned to the Manhattans from the Southriver on Monday the 15th inst, about noon, reports: that his Honor has found many things at the Southriver not in such a condition, as they ought to be, especially regarding the smuggling and frauds in the Company's customs, duties on goods, sent there from Holland, as there were many goods, not stamped with the Honble Company's mark, discharged from the last arrived ships, without anything having been done about it, further that from the ship "de Waagh" a case with guns had been unloaded, shipped by the brother of Domine Welius, which muskets have been distributed there to the community by Mr. Alrichs.

2. That it has appeared very strange to his Honor, that the oath, which Mr. Alrichs administration to new-comers, entirely omitted mention of the Lords-Directors and the Director-General and Council of New-Netherland; after the Honble General had spoken to him about it, Mr. Alrichs promised to alter it and requested, that no mention be made of it to the Lords-Burgomasters.

3. That one Vander As, as well as one N. Ringh had complained about a sentence pronounced against them, while they intended to appeal and asking the Secretary there to take notice of the appeal, this was refused by the Secretary.

4. That the Swedish nation had asked, after taken oath, that it might be allowed and granted them, not to be obliged to take sides, if any troubles should arise between the Crown of Sweden and our State at home; which was agreed to by the Honble General.

Further that his Honor had laid out near Fort Altena some lots, the single ones at 30 feet, the double ones at 60 feet breadth, and one hundred feet deep, under condition, that on the double ones two dwellings should be built and if the first owners or occupants of the aforesaid lots should fail to build on them, they shall by order of Director-General and Council be transferred to others, who are more ready to build, provided that the first owners may demand one hundred guilders and not more for fencing and other expenditures thereon.

There have also been chosen officers of the Swedish nation on the Southriver

Captain: Swens Schoete
Lieutenant: Andries d'Albo
Ensign: Jacob Swenske

Thus reported by the Hon^ble Director-General Petrus Stuyvesant to the Council at Fort Amsterdam on the 15th of May 1658.

VICE-DIRECTOR ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

New-Amstel *17th of May 1658.*

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir:

Sir: I hope that after your Honor's departure from here, the home-journey has been comfortable and speedy and that your Honor's family has been found in good health. I further respectfully ask and trust, that your Honor will please to excuse and think well of the poor reception and small entertainment, to which we, in our inconvenient position and against our will, could not contribute any more, requesting your Honor to please and take the good heart and will for the deed; when we are more and better in position here, we shall consider it our duty and obligation, to accomplish more.

Moreever a Swede, who has accompanied your Honor on the journey, has reported to me, that your Honor had been informed, that a ship had arrived from Curaçao. I request, if any letters or anything directed to me have come, to let them get here at once by occasion, that I may answer to the letters.

If the ship "de Wasbleek" has, as I hope, arrived, that the goods sent in her to divers parties of this place be forwarded at once by the galiot or otherwise, according to each owner's order and shipped to be brought hither: there is also a case for me; what there is demanded for average on it, please to settle for me, I shall pay it with thanks. The freight was agreed upon . . . . of the galiot a last or two of flour against proper payment, might be in store and your Honor found it advisable, to send a vessel to this place and elsewhere, then I would wish, that the usual rate be fixed upon the freight at the lowest price.

Please let the Hon^ble Secretary van Ruyven know, that the proclamation and ordinances, sent here for a few years hitherto and published for the direction and as laws or orders of this country, are to be sent now to the Commissary Rynevelt.

In regard to cattle: if, as I discussed it with your Honor, 5 or 6 pairs of good draught-oxen could be bought at fair prices, they are to be sent over by land or water, as your Honor deems fit.

If the ship "de Wasbleek" has arrived, we shall rejoice after much longing, because several people here expect goods by her.

Of the departure of any vessels from there for Fatherland, if it should happen before the middle of June, please to inform me by an express messenger over land or by the first chance by water, to govern myself accordingly.

I send herewith . . . . empty casks for the flour and peas, to use them at leisure, as they are required.

Pierre Crosson's account shall be sent at once, as soon as the Commissary has returned home.

Jan van der Bosch goes over, to repair clocks and watches or . . your Honor may please to order to be done and . . . . to that end two or three months' time . . . . granted to remain there.

The wife of Sergeant . . . . . . goes also over . . . .

Closing I ask God, to bless your Honor's government, Noble, Honorable, Wise, Prudent Sir and to continue your Honor and family in continuous health and prosperity and remain

Your Honor's obedient and very
faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba etc residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

By skipper Jacob Jansen Huys, whom God may guide.

THE DIRECTORS TO P. STUYVESANT.

7th June 1658.

* * * * * * * *

Since our last of the 20th of last month, sent by the ship "de Moesman," of which we enclose a copy, the Honorable Commissioners for the management of the City's Colony in New-Netherland have informed us, that their Noble Worships, the Lords-Burgomasters were desirous of acquiring the country, situate on the bay of the Southriver on its western side (where for the safety of incoming ships some buoys ought to be placed as danger signals) and called the Horekil. They request us therefore, that the aforesaid tract of land from Cape Henlopen to the Boomtiens Hoeck should be purchased by our orders and then be conveyed to their Director there, as they intended to place there a suitable fortification for the protection of those places. As we have thought, that this will be of advantage to the Company and their possessions there, we have resolved to order and direct your Honors hereby, to acquire the aforesaid country immediately and without delay and to purchase it from the lawful owners, if it should not have been done before, under properly executed deeds and then to re-convey it there to the Director of said the Colony. No time is to be lost herein, but speed is necessary in order to anticipate thereby other nations, especially our English neighbors, whom we suspect of having cast their eyes upon these places, for we have heard, that lately two boats with English people from Virginia have been at Cape Henlopen; they stranded there, however, and were taken prisoners by the savages, but were ransomed again by the said Director Alrichs, as they pretended to be fugitives, perhaps to free their Governor from the suspicion, that he had any knowledge of it. And as we understand also, that the said Director Alrichs has consented to the coming over from there of some English families and as we cannot expect anything good from this nation, considering their insufferable proceedings in the past (not only their invasion of our indisputable territories and possessions at the North, but also the arrogant audaciousness and faithlessness of those even, who are under our jurisdiction and allegiance), we cannot omit to recommend hereby to your Honors most earnestly, not only to inform yourselves thoroughly of the number of the English families arrived there, but also to communicate in a friendly way to the said Director Alrichs the dangerous consequences of this affair, agreeably to the enclosed extract of our resolutions and then to report to us in regard to the one and the other, so that we may know, what occurs in this direction from time to time and may do, what we deem necessary.

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THE DIRECTORS GENERAL TO STUYVESANT, (EXTRACT:)

19th of June 1658.

* * * * * * * *

As Barent Jochemsen, skipper of the ship "De Gulde Meulen" (mostly freighted on behalf of this City to carry over colonists and other free people) intends to go directly from here to the Southriver and therefore has asked for our permission thereto, we have not been willing to refuse it this time for reasons, so that in case he should not first call with his ship at the Manhattans, as the clause of the contract, made with such private skippers, directs, he shall not therefore be molested or troubled there, which we desire to communicate to your Honors for your government.

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JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

In New Amstel, *the 26th June 1658.*

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir:

Upon the return of the Honble Commissary and the preacher I learned with pleasure of your Honor's good journey from here, but heard also from them, that your Honor has been again from home and gone to the Esopus on account of a murder by the savages, committed against one of the Christians there; I hope, that through your Honor's order and arrival there such proceedings were so arranged, that they were stopped in their bad undertaking and that no more tumults, uproars or sedition will be stirred up by the savages, which the good God may give.

I have further heard from the Honble Commissary, that your Honor has bought with him for account of the City on the great plain before Hemstede 12 heads of oxen and two more at option, all for 1500 guilders, further from Michael Jansen two draught-oxen, six cows with 7 calves, three oxen of three years, one bull of 3 years, three heifers of 2 years, one two-years old ox, 4 yearlings, to wit 2 bullocks and two heifers, altogether 19 heads of cattle and 7 calves for 1330 guilders and that your Honor would advance this sum for account of the City, on condition, that upon arrival of the first ship, it should be paid back properly with merchandises at a reasonable price, which shall be done promptly. I send therefore for the purpose of getting the aforesaid animals and drive them here overland Jean . . . . holte and Pr. Enloos, who could [find] and hire there a guide knowing the road to [this place,] either a savage or a [reliable white man,] who is suitable and then one or two more . . . . and not more than is necessary . . . . to bring the said cattle to this place. [As] the calves may not well be [driven this long] distance, they could be sent over in the galiot of skipper Jacob, about which your Honor will please to give orders according to judgment. We have besides occasion for many things, one hundred schepels of wheat or rye flour or perhaps one hundred and fifty, as with fifty more it can not be too much and as there is mostly wheat there and the difference in price is small, I expect wheat flour, of course as much as can conveniently be ground and in case the galiot should have to wait long or for several days for the grinding, part may be sent unground, because we shall now soon have a horse-mill ready. I have lately sent by a savage (about three weeks ago) letters over land, to be forwarded to the Lords-Mayors in Fatherland, I hope they got there safely and have been given to one of the departing skippers for delivery, also that the letters to Mr. Beck have gone to Curaçao; it would be agreeable to me to hear of it. The ship "de vergulde Sonne" lies here ready to sail and will leave to-morrow. Closing herewith Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir, I will ask God to keep your Honor and Lady with the children in his Almighty protection and preserve (you) in long-during health.

Your Honor's obedient and
faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Please to inform or advise me by a note, how matters stand with the ship "de Wasbleek," whether she has arrived in safety . . . .

Postscriptum.

SIR: I should not wonder, if on account of haste and manyfold occupations I had omitted in this foregoing letter to submit to your Honor's decision anything in regard to the issue of building lots and grounds, also farmlands and animals, also concerning the high prices of the commodities, which are given out here.

In regard to the distributions of lots: first at the time of my arrival, about eight days or more passed, before I could make progress in it, because there was scarcely one lot, which could be disposed of, as one or the other or more laid claim to it; for further reasons and difficulties I refer to the decision on the petition of Jacob Elders, sent herewith, and henceforth they were distributed by drawing lots. Upon the arrival of the ship "De Waegh" I let Fabryk Spelen, now deceased, and Hudde give out all by lottery also. Upon and since my arrival Lieutenant Jniosa has been present at the distributions and the drawings, and now at the arrival of the ship "de Sonne" the distribution and disposition of the lots has been also referred to him, the Secretary and Schepen Rademan and accepted by him. Hudde with a work-master, called Briant has last June surveyed for all and every one, colonists, soldiers, and officers, as much as each has asked and signed for: (evidence, each man's signature in my keeping.) And now the men who wanted one hundred morgens; they were granted without the least objection . . . .
the people to keep and handle them and there are not many here, nobody hardly had made a house to live in and many are still engaged with it, because there were only 4 or hardly 5 carpenters here,

whom I mostly have been obliged to engage and they were at the best bunglers or men of little capacity, who had to spend twice as much time at their work, and then it is nothing especially good; those who have no means, must do the work alone and meet with disappointment and besides it takes a long time. Sickness and hot fevers prevailing here have kept us back badly and made many pining. There was no stable nor hay ready; yet, when some English cattle came from Virginia, they have been bought contrary to my intention and judgment; when I asked advice of the Captain, he would not say anything about it, neither declare himself nor come, except I sent the Lieutenant and the Commissary there, he would not listen nor give an answer. Likewise in many more cases, as the not guarding and securing the fort, I have been obliged to abide with it and done so for peace's sake: it is with all that not excusable, but I had to suffer, that is to say, to let it pass, that he spoke of me disrespectfully and called me names etc. In regard to the high charges for goods from the storehouse: they are given and charged to the soldiers against their monthly pay at such prices as has been fixed by the Lords-Mayors, and the colonists and other free people [do not pay] a stiver [less] . . . . God keep you.

Your Honor's obedient
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General in New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba etc. residing at the Manhattans in Amsterdam in New-Netherland.

Per galiot New-Amstel, Jacob Jansen Huys, skipper, whom God may protect.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN APPOINTED COMMISSARY OF THE WEST-INDIA COMPANY AT THE DELAWARE.

30th of July.

Whereas the service of the Company urgently requires, that a suitable person be engaged and sent as Commissary to the Southriver, and considering the qualifications and good conduct of S^r Willem Beeckman, a citizen and old inhabitant here, the same is engaged, commissioned and appointed as such, for which the same salary and emoluments is allowed him, as the former Commissary, Jacquet, has received there, to wit fifty guilders per month and 200 guilders annually for commutation of rations. It is resolved, to send the same there with the proper commission and instruction by the first suitable opportunity. Date as above.

28th of October, Monday, 1658.

Petrus Stuyvesant, on behalf of their Noble High-Mightinesses, the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands and the Lords-Directors of the Incorporated West India Company, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonayro, Aruba and the dependencies thereof, with the Honorable Council, to All, who shall read or hear this read Greeting: Whereas, for the administration and promotion of the affairs of the Honble Company and ours on the Southriver of New-Netherland and the dependencies thereof, we needed a capable and experienced man, to command there, in our absence, as Commissary and Vice-Director and order every thing to the greatest advantage and benefit of the Company, therefore, trusting to the ability, piety and experience of Willem Beekman, late Scheepen and Elder of the city of Amsterdam in New-Netherland, we have commissioned and appointed the same, as we hereby commission and appoint him our Commissary and Vice-Director, in our absence there to attend to the safety of the country, fort military and free men, being already there on behalf of the Honble Company or to be sent thither hereafter and to keep and make, in our name, good order, to administer law and justice to citizens and soldiers under his orders, to the best of his knowledge, to do further everything for the service of the aforesaid Incorporated W. I. Company, which according to the duties of his office under the instructions given to him or hereafter to be given a good and faithful Commissary and Vice-Director is bound to do and all this under the oath of fidelity, to be taken before us. Which having been taken, we desire, direct and order all and everybody, whom this concerns, either officers of the Company or free men, especially the present provisional Commissary to receive, to acknowledge, to respect and to obey the said Willem Beeckman as our Commissary and Vice-Director and each, as far as he is concerned, to show him all favor and give him all help and assistance in the execution of his duties, whereas we have thus considered it necessary for the service of the Company and the advancement of this province. Thus done and given at the meeting of the Honble Director-General and Council of New-Netherland, held at Fort Amsterdam, the XXVIII 8bre XVIc LVIII.

By a majority of votes, such a salary and commutation of rations is allowed to the said Willem Beeckman for his future services, as the former Commissary Jean Paul Jacquet has had pursuant to the resolution made on the 30th of July. Date as above.

On the 28th day of October 1658 the following oath was taken by

Willem Beekman before the Noble Hon^{ble} Director General in Council.

I promise and swear in the presence of Almighty God, that I will be true and faithful to their Noble High Mightinesses, the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands, the Noble Lords-Directors of the Incorporated West-India Company and their Director-General and Council for New-Netherland, now appointed or hereafter to be appointed, that I will administer true law and justice, that I will maintain and as much as is in my power promote the Reformed religion, as the same is taught and preached in the Fatherland and here, conform to God's word and the Synod of Dortrecht, that I will take care, to the best of my ability, of the safety of the place and further, according to the instructions now given or hereafter to be given will promote the service of the Company and the welfare of the land and do the utmost of my powers, what a good and faithful Commissary and Vice-Director ought to do. So help me God Almighty.

In my presence

C. v. RUYVEN,
Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR WILLEM BEECKMAN, COMMISSARY AND VICE-DIRECTOR ON THE SOUTHRIVER OF NEW-NETHERLAND.

Arrived at the Southriver he shall for the present, as the Company has not reserved a house or a lot in the Colony, and provisionally take his quarters in the buildings in Fort Altena, but since he must reside frequently in or near New-Amstel, especially upon the arrival and discharging of ships, he shall on the first opportunity look about for a suitable room or house there and try to rent the same for the term of one year at a reasonable price, to be charged to the Company.

2. Upon the arrival of City's or other ships, yachts or vessels, of whatever nation they may be, he shall endeavour always to be at or near Fort New-Amstel in time and before their landing or at least before their breaking cargo, that he may closely watch the cargo and the unloading and by no means is he to allow, that any merchandises or goods shall be unloaded or put on board the ships or loaded, unless they have been previously inspected by him and he is satisfied, that the lawful dues thereon have been paid in the Fatherland or are to be paid here at the Custom's office of the Com-

pany, so that the Company may not be defrauded of her revenues.

3. In order that this may be carried out more effectively and all smuggling prevented, he shall place a guard of the Hon^{ble} Company's military either under his own command or under a sergeant or other suitable officer of the Company on board of such ships, barks or yachts, while they discharge and load.

4. Upon discovery and seizure of any contraband goods, he shall seize or arrest them in the quality of Auditor, conform to the published placats of the Director-General and Council of New-Netherland and provisionally, until further orders, institute legal proceedings against the smugglers and contrabandists before the City's Director and Council there, for whose judgment and sentence he shall wait. If thereby he shall find himself slighted as regards the privileges and monopolies of the Company and its supreme representatives here (whom he must always sustain with respect in the highest regard), in such a case he shall have permission to appeal, as it is proper, from the sentence pronounced.

5. From all smuggled and confiscated goods and merchandises, discovered, seized and proceeded against by his industry and diligence as well of the mulcts and fines imposed he shall have and enjoy his proper share and part agreeable to the judgment and discretion of the Director-General and Council: to this end he shall keep the smuggled and confiscated goods in safe storage until such time and opportunity, that he can send them here or according to circumstances give advice and information thereof to the Director-General and Council.

6. He shall further have at the said Southriver of New-Netherland, except in the district of the Colony of New-Amstel, provisionally highest authority over the Hon^{ble} Company's officers (who under all possible circumstances shall assist him in carrying out this instruction), also over the free men of whatever nation they may be; he shall keep the former in good order and discipline and maintain and exercise among the others good law and justice to the best of his knowledge, as well in civil as in military cases, also in criminal cases of minor degree and this pursuant to the instructions formerly given either to the former Commissary or to the Swedish nation, as far as they are concerned in the legal action. These instructions will be amplified according to circumstances and on his further advice, as the situation may require it, until which time he shall for the present employ for the administration of justice the Sheriff and Commissaries appointed before this for the Swedish nation.

7. Whereas the Noble Lords-Directors have been pleased upon the further request of the Commissioners to enlarge the Colony of the City of Amsterdam and grant to it the land from Boompjes Hœck southward to Cape Henlopen and in consequence have au-

thorized and ordered us to acquire the aforesaid territory by purchase from the lawful owners, he is especially recommended and directed to inform himself, with the advice and knowledge of Mr. Jacob Alrichs, or whomever he may want to qualify thereto, who are the lawful owners of the aforesaid territory and to hear, what their claims and demands for the same may be, and, if he finds them reasonable, to make an agreement with them or else make a report to us about it; if, however, the said Mr. Alrichs should be inclined and have an opportunity to build some fortifications or erect some buildings near Cape Henlopen or on the Horekil before winter, then he is specially authorized and directed to buy the land necessary thereto, for which proper letters-patent will be issued upon a detailed report of its extent and situation.

8. Immediately upon his arrival there, he shall make a correct inventory of all the Hon^ble^ Company's property and send it here by the first opportunity.

He shall send over by first chance a correct list of the cattle and horses, left there by the Swedish officers upon their departure, (stating) what number there has been and what has become of them.

He shall also examine as closely as possible the quantity and quality of the ordnance in Fort New-Amstel, especially its weight or caliber, also the other materials, received and taken from the Company by Mr. Jacob Alrichs for the use of the City of Amsterdam and report thereon to us by the first opportunity offering.

Thus done and given at Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland, the 28th of Octbr. 1658.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

In NEW-AMSTEL, *the 5th of August 1658.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, VERY DISCREET SIR:

SIR: I am glad and gratified at your Honor's good and desirable achievements at the Esopus and return home in good health, but I learn with regret, that at the Manhattans your Honor has been visited by chills and fever; I hope, that the Lord God may have delivered your Honor again from it and given you your former health and strength, which I shall be glad to hear by the next chance.

I learn further, that your Honor mentions, that grain (cannot be had) there for merchandise, but at least half must be paid in beavers. I hope and trust, that your Honor will arrange this about the paying in beavers and oblige me or the City herein, as there are here but few or no beavers to be traded, as everybody sufficiently knows. Hence I rely upon your Honor's disposition in this matter.

The arrival of skipper Jacob with the galiot is earnestly desired, since he has had at different times good and favorable winds and the horsemill not having been finished on account of Christian Barent's death, we are very much embarrassed here for breadstuff or flour; therefore we expect his speedy return every hour, as we also desire, that the ship "de vergulde Meulen" had arrived in safety.

The cattle, [brought over] by Jan . . . . and Pr. Eenloos for this Colony has arrived here on the 2d inst. after a . . . . comfortable journey, if [we except] that some of the animals have been crippled . . . . Brantie the soldier is also [returned] . . . . .

A general feverlike disease has raged here again for some time and it is prevailing much among the inhabitants. The Lord please to take us into his merciful protection and relieve many weak people from it. I, too, have been ill for some days, but am now, thanks to God, a little better. Closing herewith, Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Prudent Sir, I commend your Honor and family with cordial salutations to God's Almighty protection.

Your Honor's obedient and
faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, General in New-Netherland, Curaçao etc. residing at the Manhattans
Per skipper Jacob, whom God may guide.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

In NEW-AMSTEL, *the 17th August 1658.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

My last to your Honor was by Capt. Jan Jacobsen, wherein was also mentioned the arrival of the animals and also the two soldiers, Evert Brantsen and Peter Paulus, who are to be continued here in service in place of the two, who were sent there last year. Bearer hereof (is) skipper Jacob, who goes there to bring over some goods, arrived in the "Moesman." I have been sorry and aggrieved to hear the complaints of their laziness and unwillingness in the service, also of those, who brought over the cattle; excessive costs and troubles have been made, besides many beasts have arrived here lame through the long drive, they must still be daily bandaged and cured, except those, which I have been obliged to slaughter from necessity and fear, that they would grow worse. As to the beavers sent by me to Thomas Hall, they came from Capt. Cryger and through his son Frans were brought to my house for payment of freight on goods arrived from Holland by the "Sonne," I had to receive them provisionally under condition that I might again give them away to others. Before this I had requested Kriger, that he would please to pay them to Skipper Jacob [for the] boards [brought over], but . . . . had offered four guilders in wampum for the piece and that Francis, Capt. Kriger's son, had said, that the beavers, offered to Capt. Jacob were not worth to be sent to Holland; it seems to me, that, if this is so, such action stands little to reason, because he owed good merchandise or at least saleable (I mean) the forcing it upon a man and then the valuing it in wampun and saying at the same time, they were not worth to be sent to Holland; for when somebody helps me to troubles, ingratitude and impaired credit then it behooves not, to add insult to it. But it is necessary in many occasions to have patience.

If the ship "de Meulen" has arrived there and been discharged, it is evident, that the passengers once gone a-shore, cannot be brought together again without difficulty; therefore, I would request, that your Honor be pleased to order in such cases that the same should directly go from the ship or otherwise over into the galiot, to be brought here immediately, provided provisions for them be received from the ship, whereby a service will be done to the City and friendship to me.

The [widow] of Christian Barents will be . . . . by your Honor; the widow goes on her . . . . . . there; Your Honor will please [to assist] her in . . . . . matters might happen there, with . . . . . . offer a helping hand and . . . . . . her affairs and recommend her to the Honble Orphanmasters . . . .

The crew of the galiot are rather troublesome and tumultuous also somewhat displeased with the skipper and mate and unwilling to do their duty; I would have known, what course to take, but they brought forward as pretext, that the rations as agreed to by the Company or the City, were not sufficient for them, so that therefore out of regard to this (: to have no clamor and complaints about the food become loud to the prejudice of this Colony :) first a sufficiency was given and the rest has been pacified for this time. If nevertheless they should behave unreasonably and improperly there, as it is likely, whereas they do not agree very well with the skipper and do not obey him, then please, assist the skipper and punish the evil-minded and prevent that by staying from the galiot or desiring to leave they may be encouraged in their bad intentions to the disadvantage of the City. Relying thereupon I'll ask God,

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir, to keep your Honor in continuous health and prosperity.

Your Honor's obedient
and faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipfui, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, etc. residing in Fort Amsterdam in N. Netherland.

By . . . which God may guide.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTED, *the 5th of September A° 1658.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

Your Honor's favor of the 21st last has been duly received. Having seen and learned by it, what was sufficiently and frequently perceived at every occasion by your Honor's affectionate kindness towards us, I respectfully request and trust, that your Honor will in no way diminish it, especially in regard to the payment in beavers, because there are but few or none to be had here, as I have written before this several times; I therefore ask, that your Honor will please to excuse the impossibility. I request, that your Honor will have the enclosed order for Fort Orange brick filled; I have given them out mostly to the inhabitants to make chimneys, also between 7 @ 8 thousands for the building or the masonry in Fort Altena, which your Honor will please to consider in the best light.

The ship "de Gulden Meulen" is expected with much longing and is looked for every hour, especially in our present circumstances, which are made very uncomforable by a hot intermittent fever and other sickness, with which the greater part of these inhabitants is burdened and kept down, besides also that our barber (surgeon) died and another, who is well acquainted [with the profession] is quite sick . . . .

In regard to the widow of Christian B(arents), as she desired beyond measure to go there and requested it within three days after her husband's burial by word of mouth and by writing, also that the property, which he left behind, might be sold immediately, all of which has been agreed to and permitted at her repeated instances or demands and arranged for the best of the heirs, so that they have been benefitted more than usually by some presents or words of consolation, as your Honor will have seen from the transmitted letters and account and sale of the property, therefore there is no cause given to the aforesaid widow to complain, but I only advised or proposed to her, that it would be for her best to remain in possession, she should be assisted in completing the mill, with the income of which through the grist she would be able to diminish the expenses and live decently and abundantly with her children on the surplus, besides that she had yet 3 or 4 good cows with sheep and hogs, which also could help her to maintain her family, she and her children should have remained on and in her and the father's estate, which was in good condition here, wherein the widow with the children could have continued reputably and in (good) position to much advantage: but she would not listen to advice . . . . that she was to be restricted in her inclinations and wellbeing, which I shall never think of, much less do. This God may grant and give and I will also ask him to take your Honor and us with our families in his Almighty care and protection, remaining

Your Honor's ever obedient
and faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, General of New Netherland, Curaçao etc. residing in Fort Amsterdam.
By Capt. Jacobsen

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT

NEW-AMSTEL *the 7th Oct. 1658.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR.

SIR: Your Honor's last letter has come to hand, whereupon this briefly serves as answer: respecting the beavers, delivered to your Honor by Th. Hal, over which, on account of their bad quality, complaint has been made to your Honor, I have (: this only for my excuse:) reported, what for, to wit for freight on goods from Holland and by which well known persons the same were brought into my house (after having before been assigned to skipper Jacob Jansen and by him refused), and laid down and that I have been obliged to receive them in the confidence and hope, that I should get off with out loss and troubles: °t is quite true that this does not concern your Honor and I do not seek to quarrel with anybody, not even with that well known person, whereas what has passed between us has been put into the book of oblivion and shall remain there.

In regard to Mr Jansen, who estimates the payment or value of the beavers extraordinarily; I have trusted and have had no other thought, as many are traded here, to wit one beaver counts for eight guilders or lacking these to pay ten guilders in good wampum or merchandise at prices as they sell here. The cows are quite small, some lean or else without milk, so that nobody wants them on half share. The lot of Mr Jansen has been received here, consisting of . . . animals and 7 calves, besides 2 [heifers] being together, large and small . . . for the payment of these please . . . . . to arrange in the most advantageous way as . . . . I shall be gratified.

The complaints . . . . appear strange to me, as when he [arrived] here he showed a letter from Mr. Sille . . . . gave notice by a written declaration, that he neither could nor desired to continue in his service and he being thus half and half without employ, but still an old servant, who has much knowledge of this place and river, I have, to avail myself of it to some extent, requested and obtained from your Honor his discharge, when the same was engaged and continued in his charge and former salary.

Herewith I send some merchandise for the received animals, please to credit the account for as much as they can be disposed of to the best advantage. They are packed and marked as on the marginand according to invoice, sent herewith. What is due to me or my principals from Marcus Barents, soldier, who left there A° 1657, aloo from Jan Cornelis de Ryke, gone there from Fort Altena, further Pierre Crossen, whom your Honor desired for his service with the proposition, that, what he owed to the City, should be settled, likewise also from a certain servant girl Geesien, whose board and passage money was accepted by your Honor, of all this specifications and detailed accounts shall be sent directly, as soon as the Honble Commissary is again on his legs and recovered.

Jan Jouriaens, the Commissary in Fort Altena, has again *de novo* demanded eight thousand bricks for necessary buildings there, which I have partly already delivered to him and shall give him. The carpenters, too, [speak] of a payment for their [labor] . . . wages, twohundred guilders paid on account . . . . I shall willingly contribute . . . . a burning and violent fever . . . . raged badly . . . . almost all people here . . . . but few old ones have died, but rather many young children, who could not endure it; we have also had our turn with six of us, but, God be praised, I myself did not lie long. The members of the Council Messrs. Hinijossa and Rynevelt, as well as the

Sheriff and all the Schepens have most of them had a long sickness and are mostly still a-bed, but I hope, it will take a turn to the better, as the disease now begins to subside and the good God may please to take it away entirely and keep it from us.

The ship "de Meulen" arrived here the latter part of last month with one hundred and eight souls, of whom through misfortune, long duration of the voyage and other troubles as well as of the ship's crew etc. 10 or 11 persons died on board and since they landed, three more. On account of the great number of people, they have been in great distress and want of water nor could they do any cooking for several days so that, as by many contrary winds they happened to be near here, they were obliged to seek a port and run in here, which made us very glad, notwithstanding that many eaters with little provisions came on her. ("De Bruynvisch" was to sail with her or on the next day, I hope, she has arrived there in safety.) It is rather inconvenient to me, that your Honor is pleased to withdraw from the providing of the necessary victuals for this place; I wished I might enjoy the former accommodation, more so to remedy the present scarcity and other imminent difficulties, as well as for the aforesaid . . . .

Mr. Alexander d'Hinijossa goes on her there, in order [to deliver] to your Honor some commissions, letters (?) . . . . and with your Honor's approbation is accomplished and arranged, shall be considered as being well done.

The ship "De Meulen" has discharged the City's freight, except some bricks, with which they are now busy, she shall have a return freight to the amount of six hundred guilders; as soon as the bricks are unloaded, she goes directly there.

Closing herewith, I ask God,

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir, with our dutiful salutations to keep your Honor and Lady in continuous health and prosperity and remain

Your Honor's obedient and
faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. (Petrus Stuyvesant,) General of New-Netherland, Curaçao etc. residing in Fort Amsterdam.

By a friend, whom God may guide.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL *the 18th November, A° 1658.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR.

SIR: Your Honor's favor of the 31st last has been duly received, from which I saw, that the goods have been valued for the payment of some purchased animals by good men; it is somewhat less, than they are sold here usually and at the lowest price, by which prices I had at first to regulate myself, because there is so little trade here, that one does not know, how merchandises stand in price against beavers or taken in settlement, but whereas a common course and style of merchandises is adopted there, I must acquiesce in what is done and trust, that it has been done equitably. I should have wished, that my principals had sent a greater assortment and better goods, as the present necessity requires them; I have not received one el of duffels, that is wide duffels, which is very inconvenient, as without duffels it is hard to get deer-meat or maize from the savages. Over one hundred souls have also arrived now, without that provisions have been sent with them, which causes here rather some scarcity and inconvenience. It is rather difficult to provide for many mouths, when one has but little stores, one hardly dares to think of it and I am ashamed to speak of it or to ask again your Honor, to send some necessaries of grain, which is very much needed here, also a lot of peas and some bacon. If it is in any way feasible, please to remember us on this occasion and provide us with as much of these provisions, as can be spared somehow, whereby a service will be done to the City and a special kindness to me.

The accounts of . . . . shall be made ready shortly . . . . his continued sickness . . . .
The desired boards . . . . Beekman is . . . .

The order for the day of prayer was communicated to Rev. Weelius, who will make his sermon accordingly in the next week, so as to observe the same here also.

We would necessarily require a few pieces of duffels for the purchase of land, for without having them, and they are not to be had here from anybody, one should hardly dare to speak of it, because one would thereby show an inability, besides that it would not give any respect or esteem, if in winter-time we came out without duffels to negotiate something of importance, so that hereby we are already somewhat hindered. It has been made a rule, for the prevention of the smuggling, which is much carried on upon the arrival of ships, to post 3 or 4 soldiers upon them, but as they remain here a month and longer, they can hardly be charged with the maintenance of so many men and it depends mostly upon the care of the same. But if your Honor would please to consider, whether it were of more advantage, that two soldiers from Altena and one of the men here should watch together, it would add opportunity and chance, to inquire into the matter a little more and also to have a better supervision of it, which your Honor will have to direct in the most expedient way.

With regard to sending the galiot to Curaçao, if your Honor has no other employ for her, although we are here in need of salt and horses, it will nevertheless have to be deferred without further advice or occasion.

The 113½ ellen of Osnaburgh linen, desired by your Honor . . . placed at the price there . . . .

[I have] sent herewith some mustard seed . . . .

The former Commissary Abraham van Rynevelt died on the 28th of last month; he has, by his testament, made over the property which he left behind, to Commissary G. van Sweeringen. If there is anything due to your Honor for disbursements, please to send over the account to claim it.

Also Anthony Rademan went to his rest, so that the generally prevailing bad sickness has taken away here already some respectable people and others, but mostly young persons and children, besides many are still pining and low, and can only slowly regain their former health and strength.

We require here the presence of Jan van der Bosch, the soldier who formerly cleaned the arms here, which now during the long time of his absence have become very rusty and to keep them from further damage, the same cannot be spared; on account of which your Honor will please to order, that he come hither by the first chance. Relying hereupon I remain with cordial greetings and dutiful regards to your Honor and Lady whom I further commend to God's Almighty protection,

Your Honor's obedient
and faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

In case salt has arrived there please to provide us with about 25 schepels.

Indorsed;

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba etc. residing at the Manhattans at Fort New-Amsterdam.

By . . . whom God may protect.

VICE-DIRECTOR ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT

New-Amstel *the 20th 9bre Aº 1658.*

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir: On the resolution or contract made with each other and agreed to by the Lords-Directors and the City in regard to the territory on the Horekil, to add the same to this Colony, whereof the Lords-Principals respectively gave notice as well to your Honor there as to this place, and whereupon followed, that your Honor issued an order, to enjoy the benefit of it, also an order was passed to this effect to your Honor's Commissary, Mr. Beekman, to purchase the aforesaid land with another person, who was to be qualified thereto from this side (he being Mr. Hinojossa), I have instructed the two respective Commissioners about it, to begin the journey thither and make a calculation, what they would require for the purchase and they made the proposition, that they would require therto a party of duffels, also coats for the savages, kettles, looking-glasses, knives, corals, trumpets etc., of which the principal part cannot be had here, at least not for money or wares, nor did now the ship "de Meulen" bring for the City's account any wide duffels, nor have any of the other things been sent. Consequently difficulties arise and their journey thither would be in vain without their bringing such things with them, the more so, because it is winter, so that now negotiations, if of any importance, cannot well be begun or done, especially with that nation, unless they have them. In my opinion it is [advisable] to accomplish the purchase the sooner the better, for (then) we [have not to fear, that we shall] be frustrated by anybody on account of delay, therefore your Honor will please [to consider] whether it would not be advantageous . . . . that what is most necessary thereto might be sent from there, while at the same time the aforesaid Commissioners both are of opinion, that this is extremely necessary and advantageous, in order that by the first opportunity steps may be taken towards the negotiation. It was further considered necessary by them, to respectfully request this of your Honor, whereupon decision and such effects, as your Honor deems useful, are expected by the galiot. Closing herewith I'll ask God to keep your Honor and family in long-during health and prosperity, and remain

Your Honor's obedient and
faithful servant

J. ALRICHS.

It is said here, that the sailors of the galiot dare to receive from private parties goods, as casks and packages to bring them to the

Manhattans in their own name, whereby the City is deprived of the freight. I do not know, what they intend further with the smuggling. The truth can be ascertained at the discharging by those, those, who have the supervision.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir. The Hon^ble^ Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam in N. Netherland.

By a (savage).

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL, *the 24th January, 1658.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: My last to your Honor were of the 18th and 20th of 9bre and 10th Xbre of last year, to which I refer, mostly of difficulties and troubles, but a misfortune, as is commonly said, comes seldom alone. Almighty God has been pleased to visit me with a great loss and to let an affliction come over me, which distresses me exceedingly; it is the death of my beloved and dear wife, who on the 6th inst. very piously went to rest in the Lord; nevertheless such a parting falls very heavily upon me; the Lord may be pleased to provide for it and assist me with his grace.

This early and long-lasting winter came over us unexpectedly and has continued with many inconveniences, which become more burdensome from day to day; the continuous rains have prevented the gathering of winter-fodder for the stock, the general sickness has struck us down so much and continued (so long), that all the labors of the house and farm have been at a stillstand for many months, which in the beginning is very detrimental and hard to overcome. The arrival of the ship "De Meulen" was on the 27th of September, very late, with over one hundred souls, without provisions, little freight, no wide duffels, to enable us to buy maize or deer-meat, no peltries to purchase some other necessaries the winter . . . . so sudden, that nothing . . . . can be got from the South . . . . . . that the little grain . . . . . . but much rotten . . . . frost could not be threshed. Therefore there is a scarcity and lack of everything and for this reason I request very respectfully and friendly, that if it is possible your Honor please to take charge of it and provide us somewhat with grain, peas and bacon, as quickly as possible, even if it be at first only a moderate quantity, until the season and the weather are more favorable and settled, when this coast may be navigated with less danger, namely one or two lasts of wheat, I would prefere it ground, but if not ready or if it could not be done in a short time, rather not ground than to be obliged to wait, one hundred skepel of peas and one thousand pounds of bacon, not to make too great a load; if no vessel is ready, your Honor will please to arrange it to the best, that it may be done as quickly as it is any way possible, upon which I rely.

I further request, that the soldier Jan van der Bosch, who before this went there from here, may again be sent back to keep the arms, which we have here yet, from utter and entire destruction there is no suitable place provided for them, on which account it is so much eaten by rust, that it needs cleaning. Herewith

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir, I'll ask God to keep your Honor in prosperous administration and long-during health, and remain always

Your Honor's obedient and
faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir: The Hon^{ble} Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonayro, Aruba, etc residing at Fort Amsterdam in N. N^{d}

THE DIRECTORS GENERAL TO GOVERNOR STUYVESANT.

13th of February 1659.

* * * * * * * * *

We will hope, that the choice of William Beeckman made by your Honors for the position of Commissary and Auditor in the City's Colony on the Southriver, may be a good one and of advantage for the Company and therefore will continue the same in this place for the present. We do not quite understand the difficulty, which your Honors apprehend in consequence, that the Court of the Colony should interpret it, as if all smuggled and confiscated goods, condemned by their judgment upon the complaint of the said Auditor, ought to be and remain seized for the benefit of said

Colony; for it is a question beyond dispute and foundation, that by such smuggling not the Colony, but the Company is defrauded, to the prerogatives and privileges of which it therefore belongs and for the benefit of which such confiscations must be made especially, aside from many other reasons, which might be brought forward for it, but are omitted on account of prolixity. If nevertheless the aforesaid Colony should incline to take such a course, then it must be stopped by the proper measures and it must be urged upon and recommended to Director Alrichs not to do anything to the injury of the Company's rights, but to maintain them; nor do we mean, that the appeals, made from there to your Honor's bench, should be prevented by either direct or indirect means and we cannot doubt but that the same Director Alrichs is willing to keep the Company unmolested by just complaints in this direction and has, according to his promise made to the Hon^{ble} Director Stuyvesant, already corrected the oath, administered to the inhabitants of the Colony, in which no mention is made of the Company. We have not been pleased to learn this and it cannot be allowed. We shall write about all these points to Director Alrichs himself and remind him of his duty, as your Honors shall see from the enclosed copy of the letter, while you are directed to admonish the same from time to time to the performance of his duties and especially, that he offer the proper assistance to Willem Beeckman, who is residing there for the Company as Commissary and Auditor and that he support him, as the reasons and justice of the case may demand it . .

It is not necessary, to send now the weight of the bronze and iron cannons, nor the valuation of the remaining ammunition, camp equipage, and animals, transferred with Fort Casimir (now New-Amstel) to Director Alrichs, as we have agreed on that point perfectly with the Honorable Burgomasters and Administrators here, who are now the owners of it all. This is for your Honor's information, while we in future shall not forget to send over the prices of the ammunition and camp-equipage shipped there, that you may be better posted for all occasions and distributions . . . .

We have no objections to the arrangements made by his Honor (the Director-General) on the Southriver, except the appointment of Swedish officers for that nation, upon which no reliance whatever can be placed: this is inferable not only from their previous actions, but also now from their request to the same Director, asking, that upon arrival of any Swedish succour they might remain neutral, indeed an unheard of and bold proposition by subjects bound to this State and the Company by their oaths, who thereby clearly show the sentiments nursed in their hearts. We have therefore been so much more astonished, as it would have been much better to disarm the whole nation there, than to provide them in such manner with officers and hand them the weapons, which they will know well how to use against us not only upon the arrival of the slightest Swedish succor, but also on other occasions: it is therefore necessary, that, to prevent it, this mistake must be redressed and principally not only the aforesaid Swedish officers discharged and replaced by others of our nation, but also the time and opportunity taken advantage of, to disarm them altogether upon the least mark of presumption; further, their Sheriff and their Commissaries, who are also of their nation, must serve out their term and then, or in case of previous death their places must be filled again by men of our nationality, that they may be deprived so much more effectively of the means of conspiration and confederation and so much sooner be found out. It would therefore be useful for this purpose, to separate them from each other and prevent their concentrated settlements, or rather to put them scattered among our people, where they will be less to fear. Your Honors can hereby understand, how very important we consider this matter and you are consequently most earnestly recommended and ordered, to carry out and execute our above opinions and intentions with all carefulness as in our judgement the Company and this State are highly concerned in it

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DIRECTORS OF THE W. I. COMPANY TO JACOB ALRICHS.

Amsterdam, *13th Febry, 1659.*

Duplicat.

Honorable, Prudent, Dear and Faithful Sir: Although the Director-General and Council of New-Netherland have not informed us, we have still seen from some enclosures, which came with the latest letters from there, that in the Colony on the South-river, of which the direction on behalf of the City has been confided and entrusted to your Honor, some things are practiced, by which the Company is considerably prejudiced and wronged, in regard to her authority, prerogatives and duties which are especially her own and belong to her, namely

1. That not only the smuggling was connived at, but that it was also allowed to introduce contraband goods, whereas against such law-breakers no proceedings were taken, as ought to have been done; deduction is made from a certain seized case of guns, which have been distributed by your Honor among the community, without any further consideration and without consulting the interest of the Company, for whose benefit this confiscation nevertheless ought to

have been converted in any case, it being one of their prerogatives and privileges; the aforesaid Company and not the Colony has been despoiled hereby.

2^{d} That an oath is administered to the persons arriving in the Colony, from which the Company and her representatives in that country are excluded and

3^{d} That the appeals, which the inhabitants of the aforesaid Colony come to make to the aforesaid Administration or the Director-General and Council of New-Netherland are prevented and delayed by indirect means, whereas the Secretary of the aforesaid Colony refused to record them, as among others has been done to one Van der Nas and Nicholaus Deringh.

And whereas the foregoing points are in direct opposition to the contract, into which the Very Worshipful Lords-Burgomasters and Magistrates of this City have entered with the West-India Company for the Colony to be established, therefore we have been the more astonished, as from the document may be clearly seen, that the Company reserved to herself the special authority and patroonship and consequently the aforesaid Colony cannot be considered anything else, than a subaltern Colony, standing under the aforesaid West-India Company, as also the aforesaid Very Worshipful Magistrates of this City apprehend the same and will therefore not countenance such infractions. For that reason we have thought of addressing ourselves to them, but the necessary order in regard to this should be issued by their Worships, considering however that the same being informed hereof might conceive dissatisfaction with your Honor's person, we have herewith preferred to delay it and will first call your Honor's attention to it and admonish you, to remedy such infractions in time and henceforth to acknowledge the Company and her representatives in that country properly and to maintain them and have them maintained in their prerogatives and privileges and therefore you will not omit, to assist and lend a helping hand to the Commissary and Auditor, who resides there on behalf of the Company, whenever it is proper and justice and the nature of the case require and bring it with them. Whereupon we rely and in the meantime, Honorable, Wise, Dear and Faithful Sir, we commend your Honor to God's protection and remain

Your good friends
The Directors of the West India Company
Department of Amsterdam.
J. BONTEMANTEL.
JACOB PERGENS mp.

Indorsed:

To the Honorable, Wise, Dear, Faithful Mr. Jacob Alrichs, Director in the Colony on the South River in New-Netherland.
p "der Otter," which God may guide.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL *the 29 of March, 1659.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE AND VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: In my previous letters of the 18th 9bre of last year and of the 24th of January and 13th March of this year I have from utmost necessity represented and given information to your Honor of our great difficulty in regard to the lack of provisions, which as before is still giving us much anxiety and although I had trusted and hoped, that in time of need and just now (I should get help), so that I have let the galiot at your Honor's request and writing, sent to me about it, for the service of your Honor's inhabitants there, with and under special propositions and promises of the lessees, to provide or furnish me by the said vessel with some victuals on account of the rent, nevertheless by the early arrival and long duration of the winter it has been retarded or delayed, nor has anything of it come now by a lately arrived vessel, which causes us here more difficulties and incommodes exceedingly, therefore it has been considered necessary and judged expedient, that for this matter as well as for the promotion of what concerns the Horekil, Mr. Hinojossa should go over by land, on which occasion I would once more respectfully request and ask your Honor herewith, to lend us, as far as possible, a helping hand in the aforesaid [difficulty] and to let us further enjoy your Honor's good disposition, to which we trust . . . . Michiel Carreman I have your Honor's [letter] . . . . . . received only on the 27th . . . . by a savage overland . . . . an order for a general day of fasting and prayer which we shall hold and celebrate here on the day fixed for it, that is next Wednesday. I should have wished, if it had not been against the advantage of your Honor there, that another and better chance of a vessel, in place of the galiot, could have been made use of. But Almighty God may dwell with us in His grace and blessing and help us by such means, as the same shall please to afford us in His wisdom. Closing I commend your Honor to His protection and remain

Your Honor's ever obedient
and faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir The Honorable Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, General in New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba etc residing at Amsterdam in New-Netherland.

By . . . . . . whom God may guide.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

New-Amstel, *the 14th May, 1659.*

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir:

Sir: Upon the arrival and return home of Mr. Hinojossa your Honor's letter of the 30th of April a. c. has been duly handed to me and whereas his Honor was commissioned there for the purchase of provisions and to help arrange all other matters concerning this place and which might happen there, therefore I have heard the report of him, also about the difficulty to get victuals and their scarcity there, which is also mentioned in your Honor's letter, but the reasons, why we have had such a scarcity of provisions, I have communicated to your Honor several times: your Honor knows, that new countries cannot be brought in order or perfect cultivation in such a short time, as we have been here. I have found, that of all the few Netherlanders, who have settled here upon our arrival, have as yet in our time, not gathered one skepel of grain. Those, who came with and after us, have not done much more nor could they contribute anything, as the time in the first year was consumed with the erection of their houses and making gardens, in the small compass of which gardening each had so much work with the clearing of it as well as with the building and hauling together the materials, that the summer passed without bringing much seed into the ground. Besides that the general sickness, which has now (prevailed) during two consecutive years and the unstable weather caused much delay in everything. [When the privilege], to draw victuals and other necessaries from the City's storehouse came to cease, a great [anxiety], yea often an unexpected . . . . came over the people and they were very embarrassed and [in want], the more so as the great sickness, which has swallowed much good and blood, has raged from year to year here as well as all over this province and brought a great decline to the agriculture and everything else. Further, more than one hundred souls came over with the ship "de Meulen" very late and shortly before this same winter, besides those in the spring of last year, being according to the list sent about five hundred souls (: without bringing any provisions with them:) we went bravely out of our calculations, even though we received a small cargo of about three thousand guilders for the purchase of victuals. The ship "de Meulen" came late, the harvest could not be gathered on account of the bad year, the little grain belonging to the Swedes, which was not drowned by the heavy rains and had not sprouted again through the great moisture, has also been so dear, that we had to buy it at high prices, equally to pork from a bird's nest, when they wanted it themselves. Not yet being able to go to Virginia or to the North, our granary and larder and trust has been only at the Manhattans, where the galiot was sent, which was frozen in there by the early winter and as we had not much here and could not get anything elsewhere, it caused distress among many of the inhabitants, although the rations [promised] to Colonists for the first year were issued and distributed, as well as to the [servants of the City] and military persons; it was a little less [large], because [we had to save] after the arrival of the aforesaid [one hundred persons]. We had also arranged with the Hon^{ble} Governor of the Virginias, by exchange of letters about [the fugitives (?)] that . . . . we should get some provisions from there, whereupon followed, that his Noble Honor carried his good disposition into execution, freighted his yacht (which Emme Obbes sailed formerly in Brasil) now called the Brigantine, with provisions of bacon, meat, Indian corn etc. and sent it hither, but to our misfortune the skipper of her acted faithlessly and stole away with the yacht, being so victualled, to go a privateering and look out for a good prize, as is said, here by different reports, any way it has happened to us, as is commonly said, a misfortune comes seldom alone. To fill the measure, in the course of time a cruel and very long during winter surprised us too, so that no vessel could be used, so the sickness of the summer and the cold of the winter took away the greater part of the year and prevented also, that much work could be done. Sickness and death have pressed us so hard, that a great number of men, also many animals died during the said time. We will ask God and hope that our sins may cease, then the chastisements may perhaps also diminish, which we desire from our hearts.

I understood further, that the merchandises desired for the purchase of the Horekil have been sent now, of which I am glad, but that there are no guns among them, because they cannot be got at the Manhattans, on which account your Honor directs to supply these from the smuggled guns out of the ship "de Waegh," which were seized by me, I would willingly have done so, if it had been possible, but as these same guns had been lying in the storehouse a long time after the seizure and the case had become rather wet and principally, because many of the (newly) arrived Colonists had no arms and had to be equipped, so in our meeting we deliberated upon it and came to the conclusion, to open the case, which was done in the presence of Messrs. d'Hinojossa and Rynevelt; therein were found five and thirty small guns with copper belts, which were said to have cost three guilders five stivers the piece in Holland, and it was ordered, that they should be delivered to Anthony Rademan, the Ensign, to distribute them to the citizens, who had no gun; then it happened that many of the muskets, when used the first time, blew up, burst and became useless; I have written this in detail to the Directors, of whom several are at the same time Directors of the Company, with the addition that he, who should make a claim for these guns, ought to be referred to the Fiscal and because in such a manner they had been needed here, the City's account with the Hon^{ble} Company can be charged for them, also if it was desired to begin a lawsuit on their account, that it could be done, because he, to whom they were directed, is known.

As to that your Honor had expected a specification, what merchandises were required for the purchase of the land, thereupon I answer, that I am quite ignorant of it, because I have never dealt with the savages in such a case and whereas land has been bought from the natives by your Honor at different times, therefore your Honor has more experience and knowledge of it, to which I refer myself.

In regard to the four men-servants of Cornelis Herperts de Jager, who established in the country near here a brick-kiln and employed 4 persons at it; one of them, Peter . . . . by name, had come from Fort Orange as a brick-maker and was married to a woman, who came from Amsterdam and with him owed a large sum to the City, he had committed wicked crimes of theft of small cattle, as sheep, also of the City's weapons from the former Ensign of the Citizens and had stolen several other things, for which he was publicly flogged and banished this town or place, but allowed to do his work outside in the country, to earn his living and get out of his debts. This one has been the leader and he stirred up the others under this or that pretext; they have together taken away four good muskets and other goods belonging to their master and thus run away to the Manhattans. Mr. d'Hinojossa, when he was commissioned there to (get) provisions and execute other things, has had also an order, to arrest the run-aways and send them here in chains. Their aforesaid master says, that he treated them well and provided everything properly and according to circumstances, that all his work had to be stopped on this account and will be suspended to his great prejudice and irreparable loss, as the best time now in the spring will be lost. One of them, Tomme Jouwes by name, has come back and returned to his master's employ, without making any difficulty. We hear, that Peter, the brickmaker, has broken jail there and that the two others are there and would have liked to remain, provided that the interested party would bring his suit there at the Manhattans, which takes away much time and expenses. Therefore it is respectfully requested by the aforesaid Jager, as well as by me, that the said two men-servants should be sent back here by the first vessel for the aforesaid purpose, to serve out their time with their master. I heard further, that the said servants had brought forward as their defence, that they could not earn more than 30 stivers a day and that on the other side board was very dear. Your honor surely knew, that they were Jager's servants and could not earn a day's wages with any one else and that they had their board with their master, so that they have not served me a single day and could not do it; it is true, that before this thirty stivers extra-pay was given by me and the Hon^ble Captain and Lieutenant to the soldiers who worked for the City, over and above their wages and rations, but other workmen were paid, 2, 2½, 3 and even 4 guilders the day, according to how it was here agreed upon and earned and nothing has ever been done by them at such work, wherefore it is not proper, that such falsehoods should be taken up from that side and be recorded in the rolls or notes to the disregard of myself and this place, which I respectfully request to consider in future and not allow to be done any more.

Respecting the passes of bargemen and skippers, who sometimes come here in yachts and go again there, in regard to which your Honor mentions, that a report has been received from the Commissary, that the passes of yachts coming here are kept and that the masters are not willing to let them be searched, it is so, that the first barquier, who arrived here this year, was Michiel Carreman, who after having come in during the night showed me, following the old custom, his pass early in the morning and it was received by me. In the afternoon, the Hon^ble Mr. Beekman having come from Altena, the Commissary came saying to me in presence of several other people ,, You must give me the pass, because the Hon^ble Mr. Beekman, has come, who is our chief" and such like, which appeared strange to me and I said in answer "You are pleased to (be courteous), we reside here too, Mr. Beekman can find the pass here or it shall be sent to him directly," which was also done immediately, without my taking the time to have it copied, I sent the same by or with my servant to the aforesaid Mr. Beekman, so that he had not to wait for it for a quarter of an hour. If this short time has caused any inconvenience, please not to take it ill, it was only caused by Carreman's unreasonable conduct. Carreman said, he had this and that from me and setting his sail he went again towards the Manhattans, as he said, which we could not prevent here, as we had no vessel, then having sailed some time, he however dropped anchor towards evening and his intoxication being over, he came up slowly on the next day and lamented, that he had been drunk. In the future I shall watch against such occurrences and accidents, as I do now, so as to suffer no more insults. We have moreover been obliged, to hire Carreman's yacht, but when he sailed, he did not give me a proper list; therefore I wrote about it to Mr. Hinojossa, who requested the Hon^ble Fiscal to attend to the discharging there at the Manhattans. Returned here, he has been with me once, in four days, to let me see only, that he was here. To avoid dissatisfaction, I did not dare to ask him for his pass nor after his cargo. Hence I now have understood from different parties, that he had to promise in writing there that he would deliver his pass to nobody else, but Mr. Beekman, so I let his Honor alone with it, to prevent trouble, as your Honor can hear and learn by asking from the skippers of barks or yachts, who return there. Private vessels have often been here eight or ten hours, before Mr. Beekman came; in the meantime many inconveniences happen by not being able to inquire after the cargo, the days of anchorage pass, the cargo cannot be discharged, we do not get the letters before and until it suits the skipper, even from vessels freighted for account of the City, which makes it very injurious and inconvenient, as it happened to us from the same Carreman, to whom I had to pay 260 guilders the month, he keeping for himself his cabin and forecastle. Therefore I very respectfully request, that your Honor would please to inform me of the order already established or which may be yet established there, that I can govern myself accordingly.

I am not only ignorant of it, but it is also against my wish and will, that the barquiers and others sailing in yachts are unwilling and refuse, to submit themselves to proper search, and I regret that it should be charged to me. He who accuses me or informs against me, that I am the cause of it, does it from malicious wickedness and for fear of too much work or other motives, because he will not make a proper search, whereas in case of a skipper's unwillingness or the least resistance more force or an armed sergeant and soldiers could be employed, as the former Commissary did it and if his Honor has no soldier with him here, it need not cost him two words, which can be done with one; I shall assist his Honor with soldiers or sheriff and servants, I am obliged to it by my oath, but would wish that your Honor would believe and trust that I shall not omit to do in any case for the service of the Hon^{ble} Company as much as is possible, as I have bound myself of my own free will to do it and would gladly devote myself to their Honor's service more and more, if only chance would offer and I shall therefore hope, that your Honor for once shall please to believe, that I need no exhortations, to do what I do with pleasure; I have never refused assistance even to the lowest, who is here on behalf of the Company, in which with all respect I shall try to continue.

In regard to the proclamation of a day of fasting and prayer sent here, to be published on the 2^{d} of April of this year, I handed the same just as it was sent by your Honor to the Secretary to be copied as proper and in the manner, in which copies are made and ordered to give it to the Preacher here to be announced at the fixed time. The Preacher always keeps the copy in his charge, from which can be seen, what the same directs and how it was given to his Reverence; consequently every thing has been done and performed, as custom and order require it; I send therefore the Secretary's declaration concerning this herewith under No. 1.

As regards the letter written by the Hon^ble Lords-Directors about the smuggled muskets, the oath of the citizens here as well as the refusal to record the appeals and that they were denied by the Secretary in an indirect way, thereupon I shall say at first for my excuse, that when the ship "De Waegh" arrived here and moreover at the arrival of all ships, I charged, the Commissary (besides and above the supervision of those appointed by your Honor,) that at the discharge of goods coming from the ship, he should pay close and sharp attention and in order to do it effectively observe therein this method, that the super-cargo should examine all the boats and vessels, in which the goods were brought from the ship to the pier or the bridge and that he should upon every trip or time specify with date and day upon a quarto leaf of paper or even more, if it was necessary, what pieces came in the said boats or vessels, distinguish them well, whether it was a chest, a case, a cask, or a package etc., the names on each cask or package clearly defined and if a name was wanting to make another distinction by the volume of the said pieces, so that he should measure with the foot-measure the width, height and length and note it down, to know the sooner what it is, for otherwise if he notes down only a chest or a case, that is sometimes 1½ or 2 feet and sometimes 4 or 5 feet long. Because at first I could not get this to work, I have been obliged to apply myself to and was at or about it early and late, so it happened by accident at the unloading of a certain case, which by the heaviness of the contents caused the boards or planks to give way at the sides so much, that by looking very close, it was possible to discern, what was in it. Learning it was contraband, I ordered to have it brought into the storehouse with the instruction not to let it go out from there without my consent or knowledge. Immediately finding out to whom it was sent, I was directly and continually asked about and for it and this and that excuse was given, I heard them all and answered little and was therefore judged unkind, I answered perhaps, that it was not in my power, to do anything herein and I should let the matter rest, notwithstanding that I was often much molested by those, who daily had their feet under my table, likewise many hard words and so on passed about it [as I told] the Hon^ble General last year at the time of his visit, when he was staying at my house; the muskets have been seized by me, notice of it was sent the Hon^ble General, the Noble Lords-Directors and my Lords and Masters and the guns kept *ad opus jus habentis;* now, to keep the muskets from being damaged and to use them in an emergency in behalf of the City, this was here proposed to the Council or the meeting and it was deliberated and resolved, as related above, and everything done, what was required for the service and the honor. If I should have wished to stoop to connivance, a table-companion, to whom one is favorably disposed, might well have obtained anything, but I would not tolerate the least herein or see through the fingers; with all that I am now through misunderstanding or malicious information unjustly accused; if the seizure was done unjustly I promise, that herein I shall do no more wrong; he who smuggled it, is dissatisfied, he, who had a claim to the seized goods, is hardly satisfied, that I pretended anything before the seizure. I understand very well, that it should be brought up in dispute. Such an office does not suit me, I shall not solicit the post of searcher or inspector. If I have committed an error here, I shall willingly submit to a transmitted judgment. Surely I wanted to act herein for the best of the Company.

What concerns the oath of the citizens, the West-India Company was at first named also in the formula, but the Ensign and other officers as well as the citizens themselves said, that they had come upon the conditions, presented by the City, and considered only the City as their Patron. I sustain them in their opinion, but consider the matter of [too delicate a nature] or unexpedient [to give my opinion], holding as Their High Mightinesses [are the Masters] of the country from whom all lesser [persons] deprive their qualifications, that [it would be better] to wait for a further approval or disapproval, to observe and follow then the orders of the Hon^ble^ Principals, as I had talked it over with the Hon^ble^ General that I should send the form of the oath to the Fatherland, which was done on the . . . day of June 1658 by the ship "de Sonne," but as yet I have not received a decision concerning it. Nevertheless, not make any delay on that account, the Noble General will please to direct in this matter and send a form, by which the oath shall be taken properly. I shall attend to it strictly and precisely.

Now I have only to speak or bring forward my excuse about the invented slander, that the appeal to the Hon^ble^ Director-General and Council for New-Netherland has been prevented by indirect means and that the Secretary has refused to make a record of them and that this had happened to one Van Nas and Nicolaus de Ringh, which appeared to me, to the gentlemen of the Council as well as to the schepens here very strange and astonishing, because such thing has never been thought of, much less ever been done or happened. The said persons were summoned before our meeting to account for it and have declared, to give evidence of the truth, that neither of them has ever had such a law-suit here, from which an appeal could be taken and that they do not know, that anybody here has ever refused to record an appeal, as is made evident by the enclosed statement of questions and answers signed by them respectively, to which I respectfully [refer] under No. 2. The officers of this place are thus themselves suspected, blamed and turned out [of the service by their Superiors] and a price [set upon slander of them] so that he may [be ruined] by it, who cannot run. And I am sorry, that the malevolence of the people in this country [is so great].

I cannot help it, that the people in this country lie and deceive so and thereby trouble and impose upon your Honor, the Hon^ble^ Council and the Hon^ble^ Lords-Directors. Please also not to believe everything so quickly and prevent the shadow of many vexations. Here is enough to be put in order, as your Honor well may imagine and know, so that it is not necessary to seek for for more work or commotion. Abbreviating herewith I will only briefly add:

That the Hon^ble^ Mr. Beeckman, coming here, has taken to Fort Altena as soldiers there several men-servants of Colonists, notwithstanding that they were in debt here, whereby he deprives their masters and this place. It was proposed to his Honor, that he should be pleased to take on this occasion the five soldiers and another one, whom he employs elsewhere, to the Horekil and tehn these same soldiers might remain there or perhaps go over into the City's service against those, who will be found willing herein, if there is any one yet, who can be spared and to whom his wish may be easily granted. As they say, the soldiers there do no guard nor other military duties and ours would rather be there than here; now too there are more needed here; I send twenty under the Hon^ble^ Capt-Lieut. Hinojossa to the Horekil, for the purchase of which place Mr. Beekman and the said Hinojossa (who remains there in command) are going there. God may grant a good journey and success. Wherewith closing I will ask the Almighty to keep your Honor in lasting health and prosperity and bless you with a successful administration, remaining

Your Honor's obedient
and faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL, *23^d^ May, 1659.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, Very PRUDENT SIR: Your Noble Honor's favor of the 28^th^ last has been duly received by me, to which it was necessary and I had to answer more but, in view of the nature of the matters, I shall let it pass and remain as it is.

Since my last to your Honor Mr. Beekman and Mr. Hinojossa went to the Horekil on the 23^d^ of last month; I received a note on the 30^th^, that they had safely arrived there and had sent out a savage for the chiefs of that country there, that they should come down, to make an agreement with them; since which I have not heard from them nor had further news; therefore I expect with desire to hear from them again.

I hear at present some strange rumors, as if the English pretended, that this river or land by right belonged to them; that they would certainly send two persons here, to demand this place and take possession of it, with whom some mischievous persons would unite, to assist in accomplishing it, the more so as there are people here, who boast that they have seen or read letters, written from Virginia to the Swedes, that they should remain here, as a free Colony under the English, of which so much is spoken, that I by no means can let it pass by [unnoticed] and without informing your Honor immediately. And [I request] as I have here only 10 or 15 soldiers, since about 20 went to the Horekil, that therefore more might (be sent) or that your Honor in person would come here (if the first would be considered serviceable or expedient or on the other side, if your Honor's business could somehow admit of it) As regards me, you need not make any difficulty, because I am alone and have not to care for wife, children or any one else, only for the common welfare, for my Principals and also for the Hon^ble^ Company, that they in their affliction might not suffer the least damage or decrease, therefore I judge this, as I said before, to be necessary and advantageous, whereupon I shall respectfully expect your Honor's orders, resolution or direction by the first chance, either a letter by express over land or otherwise, as occasion may offer and your Honor shall be pleased to direct as necssary, wherewith closing I remain with dutiful regards and salutations

Your Honor's obedient
and faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir The Noble Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General in New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonayre, Aruba, etc. residing at Amsterdam in New-Netherland By the yacht of Michiel Taden, God may guide her.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

New-Amstel, *the 14th of June, A° D., 1659.*

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir.

My last to your Honor was of the 7th by skipper Michael Taden. I hope it arrived safely and has been received by your Honor. I reported in it, that Messrs. Beekman and Hinojossa were absent at the Horekil, to make a contract for the lands there. This has been done according to the bill of sale, which will be sent to your Honor by Mr. Beekman and to which I refer. I request now that according to the desire of my principals I may get a transfer of it made in due form (as also of the other lands of this Colony); also that I may get a duplicate of the said transfer, sealed and signed like the original on parchment or *fransijn* if possible, to send the same to the Lords-Mayors in Fatherland.

In my former letter I have omitted or forgotten, on account of much business, to inform your Honor of the return of the galiot, which on her outward-bound voyage suffered a great deal from bad weather, storm and danger, so that the ropes are all much injured and broken and she has lost her power or strength. In the meantime I have had about 800 guilders charged to my account for freight by Michiel Carreman, besides other charges, which I must carry for it.

What regards the unfavorable rumors concerning this place, they mostly continue still, also that some preparations are made in the Virginias to visit us. If reason and justice may prevail, then I cannot understand, that the case would [offer any difficulty]; your Honor has perhaps, besides . . . . received other and further [information] about it, therefore I refer all concerning it respectfully to your Honor, but if they should desire to use force [of arms] to rob and plunder, then I think this place in the present time too weak; there is little courage on account of the two years' sickness, the bad summer, the hard winter, scarcity of provisions, without little assistance or a ship being sent here, the more so as I am ordered and commanded by letters from my Honble Principals, to equip another place besides this one and have it fortified and garrisoned, which cannot be begun or done without great expenses, towards which a small cargo, as that, which reached me in "de Meulen," will not go very far, furthermore, while all provisions have to be bought dearer and at much higher prices, than formerly: I am therefore obliged to purchase, because of the deficiency of victuals, maize at six guilders the skepel, which takes away much. In the meantime I must be patient, until the Ruler of all shall be pleased to grant us some relief or better deliverance, commending your Honor, with my dutiful regards, to God's gracious protection.

I have still something to settle with Barents Jochems, skipper of "de Meulen," about which I have written to Secretary van Ruyven. If I cannot arrange matters with him, please assist him in equity,—which will oblige me more and more. I remain

Your Honor's obedient
and faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General in New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonayre, Aruba, etc, residing at Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland.

By the Galiot, which God may guide.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL, *26th of June, A°. 1659.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: Lately, on the 7th and 14th inst. I wrote to your Honor about what is said here, that the English of Virginia have the intention, to visit us here in one way or the other about the ownership, possession and administration of these places, which, it is said, are claimed by them: what may be expected therefrom, time will further reveal. It is therefore to be considered, whether it is not expedient, to send Commissioners there, to learn, that we may begin with understanding, what there is in it or how true it is and as I find it difficult to do anything in such a matter, no step shall be taken nor anything done without further order, advice and opinion of your Noble Honor. I rather had expected a note or a rescript upon my former letter concerning this, but have as yet not heard anything, although after the arrival of Michiel Taden, a yacht, upon which Philipp Jansen sails, has arrived here from there. Our strength and situation here are precarious and since no ship has arrived here the resolution or courage is in proportion. Perhaps your Noble Honor has [received] there further news and surer informations, because vessels from [Virginia] arrive there daily, wherefore I respectfully request your Honor [will act] according to judgment and necessity or better still, if your Honor's business might somehow allow it, I would see with pleasure your Honor's coming over in person, to arrange then in this matter, what would be found the most expedient and advantageous for the public welfare. Herewith

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir, I will ask God to keep your Honor in lasting health and prosperity, remaining

Your Honor's obedient
and faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

The people, coming from Virginia, or from Bears or Godtfridt's Island confirm the above said, that they will come over shortly, that there is war between England and Holland, that young Cromwell has been poisoned and is dead.

Indorsed:

Mr. To the Noble Hon^ble^ Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir, Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General over New Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, etc., residing at the Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland.

By the yacht Prints Mauritz, which God may guide.

In NEW-AMSTEL, *the 26th June, 1659.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

After closing my letter of to-day a certain person came from Bear's or Godfridt's Island and brought as news, what has mostly been told in my letter of to-day, that the leading men of the country were assembled about it, but nothing else could be ascertained, the more so, because some of the inhabitants were instructed to keep at hand and ready, indications at the same time with to go thither: therefore it is respectfully requested, that your Honor will decide in reference hereto without delay, what your Honor considers most proper and let it be done, with deed or advice, as speedily as possible, so as your Honor deems it most advisable. Herewith my salutations and recommendations to God.

Your Honor's obedient
and obliged servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General over New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruda, etc. residing at the Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland.

By the yacht of M^c^Carreman.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF STUYVESANT TO THE DIRECTORS GENERAL.

* * * * * * * *

We have sent your Noble Worships' private letter to Mr. Jacob Alrichs in due time. What answer and excuses he makes regarding the smuggled muskets, the oath as administered and other points your Noble Worships can infer from the enclosed copies of letters, exchanged between the Director-General and the said Mr. Alrichs on this subject and will at once learn thereby, what orders were given to the Commissary Willem Beeckmann as well in regard to the surrender of the smuggled muskets as to the purchase of the country situate between the Horekil and the Boompjes Hoeck. The results thereof shall be communicated to your Honors by the next opportunity; we have meanwhile not omitted, to recommend to and request Mr. Jacob Alrichs, that he assist the Commissary Beeckman in everything concerning the Hon^ble^ Company and to direct the Commissary Beeckman to keep on a good and friendly footing with Mr. Alrichs nor can we doubt but that Commissary Beekman, who is a person of peaceful character, will do so, even though Mr. Alrichs seems to evince some dissatisfaction on account of the passes and lists of goods, sent there, being directed to the Commissary and vice versa on account of his despatching and the passes to this place; as evidence see the closed. These jealousies are, we hope, removed by the Director-General's last letter to both . . . .

We have good reason to believe with your Noble Worships, that neither the Swedes nor the English, who live under our jurisdiction or outside of it, have a great affection for this State and the same might likewise be supposed and sustained from us, in case we should be conquered, from which the good God may save us, but how to prevent and improve it, Right Worshipful Gentlemen, *hoc opus hoc labor est*. We have thought the most suitable would be a lenient method of governing them and proceeding with them, to win their hearts and divert their thoughts from a hard and tyrannical form of government and considering this we granted to the Swedish nation, at their request, some officers, that in time of necessity, against the savages and other enemies, in case of defense, they might keep order, but we gave them no written document or commission, much less were any arms distributed among them. If your Hon^ble^ Worships should not consider this advisable, we shall according to your Hon^ble^ Worships' orders correct and abolish it as far as possible agreeable to circumstances and occasion.

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JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL, *the 29th July, 1659.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

Your Honor's favor of the 15th of July, present month, has been duly received, from which I understand by rescript, what your Noble Honor and Council think there of the rumors and pretences of the English from Virginia in regard to their supposed ownership of these places. The consideration in regard to this South-River is, that their coming here will make at least concern and commotion; that they will come, is considered sure. Since my last to your Honor it has been decided here, to request the Governor of Maryland by a letter written to him by one of the Honble Schepens here to send back or deliver some run-away soldiers or fugitives, but whereas the name and residence of the said Governor was not known to us, it was deemed well, to communicate the letter to the Honble Colonel Jud residing on Bear's Island, because his Honor is the principal among the 12 members of the Council there, requesting, that the aforesaid letter might be sent, with is Honor's recommendation, to its address, which was acceded to; but his Honor declared during the conversation, that he had in his house the commission, to proceed hither, because new letters and orders had come from Lord Balthus Moore, that the territory from such to such a degree, belonging to him, should be visited and according to circumstances be brought and kept under his jurisdiction, he having not the least intention, to abandon his desire, because . . . . . . to expect from the English, time will show; it will at the least be injurious, if they come with any force, to which no resistance can be made by this or here. Therefore please to consider such means and directions, as shall be deemed expedient and necessary, in behalf of the Honble Company and this City. Herewith I shall ask God

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir to keep your Honor and family in lasting prosperity and health and remain

Your Honors's obedient and
faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, General in New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, etc. residing at Amsterdam in New-Netherland.

By a savage.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

New-Amstel, *18th August, 1659.*

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir:

My last to your Honor was by Michiel Carreman, but of somewhat earlier date than his departure from here, because this same letter was destined to go overland with a letter, I mean to say a savage, which did not succeed, there the same is now sent by the aforesaid yacht. We have heard here since, that it is said to be certain, that Mr. Fendel, who is now on behalf of Lord Balthus Moore (residing in Old England) Governor of Maryland, has strict orders to make a close inquiry investigation concerning the limits and jurisdiction in his district in these latitudes and in case they are in somebody's possession, to notify the same of it, summon to surrender it and do his further duties according to his power and the circumstances of the case. This having now become public, has caused such fright and disturbance among most of the inhabitants, that thereby all work has been stopped and every one endeavours to fly, to remove and look out for getting away in safety, the more because all the vessels on this river now will not, we observe, admit of any supervision or inspection but by Mr. Beekman, so that the concealing or removing can at least be prevented. It occurs also, that some ask for passports to go by the vessels, pretending that they wish to purchase provisions at the Manhattans, but being there, they do not return, but sail with the ships for Fatherland, as now lately one Wouter Clasen Schaep, a carpenter, about 50 years old, is said to have gone from there to the great detriment and concern of the City, also Henrick Assnerus is gone, who for his annual work there might . . . . Ploetgoet, carpenter, comes . . . . passport, Abraham van Nas . . . . and wife, also Hendric . . . . I respectfully request, that these persons should be watched sent back here in the galiot, to prevent damage and detriment, which through bad seasons, death and continuous sickness and pining have pressed us here hard enough, besides we are now more and more weakened by this or that loss, also because we have to give now two garrisons instead of one, because the five or six persons engaged by Mr. Beekman still continue in his employ, to avoid disturbances, as he desires to keep them. If your Honor could spare eight or ten good soldiers, to strengthen our garrison, it would be agreeable to me, about which I expect a note for information. Herewith I'll ask God,

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir, to bless your Honor in health and keep you in lasting prosperity, remaining

Your Honor's obedient
and faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent and Discreet Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, General in New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, etc. residing at the Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland
per Galiot, which God may guide.

DIRECTOR STUYVESANT TO THE DIRECTORS IN HOLLAND.

FORT AMSTERDAM, *4th of Septbr., 1659.*

* * * * * * * * *

The City's affairs on the Southriver are in a very deplorable and low state. It is to be feared, that, if no other and better order is introduced, it will be ruined altogether; it would be too long and tedious, to report all the complaints brought from there, nor can all be received (as true;) but it is certainly true, that the people begin to run away in numbers, as for instance, while I write this, there arrives from there an English ketch, which went there with some provisions from Boston three weeks ago; the skipper of it, a well-known and trustworthy man, says that during his stay of 14 days at the Southriver about 50 persons, among them whole families, run away from there to Virginia and Maryland. It is said (these are the general complaints and rumors of it spread here and elsewhere,) that one of the causes for the running away to Virginia is the too great preciseness of Mr. Alrichs, who refuses pass-ports to this place to the people, even to those, who offer to pay their passage and boardmoney or to give security for it; they would otherwise prefer to remain with and among their own countrymen, than go among strangers. Our own experiences seem to confirm this probability, as his Honor has at different times pursued and demanded back persons who came over to this place and he would not be satisfied with security nor payment, even though I myself addressed him about it and advised him not to be so rigid. Seeing now its ruinous consequences I have deemed it advisable (at least till your Honble Worships' further advice and order) not to be so strict on our side in returning those, who might come over, as there is greater hope that the City will get paid sooner or later by those, who remain within this jurisdicton and province, than by those, who are forced, by not being received here, to desert to strangers: I shall expect by the next opportunity your Honble Worships' advice, to govern ourselves accordingly.

Your Honorable Worships will be able to form an idea from the enclosed copies of letters passed between me and Mr. Alrichs (marked No. 5 among the enclosures) of the rumors and the fear sprung from them, that the English from Kent, Maryland and a part of Virginia might make an attempt on the Southriver, also of our opinion about it; time must show, what will follow; for the present there is no other probability possible, than that Lord Baltimore may have ordered and written to his Governor in Maryland to investigate, how far the boundaries of his patent reach; yet, we are not quite without fear and suspicion, that if the alliance between Sweden and England and the difficulties with our State should continue long, something may not be done, under the Swedish flag and name, against our State, which the good God may prevent, as under such circumstances we would be too weak, to assist our people there and keep this place properly garrisoned. We hope and do not doubt, that your Hon^{ble} Worships will take care of your own interests and provide us with timely help and orders.

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JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL, *9th September, 1659.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR: We have to our great regret before this at different times troubled your Honor with letters (full) of anxieties and fears of the English, which have now and then been dragged along in such a way and to that length, that it sometimes appeared like a dark cloud, ready to vanish again; nevertheless it now appears again concerning the province of Maryland. Six persons arrived here last Saturday, at about eight o. c. in the evening with 4 fugitives, who came in their company, of whom 3 were arrested, the 4th escaped. The six persons are the Hon^{ble} Colonel Utie, his brother, his cousin, a major, Jacob de Vrint and a servant. On Wednesday he demanded an interview, which was granted and having come in, he was asked for his commission; thereupon he showed his instruction, which he said served for both warrant and instruction; copy of it is sent herewith; it is rather unusual and sharp, although what he added in words, was pervaded with still more sharpness and so much so, that it was unbearable, he demanded our immediate answer or declaration of Yes or No, else he would be obliged to use other means, of which bloodshed he should consider himself not guilty, he had full authority, would not admit of any delay neither could there be a more favorable period, to execute their plans, as they might now dispose of the land to a number of tobacco-planters. It appears that they are intently bent upon the execution of this project, as becomes further evident from his answer or protest . . . .

. . . . cadets and drummers, the citizens are few and disinclined to fight, because the City has broken and curtailed the conditions and to say it briefly, it is impossible to hold out here without further assistance or relief, which upon receipt of this ought to be sent *citissime*, without delay. I hope, that the galiot is still there, which it would serve to dispatch immediately, without tarrying or lingering. If your Honor's situation would allow of your coming over in person, it might be necessary and useful. We shall have no rest with them, unless your Honor with wonted discretion and circumspection makes such disposition, as your Honor's wise advice shall suggest. Please then not to let us come to grief or be ruined on this occasion; therefore all shall be left to your Honor's wonted good management, while we expect in patience such assistance, as your Honor judges necessary and expedient to redress the matter: we are living at their mercy, therefore please to have everything properly considered, wherewith I will ask God,

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir and commend your Honor with sincere greetings to the protection of the Almighty, remaining

Your Honor's obedient
and faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Since I wrote the above letter, we further conversed together, chiefly however with regard to his Master's warrant and instruction, when it occurred, that I proposed, that a certain time might yet be allowed, in which I could notify the Director-General of this event. No more than three weeks were allowed for it . . . .

Your affectionate and obliged
servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General in New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba etc. residing in Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland.

By a savage.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN, VICE-DIRECTOR AT ALTENA, TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *12th Sept. 1659.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR: On the 9th inst. at night I with Mr. Alrichs sent a savage to your Honor; for fear that he might not find his way there, we send another; we would have liked, for greater safety's sake, to have sent a soldier along, but whereas 8 or 10 days ago rumors were brought by savages, that the Christians upon Staten-Island and in Gamoenepaw are again troubled by the savages, we did not like to venture it. Sir, it is so, that on the 6th inst. in the evening Colonel Nathaniel Utie with his suite, altogether 7 in number, arrived at New-Amstel. On the 8th he demanded an interview, which was granted to his Honor directly. I was pressingly asked by Mr. Alrichs to be present at the meeting with his Honor in order to hear the demands and propositions of the Colonel, he saying at the same time, that I had more to defend on behalf of the Company than his Honor, as the City of Amsterdam had her guarantee from the Honble Company for any loss, as their Honors had sold and transferred unincumbered land.

The Colonel first delivered a letter to Mr. Alrichs and upon our request a copy of his instructions, further, he uttered and declared by word of mouth his orders, (which he had from the Governor of Maryland,) informing us, that the country settled and held in possession by us here at the South-River, was under Lord Baltemoor's jurisdiction and therefore he ordered us to remove immediately or to declare ourselves subjects of this Mr. Baltemoor and if we would not decide upon it willingly, he should hold himself innocent of the harmless blood, which might be spilt hereby. We answered, that this appeared very strange to us, because we had had possession of this place for so many years, under a privilege granted by the States-General to the Honble Directors of the West-India Company. His Honor said, he did not know anything about it, it belonged to Lord Baltemoor and was granted to His Lordship by King James and re-affirmed by King Charles and lately the grant was renewed and allowed by the Parliament, about 2 years ago, to the 40th degree and he repeated, that if we did not comply, he must excuse himself for the innocent blood; for Lord Baltemoor had power, to make war and peace again without consulting anybody, and he said further, "It is now our opportunity, for your people are mostly all run away and those, whom you have yet, will not assist you, therefore we must take advantage of our chance now, while you are weak; this is also for us the most opportune season of the whole year, because now most of the tobacco is harvested and we demand postively an answer, let it be as you please" (as if he wanted to say, it is all the same to me). We answered, that it was not in our power to decide that, but that this had to be done by our Lords-Principals in England and Holland. He said, that he had nothing at all to do with that; we answered further, that we had already referred (the case) to the Hon^{ble} Director-General of New-Netherland, under whose government we were placed; he was willing to admit that and desired to know, what (time) we should require thereto, we answered three weeks, whereupon the Colonel said "I have no order, to grant a delay, for we must take advantage of our opportunity," but finally he granted the time.

On the 9th inst. we asked his Honor again to the Fort, to give him a written answer; the Colonel repeated his demand and directed me in particular, because he had learned, that I was Commandant at Christina, that I too must remove, as I was also within the 40th degree. I answered, that if his Honor had anything to say to me, he would please and come to the place, where my residence is, to which he replied "I consider to be sufficient, what I have ordered here."

The documents, delivered from either side, are sent to your Honor by Mr. Alrichs; we expect your Hon^{ble} Worship's order and assistance with all possible speed and desire from our hearts your Honor's personal presence here. Closing I'll ask God to preserve Your Honor in lasting health and prosperous administration, remaining always

Your Honor's faithful servant
WILH. BEEKMAN.

Honorable General! Last week Abraham Eskels, soldier, run away from us so that we have now only 13 men, besides the Sergeant. I wish to have represented to your Honor the necessity of socks, shoes and other things.

VICE-DIRECTOR ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

In NEW-AMSTEL, *the 20th Septbr., 1659.*

HONORABLE GENERAL!

On the 9th inst I dispatched a savage from here, on the 12th also Abraham van Nas, and Sander Boeyer, who were to go with a savage from above; but the said van Nas and Boeyer came back again after an absence of eight days, without having accomplished anything; they could not bring the enclosed letters over nor forward them from above by a savage. If the first savage has, as I hope, reached there, then we rely, next to God, upon relief, we are sorely threatened by the English; they have said, that they would come in 12 days after their departure and would, being here, await the answer of the Hon^ble^ General. It is said, that 500 men are already under orders, how true it is, time will better show. They left here on the 11^th^ inst. The letter to Josias Fendall is dated on the 8^th^ of April, it must be 8^th^ of July. Closing I remain with regards and commendation to God,

I send now again 7 men with a savage, to get through and send the letters forward. If the first has not been delivered, I shall hardly be able to do it again.

Your Honor's obedient
and faithful servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Honorable General Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant residing at Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland.

By a friend, whom God may guide.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS OF STUYVESANT TO THE DIRECTORS IN HOLLAND.

FORT AMSTERDAM, *17^th^ Septbr., 1659.*

* * * * * * * * *

We mentioned in our last letter the deplorable and bad state of affairs in the City's Colony on the Southriver, caused by the desertion and removal of the Colonists to Maryland, Virginia and other places, which increases daily in such a manner, that hardly 30 families remain; besides this the City's soldiers, sent out with the Colony, who numbered at first 50 men, have melted down to one half, of which two-thirds are placed at the Horekil and not without fear and danger of being sooner or later massacred by the cruel savages; hence there remain in and near New-Amstel not more than 8 or 10 soldiers and very few free people. Your Hon^ble^ Worships will learn the further details from the out-going passengers, among others from one Nicholas de Ringh, who goes over in this ship, while I desire to inform your Hon^ble^ Worships and through your Worships the Hon^ble^ Commissioners beforehand by this report to make timely arrangements, before to the further discredit of the

City as well as the Company greater calamities occur either by an invasion of the Swedes or English or by an attack of the savages.

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FORT AMSTERDAM, *18th Septbr., 1659.*

* * * * * * * * *

After the letters and enclosures, sent by "de Bever" were closed yesterday afternoon and the skipper had taken his leave, we received very early this morning the enclosed from the Southriver, from which your Hon^{ble} Worships can infer the bad situation of the Colony and learn among others of the frivolous demand, the imperfect authority of the claimants, who ought to be sooner considered spies and agitators of the community, than duly qualified envoys. We are astonished at the great shortsightedness of Mr. Alrichs, who suffered the aforesaid persons to inquire into and spy out during 4 or 5 days the condition of the Fort, the sentiments of the Colonists, the weakness of the garrison and then on the fifth day gave them an audience on such a frivolous demand and pretended instructions without stating date or place or by whose order, government, prince or state they are authorized hereto, their base answers being also without date, while the letters of Mr. Alrichs make it appear, what orders are given for the maintenance of the City's soldiers and the management of powder and lead and other war-materials, to be used in time of need; all this your Hon^{ble} Worships in your usual wisdom will learn yourselves. It would have been better, according to our opinion, under correction, not to listen to that frivolously pretended instruction or to have it apparently taken and sent here, to bring their demand before the supreme authority as it ought to be done and have the justice of it examined there. *Quod factum, infectum fieri nequidt.*

Although our present situation, because of the restlessness and the daily varying rumors in regard to the savages and also to the menaces of those of the North, at Wappinch's Kil and near Fort Orange, which certainly ought to make us very circumspect, hardly allows to send any relief there, because our troops are already scattered to wit: 50 men at Esopus upon the bad reports (from there), 15 or 16, pursuant to orders, at Altena, 15 or 16 at Fort Orange, 8 or 10 at the end of this island in a newly begun village, Haerlem, much needed there, 5 or 6 according to orders on Staten-Island, so that only about 50 remain here and they of the worst kind: nevertheless, we have resolved to dispatch there by the first opportunity in 3 or 4 days, wind and weather permitting, 50 to 60 men, one half at the expense of the Company, 25 or 30 at the charge of the City, to be enlisted under the command of Captain Crieger; with him goes from our Council Secretary van Ruyven and I hope, that the few, who, as Alrichs says, have remained, but will not fight, may be induced to return to their duties by the great affection, which the Colonists have formerly had for the said Captain. If this should turn out, as we hope, then we are confident that either the English, among whom are many of the fugitive Colonists, upon whose instigation and advice we believe most of these proceedings have been undertaken, shall relinquish the intended work, seeing the unity of our people or that our people shall be strong enough to be a match for them. The result will be communicated to your Hon^ble^ Worships in due time. We desire once more to warn and request your Hon^ble^ Worships, to take a timely care of your own interests by sending recruits, powder, lead, matches and other ammunition, so that, menaced in this manner from both sides, no more damage and misfortunes may befal us: above all your Hon^ble^ Worships and upon your Honors' recommendation the Hon^ble^ Commissioners for the management of the City's [Colony] will please to send a lot of merchandises, to meet the great and extraordinary expenses incurred in their and the Company's behalf, as it is else impossible to keep up our credit and ourselves out of debt . . . .

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 20th 7ber 1659, in the South River.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: On the 12th inst., to make sure of our preceding letter sent by Mr. Alrichs on the 9th with a savage, Sander Boeyer and van Nas were dispatched to inform your Honor of what occurred between us and the English; but this Boyer and van Nas returned to New-Amstel last night, saying that the savages at Meggeckessou had dissuaded them from it, as the Raritans had fled for fear of those from the Manhattans. Therefore Mr. Alrichs sent for me and we have together come to the conclusion (the more, because we have no certainty, that the savage got on) that the Sheriff Gerrit van Sweeringen should be despatched with 9 or 10 men overland, in all possible speed, with whom I send two soldiers.

Sir! Two days ago a man and an Englishman arrived here again; this one offered to hire out here, the other has lived last summer at New-Amstel. They say, that upon the return home of Col. Juty, 500 men were directed to keep themselves in readiness until further orders, but we can hardly believe it. It is said also, that some of them will be here again in a short time, to await our orders and directions from the Manhattans.

Sir! Last Monday I sent one of our soldiers, who speaks English and has been there several times and lived at Bijcker's in Virginia, with an anker of sack there, to learn all under this pretext and whether any preparations were made; the said Claes de Witt or this soldier was there too, when the Colonel left his house for this place; I expect him back here to-morrow or the day after.

On the 16th inst. I asked Sheriff van Dyck and the Commissary, urgently by letter that 8 or 10 men from their nation might be sent to me for the security of Fort Altena, until I had received relief from the Manhattans; I have hitherto received no answer at all.

Very Worshipful Sir! I shall expect your Honor's orders and assistance in all possible speed, in the meantime use all precaution; I await furthermore some means of subsistence, also stockings, shoes, shirts, wampum and some garments, as the winter approaches.

Sir! Yesterday Capt. Jan Jacops arrived here and I learned with with sorrow from my wife, that your Honor has had a severe sickness, but is now through God's grace recovering rapidly. God Almighty may grant your Honor strength and the former health with long life.

I am now, God be praised! tolerably well again but have had fever during the last 7 or 8 days. I hope, that I now have overcome this climate.

I understand also, that your Honor is dissatisfied with my transmitted accounts, as well for the amounts as otherwise. I declare, that I have done nothing, but what great necessity required; I have indeed done no building, only carried out your Honor's directions; what other carpenters have received, has mostly been drawn from the Swedes. I have got again with the last sent duffels during the summer into an unavoidable advance as for maize, bread stuff to provision the Fort and some other necessaries. I respectfully request, that your Honor will send me 3 to 400 guilders, for I have for once deprived myself of everything. Closing I'll commend your Honor to the grace and protection of God with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration and remain with cordial regards and thanks for all your Honor's kindness, shown to my wife,

Sir

Your Honor's very affectionate friend
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

My dutiful regards to the General's Lady.

Sir! I request to send me 3 or 4 pieces of iron, that we may also have some upon inquiry, as there is sometimes a demand for it.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao etc. residing in Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

New-Amstel, *the 21st Septbr. A° 1659.*

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir:

I wrote by a savage, on the 9th inst. who, I hope, got through, but I fear and have no assurance and as I dare not rely upon it I wrote again on the 12th inst. by Abraham van Nas and Sander Boeyer, but they came back again, after having been out eight days, without having delivered the letter, declaring that it could not be done, therefore I then got ready 5 of the citizens, 2 soldiers from here and 2 soldiers from Altena and a savage, together 10 persons, to go overland and deliver the returned letters, but the abundant rumors of divers tidings, that the roads are unsafe (are such) that savages as well as Christians are afraid to undertake the journey and pass over the road, so that I could not make any progress and all has entirely miscarried. Therefore I was compelled to hire expressly the yacht of Capt. Jacobs and send it there, so that we may know, that your Honor has received sure information of our difficulties here and to do herein what your Honor deems necessary and expedient. I had to hire her for going and returning at 200 guilders, with 4 or 5 days at anchor there. If the galiot sails from there, please to employ as her as much as is required. We trust, next to God, that a good relief will come; the English have gone from here so long ago, that we are not sure of the time nor can we trust them in the least. We desire hence with anxiety your Honor's disposition and arrangement of this matter. And I'll ask God

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir to bless your Honor's administration and [keep] your Honor with his [Lady in lasting] health and prosperity.

[Your Honor's obedient and
faithful servant
J. ALRICHS].

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, General in New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland.

p. Express with the yacht Aventuyr, which God may guide.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL, *21st 7bre 1659.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, VERY WISE SIR:

I was yesterday morning called for by Mr. Alrichs, to dispatch another letter to your Honor and it was concluded, to send 10 men overland, as it is asserted here, that the roads are very unsafe whereupon I returned immediately to Altena to dispatch 2 soldiers and a letter to your Honor to which I now refer, and sent the same before evening to New-Amstel. But Mr. Alrichs had changed his mind and sent back to me the soldiers to-day, who arrived at Altena about one hour before evening and informed me, that Mr. Alrichs had hired the yacht of Capt. Jacops and she was to sail before night; I stepped directly into the canoe and went there. Nearing New-Amstel van Nas and Andersen (others?) met me, who told me, that Mr. Alrichs had changed his resolution, because he could not spare so many men from the Colony. Coming to Mr. Alrichs he gave as reason for changing the safety, as the undertaking is considered very unsafe.

Sir! I remark, that Messrs. Alrichs and d'Hinojossa are very much disturbed and afraid of the English and they fancy, that they will come shortly and surprise them. I cannot imagine this at all, for Maryland is not of such a capacity, to keep large garrisons. The more I think of the affair, the less difficulty can I find, but we cannot know, what arrogant people may do. But we shall wait for your Honor's wonted good advice and orders and fulfill the same with all diligence according to duty and oath.

I have not heard yet from our Sheriff van Dyck and the Commissary. I am of opinion, that if anything came upon us (which God may prevent), they would be more cumbersome than useful.

I wish further to hold recommended to your Honor the necessaries mentioned in my former (letter). Breaking off herewith I'll recommend your Honor and dear family to the protection of the Almighty and wishing a lasting health and prosperous administration I remain

Noble, Very Worshipful Sir,
Your Honor's ever very effectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent
Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General in New-Netherland,
Curaçao etc., Residing at Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland.

DIRECTOR STUYVESANT TO MESSRS. ALRICHS AND BEEKMAN.

AMSTERDAM, IN NEW-NETHERLAND, *the 23^{d} Septbr., 1659.*

To Messrs. JACOB ALRICHS *and* WILLIAM BEECKMAN. HONORABLE WISE, PRUDENT AND VERY DISCREET GENTLEMEN.

With no less sorrow, than astonishment have I seen from the last sent letters and their enclosures the frivolous demand of Nathaniel Utie and your Honors' not less frivolous, stupid answer and further proceedings with him upon an instruction so frivolously made up without day or place, when and where signed or by whose authority and order given, much more that your Honors have allowed the said Utie to sow his seditious and mutinous seed among the community there for 4 or 5 days, without asking him for reasons and qualifications of his coming there, granting him actually, but only on the fifth day after his arrival, an interview upon his request and promising in writing, signed by the full council, to give a further and better answer to his trifling demand within the time of three weeks and all that upon his threatning utterances, without showing, by a writing or document, by whom he had been authorized thereto. Forsooth, it shows of bad reflection and discouragement assenting to the demand made, giving at least to the demanding party great ardor and courage, while he rather deserved to be arrested as a spy and sent hither, than to be lisented to with such a frivolously made up instruction and without warrant; therefore to deprive the aforesaid spy of all hope, we are compelled by the proceedings had and your Honors' letters, as well for redress of the one as for the proper maintenance of the other to commission and send there the bearers of this, our dear, beloved and faithful S^{r} Cornelis van Ruyven, Secretary and Capt. Martin Crieger, present Burgomaster of this City to arrange everything according to the warrant and instruction given them and besides these, under the command of Capt. Creiger such military force, as the country's situation for the present time can hardly miss. Requesting herewith to receive, respect and treat the said our Commissioners as our Own person and to give them in the carrying out of their instruction all help and obedience, upon which we rely, we'll with cordial greetings commend your Honors to God's protection and care and remain.

Your Honors' affectionate friend,

P. STUYVESANT.

Having found the situation of affairs here as is related hereafter in letter No. 15, we sent S^{r} Augustin Heermans and companion to Maryland.

COMMISSION OF CORNELIS VAN RUYVEN AND MARTIN CRIEGER TO BE COMMISSIONERS TO REGULATE AFFAIRS AT THE DELAWARE.

[The warrant for Secretary van Ruyven & Capt. Martin Creiger going with the relief party to the South-River.]

Petrus Stuyvesant, on behalf of Their High Mightinesses, the States-General of the United Netherlands and the Honorable Lords-Directors of the General Privileged West-India Company, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao Bonayro, Aruba aud dependencies, together with the Members of the Council to All those, who shall read this or hear it read Greeting.

Know ye, that upon the unexpected advices sent to us overland by Mr. Jacob Alrichs and S^r William Beeckman we commission, authorize and despatch for the redress, maintenance and protection of the Hon^ble Company's as well as of the Colony's of the City of Amsterdam affairs herewith our beloved, faithful S^r Cornelis van Ruyven, Secretary, Captain Martin Creiger, first Burgomaster of this City, to put in order the policy and protection of these places, according to the instructions, already given to them or hereafter to be given, upon more detailed and better report as far as possible and promptly, commanding and summoning hereby all and everybody, to whom this is shown or whom it in any way concerns, to receive, to respect and to treat our aforesaid Commissioners S^r Cornelis van Ruyven and Marten Crieger in the execution thereof, as what they are qualified by this instruction, and what further might concern the affairs of the Company and the service of the Colony, to show all . . . . . . favors and assistance as it is proper.

Thus done and given under our hand and seal in Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland, the 23^d September 1659.

P. STUYVESANT.

COMMISSION OF AUGUSTINE HEERMANS AND RESOLVED WALDRON TO BE DELEGATES TO MARYLAND.

Petrus Stuyvesant, on behalf of Their High-Mightinesses, the States-General of the United Netherlands, also the Lords-Directors of the Privileged West-India Company, Director-General of New-Netherland, Bonayro, Aruba and dependencies with the Members of the Council to All those, who shall read this or hear it read, Greeting

Know ye, that we have commissioned, qualified and authorized, as we hereby commission qualify and authorize S^{rs} Augustine Heermans and Resolved Waldron to address themselves as our faithful envoys to the Honorable Mr. Josias Fendall, Governor of Maryland and after delivering a copy hereof and our letter to demand from his Honor in a friendly and neighborly way the restitution and return of such freemen and servants, as have from time to time and especially since one year fled there from the Colony of the Lords-Magistrates of the City of Amsterdam and consequently from this province on account of debts and for other reasons and who, is reported, mostly sojourn in his Honor's government; and having done this to assure his Honor in our behalf, that for the preservation of good justice and neighborly duty we shall do the same with those, who might desert to us from his or other neighboring governments. Also on the contrary, if his Honor might make any exceptions, delay or procrastination to this neighborly representation and necessary matter, to give notice and make known at once to his Honor the Council and all those, whom it in any way might concern, that we, *Lege talionis* shall be compelled to announce and grant liberty, leave, free access and recess to all planters, servants, bondmen and negroes included, who shall or may desert to us from his Government now or in future.

Secondly, our aforesaid Commissioners and Envoys are directed, to represent to the said Honorable Governor and his Council, what has passed in regard to the presumptuous coming to the aforesaid Colony of New-Amstel of one Colonel Nathaniel Utie, who tried to subdue it and to induce the subjects of Their High Mightinesses, the inhabitants of said Colony, to sedition and revolt against their lawful government and own nation, further did not exhibit any legal document, order or qualification from any state, prince, parliament or government, only a manufactured paper in form of instruction without time or place, where or when written nor signed by order of any state, prince, parliament or government, demanding and threatening in case of refusal to bleed the aforesaid Fort and Colony of New-Amstel, adding thereto, that he should take and invade the said fort by troops hostilely within three weeks' time, if the same was not surrendered willingly, which directly contradicts the 2^{d}, 3^{d}, 16th and the last article of the Confederation and Articles of Peace made between the Republics of England and of the Netherlands in the year 1654.

And whereas in the aforesaid manufactured instruction, delivered by the said Col. Nathaniel Utie to the Honorable Director and Council of the above mentioned Colony of New-Amstel, we cannot infer nor recognize any higher authority for such seditious incite-ment or seduction of the subjects from their lawful masters and own nation, much less for the demanding and threatening of those places, to which our indisputable right can be proved and shown by a patent granted by Their High Mightinesses the States-General to the Honorable Lords-Directors of the Privileged West-India Company, further by bills of sale and transfer-documents from the natives and possession of nearly forty years, which then being so, this occurence is contrary to the law of nations, contrary to the abovementioned Articles of Peace made and hitherto kept sacredly, and according to which the judicature and decision of all questionable matters, if any came to originate and arise between the two nations, must first and before all be referred, according to the last article of the Treaty of Peace, therefore our aforesaid Commissioners are specially authorized and directed to ask by virtue of the said Articles of Peace from the said Honorable Governor and his Council, right and justice against the said Colonel Nathaniel Utie with compensation of the expenses, already had through his frivolous demand and bloody threats had in the preservation of our right to the territory on the South-River.

Further desiring by this our letters-patent that the abovesaid, our Commissioners Augustine Heermans and Resolveerd Waldron may be received, heard and given perfect credit, according to the Laws of Nations, as our faithful Delegates while we promise, to ratify, approve and acknowledge as true, what shall be done and performed under this warrant, as if the same was done by ourselves. Thus done and given under our usual seal and signature, at Amsterdam in New-Netherland, on the 23d day of September, a° 1659.

MESSRS. VAN RUYVEN AND CRIEGER TO DIRECTOR ALRICHS.

Done in the South-River of New-Netherland on board the yacht "de Zee-Bears" under sail between Fort New-Amstel and Altena the 26th Septbr. 1659.

HONORABLE, WISE, PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: Your Honor's letter of the 9th inst., sent overland by a savage, was handed to the Honorable General on the 18th inst. and although the present dangerous situation, in which the Director-General and Council together with the whole country find themselves now on account of the savage barbarians, did not admit of missing any military, nevertheless, upon your Honor's serious and urgent letter and request for relief of troops, provisions and powder and that your Honor had there not more than eight private soldiers, two cadets and one sergeant and furthermore that the Citizens were few in number and not inclined to fight, because (so says your Honor) the City had broken and curtailed the conditions, further that your Honor was living at the mercy of some threatening neighbors, (whose claims and demands in the first place are frivolous), it was on the same day by the aforesaid Hon^{ble} General and Council concluded and resolved (to show your Honor and the whole world, how much they are concerned for the safety of this South-River, which has now been in possession of the Privileged West-India Company more than 36 years) to send me hither with a succor of about 60 men under the military command of the valiant Captain Marten Creiger, which then, after the resolution being made, has been carried out so quickly and taken so to heart, that in less than three days all was made ready, which is required for such an expedition, whereupon we embarked and set sail from the Manhattans in three vessels on the 23^{d} inst. and have arrived here on this day, of which we give herewith notice to your Honor, in order, that your Honor, upon receipt hereof, may please to come in person to us in the Fort Altena or send some authorized person, provided that he be a man of proper knowledge and qualification, to help us deliberate and settle such directions and means, as shall be judged necessary and useful for the maintenance and defence of this excellent South-River and especially of the Colony of New-Amstel. Whereupon commending your Honor with cordial salutations to the protection of God we remain

Honorable, Wise, Prudent and very Discreet Sir,
Your Honor's affectionate friends
and servants (was signed)
C. v. RUYVEN.
MARTEN CRIEGER.

SIR: Whereas before closing and sending off this letter Lieutenant d'Hinojossa with other persons came to our boat and we understood from them of your Honor's indisposition, therefore we have resolved to come to anchor before Fort New-Amstel and call ourselves upon your Honor.

Your Honor's affectionate friends
(it was signed)
C. v. RUYVEN.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

New-Amstel *on the last day of 7bre 1659.*

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir.

Sir: I received with pleasure on the 28th in the morning your Honor's Commissioners with a goodly number of soldiers, who are acceptable here.

I learnt further from their Honors, that your Honor has experiienced some improvement; may God Almighty grant to your Honor further strength and lasting health.

We have received by Mr. van Ruyven a letter from your Honor's own hand, directed to Mr. Alrichs and myself, from which we see your Honor's dissatisfaction, that we have not arrested Colonel Utie. Sir! I was very much inclined thereto and proposed the same once or twice to Mr. Alrichs and Hynojossa, but before Utie's arrival; which was entirely slighted by their assertion, that great mishap would arise therefrom, also a riot of the citizens, who were already against their Honors, so that we acted in the matter as the circumstances of the time and the desolate state of this place allowed it, for we needed delay in the matter.

Sir! Since my last by the yacht of Capt. Jacobs we have not received any certain news from the English; our soldier, whom I had sent there, says, that the planters are very dissatisfied with this exploit and that the Colonel had gone down, to give the Governor a report of his adventures here. I hope, that through your Honor's commission it will be effected, to refer this matter to our Lords-Principals in the Fatherland.

I received only yesterday morning answer from Sheriff van Dyck and the Commissary upon my request, made on the 16th inst, to send 8 or 10 men for better securing our Fort; they excuse themselves from it and say, that your Honor had told them through Hendrick Huygen, that they should not stir in case of war, but only assist us against the savages; I gave thel etter to Mr. van Ruyven.

Closing I will commend your Honor and dear family to the gracious protection of God and remain with sincere salutations and wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Noble, Very Worshipful, Very Prudent Sir.
Your Honor's ever affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Very Prudent, Wise Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General in New-Netherland, Curaçao etc. residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL *on the last day of Septbr. 1659.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, VERY VALIANT SIR.

SIR: I forgot in my haste to answer in my letter, what your Honor says, that we granted the Colonel an interview only on the fifth day, or Wednesday; I cannot remember, that I had written that, but knew well that it was Monday. I wish further to say for my excuse, that Mr. Alrichs did not send me a copy of the letter, which was sent to his Honor by the Governor of Maryland. I reminded his Honor several times of it, as Lieutenant Hynojossa and van Sweeringen have declared to Mr. van Ruyven, for they were also of my opinion, that it was necessary; so that it appeared quite strange to me, that it was not done. In truth, a great mistake, not to inform your Honor of such an infamous letter. Breaking off I commend your Honor to the protection of God and wish you more and more strength, lasting health and a desirable administration and remain, Sir,

Your Honor's faithful servant

WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent, Valiant Sir, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

MESSRS. VAN RUYVEN AND CRIEGER TO DIRECTOR ALRICHS COUNCIL.

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN: That the Hon^{ble} Director-General and Council of New-Netherland are very much concerned and anxious for the safety and welfare of this place, your Honors themselves can sufficiently infer from the sending here of such a considerable succor of troops, provisions and ammunition of war. But, that the dangerous situation, in which the aforesaid Hon^{ble} Director-General and Council and the whole country find themselves on account of the wild barbarians, did not admit of doing without their military, but required most urgently to send it back speedily, of this we have reminded your Honors, in writing upon our first arrival, also verbally on the same day in full meeting (after the reading of our instruction, and since at different other times, each time very circumstantially;

and therefore it was most urgently and earnestly reccommended to his Honor, to rally, complete and maintain the military force, sent along by the City, to 50 men, but we find to our great concern, that all our urgent and earnest recommendations added to persuasive reasoning and inductions, have had no other result, than words without consequence, that the utmost best should be done, to enlist as many troops as possible, but we are yet to be told what utmost best, what endeavors, what zeal has been applied and whether a foot has been stirred by the City's officers. It has been announced to everybody by the beat of drums, but nobody came. You knew well enough beforehand, that in such a manner you would not get any one of the inhabitants, because almost all, as well as the few soldiers, who still continue in the service of the City, are very much displeased with the administration of this Colony and are dissatisfied for reasons best known to your Honors. For the present we shall not investigate them strictly. You ought to have tried to animate and induce the men by offers of fair and favorable conditions and promises of having decent wages, as it is customary in our Fatherland and elsewhere in such pressing needs. This is still very urgently recommended to your Honors, but what excuse could be made, why the soldiers from the Horekil have not been summoned according to the promise made to us on the last day of September or why they do not come up; it is indeed a very absurd and unreasonable thing, that the Director-General and Council should deprive their own places, which are of much more importance, of the necessary military and send it hither as relief and that your Honors do not summon your own soldiers, nor increase (their numbers) by one man, but employ 16 or 18 men only as garrison of one or two houses (apparently built more for private design, than for the good of the country).

The Director-General and Council have therefore, as we said above, sufficiently done their duty and obligation. The matters at the Esopus with the savage barbarians having turned out against expectation (as your Honor can learn more in detail from the letter of the Hon^{ble} General and Council received yesterday and communicated to your Honors and that to all appearances we shall have a general war with the savages), the country's need and situation require urgently the speedy return of the military brought here, which we therefore shall carry out according to the orders and directions of the Honorable General as quickly as possible, of which we now inform your Honors herewith, in order that your Honors may still during our stay here attend to your own defense. Your Honors must be well aware, that the Noble, Very Worshipful Lords-Burgomasters and Magistrates of the City of Amsterdam had sent here 50 soldiers for the protection of this Colony and Fort New Amstel. It was your Honor's duty, to keep them complete; if it had been done before with those, who on account of indigence or debts run away, to strengthen our neighbors (now, as it seems, enemies) and weaken yourselves and this province, these troubles and excessive costs would most likely not have been placed upon the Company or your Honors. Your Honors are therefore once more hereby charged most earnestly (what we have done so repeatedly) and directed to rally and complete the military sent here; if your Honors do it not immediately or try to do it, we shall be obliged to raise a protest against your Honors, by virtue of our position, as we do hereby, that your Honors are the cause of the damage and losses, which this Colony and its inhabitants and in consequence the whole Province of New-Netherland may suffer by the not gathering and recruiting of the said military force and shall report the same in due time, where and how our Honorable Principals may resolve.

This serves further, to inform your Honors, that we had intended to enlist for the supplementing of the City's military some of the Colonists as soldiers (who, as we have well remarked, are not inclined to go into the service of the City, while on the contrary many of them have themselves offered their services to the Company), but herein we find many obstacles. First, they say unanimously, that as long as Capt. Marten Creiger remains here, they are willing to help defend this place with him to the last man, but when he leaves, that they then must have permission to go also, whereas they are not inclined to remain under the command of the City's officers. We thought to have obviated this obstacle with the Colonists by consenting that they might remove with Capt. Marten to the Manhattans and by leaving to your Honor in their places as many soldiers, so that your Honor would in this way have got soldiers and we still had brought home the number, brought away (as our orders expressly require), but here again new difficulties occurred; first, with the soldiers, it having become known upon one or the other occasion that apparently we would leave here some of the soldiers brought over and they having heard this, they have said positively, according to the declaration of the Sergeant, that they would not remain here under the command of the City's officers (such a bad name has this place, that the whole river will hardly be able to wash it off and God may grant, that it may remain here and that it may not be proclaimed aloud in the Fatherland to the disadvantage of the whole province) adding thereto, If they order us to remain here against our will, they will make villains and deserters of us, as we do not want to remain here, except under the command of the Company's officers. Concerning the freemen, whereas we have now found ourselves by experience, that (notwithstanding they declared their distress and that they could not succeed here and would bind themselves by oath, not to leave the province before your

Honors had received satisfaction for their debts) your Honors constrain them to remain here, (which is indeed too slavish and too odious for free people and in our opinion cannot agree with the intentions of the Noble, Very Worshipful Magistrates of the City of Amsterdam), we are cautious and afraid to have anything to do with engaging them, in order not to give your Honors cause for complaints, that we or the Hon^{ble} Director-General and Council of New-Netherland had done or practiced anything, even the least to the detriment or weakening of this Colony, whereas we cordially desire its prosperity and good progress, as much our own. Your Honors will most likely answer to this point, that this is an absolute untruth, because your Honors now give permission to all and everybody, to remove to the Manhattans, provided that they first and above all pay their arrears to the City. Several people of the poor community can tell this story too, but they'll add to it "When we still had so much left, that we could pay our passage, we offered it to his Honor, Mr. Alrichs, and begged with folded hands, that he might be please to receive it for our debt, but his Honor would not grant it and said, that we were bound to remain here four years and now we have consumed our little property in times of great hunger, grief, misery and distress and have nothing to pay, now his Honor says, Pay first and then clear out." Honorable Gentlemen! the complaints, brought forward on this point, are innumerable. If your Honors will please to make use of our advice, then it would, under correction, mitigate somewhat the bad reputation and free your Honors from much blame, if you were to permit those, who cannot make their way here, to remove to the Manhattans, provided that, if able, they gave security for their indebtedness to the City, if not, that they promised with a solemn oath, not to leave this province, except with your Honors' knowledge and before they had paid their debts, for what advantage can this place expect from such people, if they are forced to remain here. You can, indeed you must not let them perish by hunger, anxiety, cold and troubles, (although there are significant rumors afloat, that several people here have died from hunger.) That does not agree with the duties of a Christian, therefore you surely must provide them then with the needed necessaries and clothing for the cold winter, whereby they daily increase their debt more and more, and finally cause a so much greater loss to the City: in regard to this matter, it must also be considered, that there is still some hope and likelihood, that the City, some time or the other, may receive her indemnification from those, who remove to the Manhattans, but that on the contrary, if these people can desert in their discouragement and impatience from here to the Virginias or Maryland, there is no hope of ever seeing a stiver from them; it were desirable, if for wishes there were room here, that your Honors had permitted all those, who run away from here to Virginia or Maryland, to remove to the Manhattans; if this had been done, the Hon^ble^ Magistrates of the City of Amsterdam would in the first place not have been deprived of the advanced moneys and the said persons, who ere long will be bond-slaves of the English, would still have retained their liberty and above that we would, in all likelihood, not have to bear these excessive expenses and troubles, whereas, it is presumed, and according to our opinion quite justly and with great probability, that the deserters from this place have animated the Governor of Maryland to the well-known enormous proceedings and give him great inducements. Against our intention, we have been somewhat long in discussing this point, but only to prove to your Honors and all those, to whom this may be shown, that in our opinion no profit, but loss and detriment accrue to this Colony, if the people are forced to remain here against their wish.

On the subject of engaging the Colonists we shall say only, that in case your Honors agree with us, we will engage (because they are not inclined to go into the service of the City) 10 or 12 Colonists and let them come with us to the Manhattans; we will leave here in their places as many soldiers and place them provisionally (to meet their exception, that they will not serve under the City's officers) in Fort Altena under the command of the Hon^ble^ Vice-Director Willem Beeckman and besides these also a garrison of 20 men for the protection and defense of the said Fort with express orders and directions, that he shall employ for the service of this Colony and Fort New-Amstel and send hither upon your Honors' command as many soldiers, as we shall take Colonists from here; upon which proposition we shall expect your Honors' positive answer, as our time here is short.

In the letters received yesterday from the Hon^ble^ Director-General, his Honor considers it necessary, if we should be drawn into a general war with the savages, (which his Honor says, is apparently to fear,) that information of it be sent to the Fatherland before winter; for which purpose there is for the present no other chance, than with the galiot. Pursuant to the letter of the aforesaid Honorable General we ask your Honors, whether your Honors would let her be used for this purpose, provided that another good vessel be lent to your Honors in the place of the galiot during her voyage. We await your Honors' answers hereupon.

We intended to close this letter herewith, but find ourselves compelled by our position and duty to add the following for the maintenance of the Sovereignty and Authority of the Hon^ble^ Privileged West-India Company. Your Honors will doubtless remember, that Secretary van Ruyven reported to your Honors last Saturday, the 4th inst., the unexpected answer given to Capt. Marten Crieger by your Honors' sergeant. However to recall the matter to your Honors' memory, which, though small, is still one of great and evil consequences, I consider it necessary to repeat the same here. It occurred thus, that Capt. Crieger (as we have the habit of putting in order and cleaning Fort Amsterdam on Saturdays) directed some of the soldiers, brought with us, to put in order and clean one-half of this Fort New-Amstel, which was done immediately. And that every one might do something, the said Captain ordered your Honors' Sergeant Bernard Sterdeur to clean the other half of the Fort with his men. "I am forbidden by Mr. Alrichs and Lieutenant d'Hinojossa to obey any other command, but theirs" was the answer, which sounded to us like an extraordinary bassoon ringing in our ears; we then addressed ourselves directly to Mr. Alrichs in the presence of the Hon^ble^ Hinojossawith the declaration, that this astonished us very much, the more so, because his Honor was sufficiently aware from our credentials and instructions, with what authority we (though unworthy) were clothed and we were therefore desirous to know, whether this was done with his Honor's knowledge. Having heard his Honor's answer to it, we found it to be more than true, as his Honor with the said d' Hinojossa tried to maintain, that the City's servants were not obliged, according to their oath, to obey any other, but the orders of the City's officers, Mr. Hinojossa adding, that nobody could command him or the City's soldiers or he must first resign his commission and some other words to that effect, too long to repeat here and although we apprehended that against such an affront and the disobedience of our command a protest ought to be entered in due form, yet, considering that this would bring with it more animosities, which it is always, but especially in this dangerous times, well to avoid as much as possible, we overlooked it for the time being, but looking closer into the case and thinking about it, we find this to be an offspring, generated by the well-known oath, in which the Hon^ble^ Lords-Directors of the Privileged West-India Company and their supreme Government are excluded and left out. We wish hereby to recommend to your Honors seriously and urgently to change this said oath (according to the order and directions given upon this subject by the Hon^ble^ Lords Directors and the Hon^ble^ Director-General and Council of New-Netherland) and have it administered, as it ought to be, not only to their Noble High Mightinesses, the States-General of the United Netherlands, the Hon^ble^ Very Worshipful Lords-Mayors and Magistrates . . . . .

[The remainder of this letter is missing, also the beginning of the following, addressed apparently to Director Stuyvesant.]

. . . . Your Hon^ble^ Worship will please excuse me for my prolixity. It is to give your Hon^ble^ Worship a better explanation of state of the affairs here. Before I close here, I request most earsnetly, that your Worship will please to let us know as quick as possible, the circumstances of the affair with the savages at the Esopus as well as elsewhere, that we may make use of it here, occasion offering. Closing herewith I commend your Honorable Worship, of whose good health I hope to hear by the next chance, to God's gracious protection and remain in the meantime with cordial greetings,

Honorable Wise, Prudent and Very Discreet Sir,
Your Honorable Worship's
affectionate servant
C. v. RUYVEN.
MARTEN CRIEGER.

Done at Fort New-Amstel on the South-River, the 1st Octbr. A° 1659. Thursday.

Indorsed:

To the Honbe Mr. Jacob Alrichs, Director of the Colony New-Amstel on the South River of New-Netherland and Council.

Exhibit of the Commissioners Secry van Ruyven & Marten Crieger to Mr. Jacob Alrichs, seriously & friendly rocommending to him, to complete and maintain the military, sent with him by the City and to think of his defense aside from the Company etc., whereas the country's danger required the speedy return of the military brought there.

THE DIRECTORS IN HOLLAND TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND COUNCIL OF NEW NETHERLAND.

AMSTERDAM, *14th of Octbr, 1659.*

HONORABLE, PRUDENT, DEAR AND FAITHFUL: After having closed and sent our last of the 9th instant to the Texel, the ship "de Moesman" arrived here, by which we received your Honors' letter of the 4th of last month. We shall briefly and in few words answer it, referring the rest to the next opportunity, and say that we regretted very much to hear of the deplorable state of the City's Colony on the Southriver and especially of the desertion of the people there to Virginia and other neighboring districts of the English; these are indeed symptoms, which threaten a total ruin of the Colony, without a hope of receiving the least revenue from the expenses laid out on it. It does not only inflict losses upon the founders of this Colony, but also sensibly injures this State generally, as the same is thereby brought into great disrepute with those neighbors. Now, as these desertions seem to be caused by the too great preciseness of Director Alrichs, who would not allow people to remove from there to the Manhattans, notwithstanding that the same offered to pay their debts to the City or to give security for it, therefore your Honors must try to dissuade him from this course, as quickly as possible, and in earnest terms make him understand the pernicious consequences and results of it and his Honor, governing himself by the present critical condition, would do better to allow even the insolvent debtors, to remove to the Manhattans, provided he receive from them a proper bond for what their debts may be found to be, for by such means the satisfaction of the debts will not be placed beyond hope, which is done, when they can settle outside of the Company's jurisdiction. If however the aforesaid Director should persist in his opinion and in future should again demand (the return of) people, who have moved from the Colony to the Manhattans, then your Honors will do well, not to surrender them against their will, which, as we perceive, your honors intended to do. It would also be of good service, if those, who removed to Virginia and other places in the neighborhood, were pursuaded (to return) anyway, if it can be done; whereto your Honors may use such means, as shall be found proper and necessary.

We cannot refute the suspicions and doubts arisen in regard to the Swedish nation, settled on the Southriver, and that the English may very likely intend to undertake something against us there under the Swedish flag and name, the less so, because your Honors have, (although with no bad intentions) apparently given them the weapons into their hands, not only by forming them into a militia-company, but also by placing them under the command of officers of their own nationality, whereas they rather ought to have been separated and scattered among our people, as we have explained at length to your Honors by our letter of the 13th of February of this year. We still persist in our opinion and therefore recommend to your Honors to carry it into effect without delay, before they can get any advantage over us with the assistance of our neighbors.

The Directors of the West India Company, etc.

DIRECTOR ALRICHS AND COUNCIL TO MESSRS. VAN RUYVEN AND CRIEGER.

To the Hon^{ble} Messrs. Cornelis van Ruyven and Marten Krieger, Commissioners of the Hon^{ble} Director-General of New Netherland etc.

Honorable Gentlemen: That the Noble Very Worshipful Lords-Burgomasters of the City of Amsterdam are very much interested and concerned in the welfare, prosperity and *re-establishment* *of the Hon^ble^ Privileged West-India Company*, your Honors themselves can infer sufficiently by their sending hither such a large ship as the "Waegh," Capt. Conninck, with troops, provisions and ammunitions of war, in the year 1655, whereby this river was again recovered to the Hon^ble^ West-India Company and later, after the favorable contract had been made by the Hon^ble^ Company with the aforesaid Noble Lords-Magistrates, by their sending in so few years so many people, ships etc., spending so much money for the establishment of this Colony of New-Amstel. *By this occasion the Manhattans and surrounding places have now, since 2 or 3 years, increased so much in population and commerce, as before they did not in 30 years.* It is not unusual therefore, that upon the request made by this Administration and by the Hon^ble^ Vice-Director Willem Beeckman the Hon^ble^ Director-General and Council of New Netherland consider it their bounden duty to resist the English nation, who try to act in a hostile manner and to bring under their rule the district of the Hon^ble^ West-India Company and this Colony and territory situate upon this river; for the Hon^ble^ Privil. West-India Company or her officials in her behalf are *bound to protect us, as well as other Colonies and villages, for our Lords-Principals, as well as each private person, pay duties and other taxes on account of their merchandises and shipping-business for such protection.* Therefore it appears strange to us, that we are reproached with the earnest recommendations and exhortations, made verbally and in writing, at all times, hours and occasions, to complete and maintain the City's troop of 40 or 50 men, sent over with us, and with sharp reproofs for not promoting it in such a manner, as your Honors are proposing, to wit: *with doubled wages and superabundance of money to purchase the soldiers, as your Honors maintain, that we ought and are bound to do*, adding thereto, that your Honors had learned the causes, and taken them for granted (*although they were deceitful*) with these words: "for you knew very well before, that you would not get anybody, because all the inhabitants and the few soldiers, who still continue in the City's service are displeased with the Administration of this Colony and are dissatisfied, for reasons which your Honors know best." Hereupon this may serve as answer: that your Honors could have no knowledge of the wrongly assumed dissatisfaction and discord, unless your Honors had given *inducements and chances to receive information of unfounded complaints, verbal as well as written ones* and had listened willingly to all tales (and took pleasure in it) to *collect and send, without our knowledge or understanding, to the Hon^ble^ Director-General Stuyvesant* all, that might be to our disparagement, lies or truths, to be charged against this Administration. In regard to these doings, *We say, that your Honors have not considered your duties*, but we shall report there, where it is proper, the complaints and protests about all the losses, expenses, damages and troubles, among the inhabitants, which your Honors have occasioned and made in this and other matters to be spoken of hereafter. Your Honors say well, that it is our duty, to keep the 40 or 50 men of militia, sent over with us, complete, but do not prove it in any way. We therefore deny it positively as well for the above given reasons, as for the following: First, that this has never been recommended nor ordered to us by our Lords-Principals; secondly, that we brought no other military force with us, than *for the defence against the savages and for the administration of justice*, but not against our English or Swedish neighbors, for our Lords-Principals made a contract with the Honorable West-India Company for a free country or place, upon which nobody had a demand or claim. *Yes, we know it for sure to be the opinion of our Lords-Patroons, that the military should not meddle, when a certain number of citizens should be in this Colony able to protect themselves; that for that reason the Hon^ble^ W. I. Company is bound to protect us against all supposed friends and yet enemies and we have to demand, in case of non-protection, satisfaction for all damages and losses suffered.* Your Honors say also, that it is unreasonable, that the Hon^ble^ Director-General and Council should protect this place and bare their own, of much greater importance, of the necessary military. We answer, that this place is not less in need of protection than your Honors' place, than others, which the Company has in New-Netherland or, if your Honors refer only to this Colony, that your Honors had no orders, there is nevertheless the Fort Altena further up the river, the Company's place. If the Company or its officers think, that this does not need any protection or assistance, then we too must do without the same and if this Colony is our and not your place and we must protect ourselves, *then it is strange, that with a company of soldiers you march into our Fort so freely, without leave, knowledge or information of the Director, and being inside take all commands and directions upon you, as, to command our soldiers, to go to and from the guard, to issue the order (of the day) or parole, sending it to the Director simply by a Sergeant, yes, to wish to take also the keys of the Fort, if we had yielded to this demand*, and that besides you do everything without the knowledge or information of the Director, to whom nevertheless everything is entrusted by his Lords and Masters, according to warrant and instruction, even contrary to the letter of the Hon^ble^ General, addressed to the Director and to the Vice-Director Willem Beeckman, and contrary to your Honor's own letter, handed to us at your Honors' arrival. With all that, however, it ought to be understood that, should more military be required for the protection of this river, it would in any case be the proper business of the Company to procure the same or at least as much of it as the City, for the Company's districts from Altena to Mekkeksjouw are about twice as large as the district of the City's of Amsterdam Colony. Referring to the

Fort at the Horekil or Sikonessse (notwithstanding that it does not concern y^r Honors and we are not bound to give reasons) your Honors make use of these words: Apparently built more for private designs, than for the good of the country. We demand hereby further explanation and interpretation of these words, for it will not do to blurt out every thing bad and to make honest people suspected by their Masters and Principals without foundation and reason, the more so as your Honors very well know, that this was only done upon the order of the Hon^ble Principals. Therefore we demand satisfaction for this and all the aforesaid enormities, committed against us or, failing this we enter our protest, as we have already done before.

Further, whereas your Honors have been pleased to protest upon your Honors' no matter how unfounded supposition, in regard to the not completing the City's troop of 40 or 50 men, we say, that we could not do else, but what we have done till now, *nor that we know to have promised the re-call of the garrison from the Horekil, as your Honors say*, but only of a few men, according to your Honors' advice, who were really ordered up, but afterwards remained for some reason there. It would be difficult, *to buy*, following your Honor's proposition, *the soldiers by double wages, as we have thereto not the slightest order from our Masters; but we maintain, as we have said before, that the Company is bound to protect us and in the same manner, as your Honors have protested against us on account of the not completing the 40 or 50 men of militia, so we protest in case of non-protection, on behalf of our Lords-Patroons and all interested private parties for all the damages and losses already suffered and which we may hereafter suffer and we shall report the same at the proper time and place, if we are vanquished by the English or brought under their subjection.* We will for reasons omit to discuss the further allegations, that the soldiers do not wish to be commanded by the City's, but only by the Company's officers and the propositions to settle it this way or the other, but if it is considered necessary, we shall answer them in detail. It may well be, that some soldiers, enlisted from this Colony, preferred to serve under the Company's officers to serving under the City's officers, to escape their debts in that manner, whereas it is promised to them that they shall be brought away unmolested. We cannot change what your Honors have resolved for the garrisoning of Fort Altena, as with the little force, which we have here and those recalled from the Horekil *(which place we leave upon the absolute order of the Hon^ble Director-General and Council)* we shall help to defend to the best of our abilities this place and Colony against the English.

That your Honors say amongst others "See, such a bad name has this place, that the whole river will hardly be able to wash it off and God may grant, that it remain here and may not be proclaimed aloud in the Fatherland to the disadvantage of the whole province" these are your Honors' words, whereto we answer: *God grant, that those, who desire such a thing and moreover appeal to God's name for it, should reflect, if they are not themselves the originators of such clamors. For by whom else are the godless lies proclaimed to the detriment of this Administration and place, than by those who pump the citizens and the soldiers and exort them to petitions about the grievances, which they suppose to have against their lawful authority or in our own presence defend them in unjust cases and counsel others, that they should try to be relieved from judgments, given 4 or 5 months before.* Upon which advice given, they then first reduce to writing for every one all the foul lies, of which before not one thought and then receive them *with promises to help them and decide to send all the Manhattans to the Hon^ble^ Director-General and so on to Holland*, without giving us the least information of it; it is also said that such and similar papers have been sent to the Fatherland by the ships which lately sailed. By such doings, citizens as well as soldiers despise themselves their lawful authorities and refer to such and such gentlemen, *who give them advice and occasion to mutiny against their superiors*, of which so much occurs daily, that it must be compalined of to God. This therefore in answer, *that such people's doings shall not less be proclaimed in the Fatherland and also much less shall they be washed off by the sea*, then the before told wrongs shall want to be washed off by this river.

We supposed, that the English, (apparently) our real enemies, had caused us troubles, but on the contrary, we now find, that we shall need more assistance, against our supposed friends, in order to restore tranquility, than we had summoned from the Manhattans against our reputed enemies. For they came, as it seemed, as enemies, against whom one is always on guard and they had less influence upon the mind of the common people; but these, come as friends, have been trusted entirely and in everything and were received by the common man without fear, as who would receive his words according to appearances but not according to the truth, the more so when he was listened to and agreed to *with all affability* in every thing bad, as well as good and his part taken therein, means by which the seed of strife was sown into their minds, which has brought forth nothing but aversion, contempt and insubordination against their proper authorities and in consequence will cause nothing else, than the total ruin of this Colony and its inhabitants. *What your Honors assert about the Colonists' remaining here in the country four years, thereupon (we say) that your Honors gave an answer for ourselves; that is unnecessary*, for we do not know yet, that any one else shall remove from this Colony, except by the order of our Masters. Besides there have never been more than two, who offered payment, that they might remove, whereupon it was at that time resolved by the Council, that nobody should remove to the Fatherland, except for weighty reasons, (which they had not) And it is evident, that, had it been granted them, they would not have been ready with their money, not one of them. To advance the passage, board and subsistence for one year to them and then, when the year is over to let them go and the City be deprived thereby of its advance, that suits neither us nor our Masters. *As it has been found and only lately clearly proved to your Honors by one Wouter Schaep*, who earned a good sum in the City's service every week, as long as he was here and who received leave for the Manhattans to purchase some provisions and go and return. He went to the Fatherland in the ship "De Trouw" with a passport from the Hon^{ble} General himself, *according to the own declaration of the Hon^{ble} Mr. Marten Kreiger*. Besides that, the people being there at the Manhattans have every occasion and chance, to desert to the English in the North, it is also much easier (to get) to the Virginias, than from here, of which the Hon^{ble} West-India Company has had sufficient proofs 3 or 4 years ago. But if it is so sure, that the City will have no loss to expect from their removing to the Manhattans, *then the Hon^{ble} West-India Company or the Hon^{ble} General* can, according to your Honors' proposition, simply become security for the remaining of such people, who can go there under bail or by default of bail under promise and oath not to remove out of the province before having paid. For if it is thereby secured for the City, it must be still more secure for the Hon^{ble} Company. *And such bailbonds would not be strange, if the Company gave them, whereas their Honors' districts would be populated by it. In this case no ear was open for it, but it was endeavored to place the City by such counsels in a difficult position only.* That we will not allow any one to remove, without before paying or giving security is indeed not so slavelike and odious for free people, as your Honors describe it, but *conform to Divine, human and natural laws*, for to which has one more claim than to be secured for loaned money, especially if one has to demand it from his enemies, as we find by experience those mostly to be, who have done and are still doing to the City of Amsterdam and the Administration here, for their benevolence, so much ill by their venomous tongues and pens, as no declared enemy could or would do. We answer, to your Honors' statement that the complaints over misery, poverty and distress, caused by our not allowing the people to remove during the four years without having paid before, are innumerable, that our reasons and motives, not to let anyone remove in any other way than this, are still more innumerable. Your Honors may also know, that all complaints are not to be believed *(nevertheless they have been fully believed by your Honors and the people have been defended therein)*, even were there ever so many; for if on the other side they could be relied upon and were true, then we might show your Honors' whole books of complaints made from time to time against the Administration at the Manhattans and by us never accepted as true. (As to) your Honors' advice about preventing, that the people should not get poorer and more indebted and also that they die not of hunger, according to the rumors (so say your Honors), which have been, as it seems, accepted as truths by your Honors, for your Honors say, that this did not agree with the duties of a Christian, and the representation of further inconveniencies, which would be caused thereby, thereto may serve as answer, that, as long as the matter or such accusations have not been proved, also your Honors' advice given in reference to it, cannot be carried out and that such infamous complaints, disseminated against this Administration and the City of Amsterdam shall not be proved, neither now nor in eternity, for they are surely nothing else, than calumniations and blasphemies, for which the informers, who utter the same to your Honors, ought to be punished and not listened to in such a manner, much less the same be received as truths: and this would agree with the duties of a Christian (as your Honors say), while we now, on the contrary, from your Honors' way of writing and daily discourses must infer, for your Honors say it loudly, *that we ought to treat the people better, to keep them here, and similar expressions*, placing the Administration altogether in the wrong. Indeed, a strange way of doing. Yes, surely your Honors have seen several times, how badly the people succeeded in one and the other case, where they believed to be quite right in their complaints, as your Honors have among others sufficiently noticed and seen on the first day of your Honor' arrival in the case of one Jan Theunis, who had so much to say, but when he was examined had to confess, that he had been paid by the City at every occasion and could not complain, being nevertheless afterwards so impudent, that he was not ashamed to say in your Honors' presence, that he was not bound to help defend this place, but that this was the soldiers' business: notwithstanding this, he was asked to enlist as soldier and we would give him work for a year at 4 guilders daily, provided that he should receive his ration and 2 guilders daily and attend to the guard and the balance should remain to reduce his debt: that are truly good conditions, nevertheless he refused them positively, moreover afterwards he offered himself to your Honors as soldier for the service of the Hon^{ble} W. I. Comp. in order to get thus to the Manhattans; from which it appears, that he is not inclined to pay the City, but only intends to defraud it. Thus it would be found with all and every one of the Colonists, whenever they are met and persuaded with arguments.

And supposed, that all complaints were true and it were not the fault of the common people, then the difficulty must still lie somewhere else, than with the City *or her officers*, according to all appearances with the country itself, for the people have, one more, the other less, drawn from the warehouse for each family 3, 4, 5, 6 and 700 to 800 guilders in so short a time, if they could not get along with that and get so far, that they now could help themselves, *than the City of Amsterdam can complain, that she has been misled in such a manner*, to spend so much money on a country and that she does not see any other benefit from it.

This could be strengthened and confirmed by your Honors' counsel, that because there *is no work here or nothing to earn and* therefore they cannot get along here, we ought *to let the people* remove to the Manhattans, for otherwise, according to your Honors' assertions, they would get into further misery and more indebted to the City. Well, what kind of a country is this then? Accordingly *it is in our opinion better for the City to give up such a bad place, the sooner the better*. But no, we look at it differently, as it is also in reality; there is work to be had here and wages to earn, as it has been always and still is and they can support themselves by labor here as well as at the Manhattans. But as it was said before, it is the fault of the people, who are not willing. This can be somewhat proved by the fact, that not even fuel is to be had, although 12 guilders are offered for one hundred pieces, and also hereby: that as long as the Colony has been in existence, nothing else has been wanting but industrious people, who could never be got, as is known indisputably to every one. But in order not to accuse the few good and active men, it ought to observed, that God Almighty has continually visited and punished the whole of New-Netherland, but especially this Colony, since it was established, with different plagues, as excessive winds and superabundant rains, whereby bad harvests of every kind of necessaries of life for the people as well as of fodder for the cattle and consequently great dearness of the one and the other were caused; then came diseases, sickness and maladies of violent and pestilential fevers and other weakening illness, by which many died. Probably most all inhabitants of New-Netherland have been visited by them, yet none so much and so heavily as our people here, as is well known and also can be proved by the proclamations of days of fast and prayer, made in regard to them from time to time. And this too caused us more difficulties, than to other old inhabitants, who apparently could better endure hard times: for this Colony has been oppressed and crushed by the aforesaid hardships, like a little willow in its beginning and sprouting. Therefore if any one, who has been industrious and active and has been kept down by the aforesaid hardships and has consequently reason to complain, wants to remove to the Manhattans, for these reasons he may be assured, that they have to expect there too, if it pleases God, the same, which befel them here, since we understand, that many new-comers have been assisted by the Poormasters, having been already subjected to the aforesaid difficulties.

Further it deserves to be considered, that, when now lately a good beginning of agriculture showed itself, *the threatening and alldestroying war followed, which stopped and overturned everything. We had hoped, that this would be set right by the coming of your Honors and the relief brought over, but we find, on the contrary, that it has brought us more troubles, than the English did.*

That it is further objected for the excuse of the rascals and knaves, who against honor and oath deserted for their own ruin, that we ought to have indulged such villains in their evil intentious and *consented to everything without reason or cause*, that does not conform to common sense, right and justice, for such an action would not be more or less, than to place the rabble in office and depose the master.

We leave it then to the judgment of all right-thinking minds, whether we have really deserved to be accused of bad administration ann of having caused losses and damages to our Lords-Principals and to the Hon^ble^ West-India Company, as your Honors so sharply are doing it.

A few years ago, those from New-England have made preparations to invade this river, but when they tried to pass by the Manhattans, to come hither, the same were restrained and prevented by the knowledge and power of the Hon^ble^ General, as is generally known.

The Governor of Maryland, also, requested of the English in New-England last year assistance, to take this river, which was denied and refused, according to your Honor's declaration, because the said Governor is a Papist.

So that it is evident therefrom, that the attempts and intentions of the English. to take this river are nothing new, but have been contemplated by them already a long time. Hence the enormous proceedings, committed by the English, lately here present, have not been caused by the deserters, as it is tried to impute to us to our blame, *since it was deliberated upon by the English nearly seven months, according to their own declarations.*

The proposition to engage 10 or 12 Colonists and employ them at the Manhattans in place of as many soldiers, to be left at Fort Altena, for the reason that they do not want to be commanded by the City's officers, we judge to be not more than a pretext, to get away from here and thus to be freed from their debts and defraud the City *as your Honor themselves have heard two or three persons declare in our presence, that this was their special object; but if they are so extremely necessary for the service of the countyy, they may be engaged pursuant to the proposition*, provided that they pay their debts to the City before or at least give sufficient security.

We think, under correction, in regard to the request of the Hon^ble^ General to dispatch the Galiot to the Fatherland for advice, that there are good chances by way of Virginia to send letters speedily and safely by the ships, which go to Amsterdam or Rotterdam, or perhaps by way of New-England; secondly, that, at this season of the year, it is very dangerous to let the Galiot make such a voyage; thirdly, we take in consideration, whether the Galiot, which is a pretty large vessel and easily defended, can be spared during this conjuncture; fourthly and lastly, supposed that the Galiot is sent to the Fatherland, we are afraid, that, whereas the term of service of the seamen expires about the spring, she might very likely remain in the Fatherland, whereby we then would be deprived of her.

The Sergeant Bernard Stordeur was forbidden to obey any other command but the Director's and the Captain-Lieutenant's, *has been done for the reason*, that, when Captain Marten Krieger wanted to enter this Fort with his company, of which even the Director had not yet been informed, for he knew not else, than that he should take his quarters, as promised, in the Citizens' guard house, he commanded the Sergeant to open the gate of the Fort, which the Sergeant did not dare to do, but he reported it to his Captain-Lieutenant, who upon learning it brought information to the Director. In the meantime the Captain once more gave the same order as before, so that the Sergeant had to open without as yet having orders from those, whom before and up to that time he knew as his commanders, *only upon the improper command of the Captain*, who immediately came into the gate with his men. Also, because afterwards he has given orders to the Sergeant in respect to the guard, *likewise he relieved and countermanded our sentries*, all without orders or directions from the Director, even without given the least notice of it, so that we have been obliged to order the Sergeant not to obey any other command, as said above, *whereby certainly no wrong was done* nor is it a daughter of the oath, ordered by the Very Worshipful Lords-Burgomasters, but a son of reason and justice.

In regard to the oath, which is required by your Honors, we have no objection to it, and in case we had not yet taken an oath and this one was laid before us by the Lords-Principals, we should take the same. But whereas we [took an oath, which] is good and does not clash with the proposed oath, therefore we think this second oath, which [presumes] the first to be bad, *unnecessary*, the more so as we sent to the Hon^ble^ Directors and Commissaries (among whom were at the time two Directors of the West-India Company) the form of the oath according to the instructions made by the City of Amsterdam through the Hon^ble^ Sheriff and Schepen and received an answer: that the same was as it ought to be. Therefore we think it very strange, that your Honors give us such a sharp notification about it, as that all, *who refused to take the oath devised by your Honors, should forthwith be brought on board a ship and sent to the Fatherland.*

Honorable Gentlemen, this is what we have deemed proper to give your Honors in answer to your Honors' deductions, delivered to us on the 9th inst. It has become a little longer than we like, because so many causes for displeasure were given us. Therefore we commend herewith your Honors, after cordial salutations, to God's protection, and remain

Your Honors' obedient friends,
J. ALRICHS.

By order of the Honble Director and Members of the Council
CORNELIS VAN GEZEL
as Secretary.

Done at Fort New-Amstel on the South River of New-Netherland this 16th Oct. 1659.

FRAGMENT OF THE ANSWER OF COMMISSIONERS TO THE LETTER OF J. ALRICHS AND HIS COUNCIL.

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therein taken a pleasure to collect all, that might be injurious, falsehoods or truths and send it thus to the Director-General without your Honors' knowledge, that in regard to this we have not considered our duties, on which account your Honors complain and protest against us, further, that we marched with a company into your Fort so inconsiderately (so you call it) without leave, knowledge or information, assumed supreme command, ordered the soldiers to and from the guard, issued the order of the day or parole, even would have taken the keys of the Fort, if you had been willing to let them go (as your Honors say); that we are the cause of the misery of this place being proclaimed in Holland (your Honors say); by whom besides, is your question, the most godless lies against this Administration are proclaimed, but by those, who pump the burghers and soldiers and incite them to petitions about their grievances, which they suppose to have against their lawful authorities or defend them in our own presence in unjust cases, also advise others, that they should try to be relieved from sentences passed 4 or 5 months ago: whereupon they write down many falsehoods, which are received by us with promises of help and to decide upon them, sending the whole to the Manhatans to the Director-General and thus on to Holland, whereby the soldiers and citizens (learn to) despise their superiors, giving them cause to mutiny against their authority. Your Honors continue with calumnies and say, we thought, that the English, apparently our real enemies, had brought anxiety over us, but now we find on the contrary, that we need more succor against our supposed friends, in order to restore peace, than we have asked for from the Manhatans against our beforementioned enemies. Further that we have given ear and assent to the common people in everything with great affability and taken their parts, by means of which the seed of strife has been sown into their minds, which has brought forth nothing but aversion, contempt and mutering against their superiors and consequently will only cause the total ruin of this Colony and its inhabitants and that we brought here more trouble, than the English have done and so forth. These are your Honors' own expressions.

Now, that we begin to see and understand your Honors' manner of proceeding, these accusations do not at all appear strange to us, for how should we, who are officers of and have devoted ourselves entirely to the service of the Hon^ble Company go scot-free, where your Honors dare so roughly treat with unwashed hands our Lords and Masters, yea, what is more, that your Honors dare to accuse your own employers, the Honorable Very Worshipful Lords-Mayors of the City of Amsterdam, that they have not kept their promised conditions, but have broken and curtailed them, etc., according to your Honors' own letter to the Hon^ble Director-General and Council of New-Netherland, dispatched on the 9^th September. But it seems that, now when your Honors observe that this Colony will be ruined and lost, in case no timely provision is made, you would like to charge the cause of it to the Hon^ble Company or the Hon^ble Director-General and Council or their subordinate officers; we must confess, that we have been disappointed in our opinion and that we trusted more to your Honors' discretion, at least, that your Honors would not have gone beyond the bounds of truth, but we find the reverse; whereas your Honors ventured to call up matters and throw them into our faces and accuse us, which in Eternity never could be proved, because we never thought, much less practiced them. Your Honors' actions make us also presume, that many of the complaints, which have been referred to us by this and that one about your Honors' improper treatment, are not altogether without foundation, as your Honors have till now tried to make us believe: as your Honors ventured to accuse us so shamefully with things which we never thought of, your Honors will have less difficulty to deny the matters, brought forward by this and that one to your charge. The accusations made by your Honors against us in great and lengthy detail, we find to consist in the following points:

First, that we are the cause of bad feeling between your Honors and the good inhabitants.

2^d that we have given them cause to mutiny against their superiors.

3^d Your Honors declare us enemies [by using] the expression supposed friends, against [whom you] say, you need more assistance, than [against] the English, because they have [caused] more anxiety.

4th that consequently we are the cause of the total ruin and loss of this Colony and its inhabitants.

We protest in the presence of the All-Knowing God, who knows our thoughts, that these are nothing but falsehoods and calumnies and accusations to impute to us that, of which your Honors will be the cause in a short time, (if there is no provision made in season). We consider us therefore affronted, insulted and derided and slandered in the highest degree and (as soon as the situation of the country shall admit it), we shall proceed or have proceedings instituted against your Honors in such a manner, as shall be found proper for the example of others.

But before we leave off herewith, we shall show by your Honors' own words and if your Honors, shall deny these, by your Honors' own letters and writings, how abusively your Honors charge us with being the cause of bad feeling, arisen between your Honors and the good inhabitants.

The principal reasons, which your Honors give, that we are the cause of the existing bad feeling, are these: that we have given inducements, that many unfounded complaints have been referred to us and that we have taken a pleasure therein and have given a willing ear and assent to the common people in everything and with great affability and have incited them to make requests about their grievances and advise them, to try and be relieved from sentences, passed 4 or 5 months ago; whereupon many foul falsehoods have been reduced to writing and received by us with promises to help them, sending all this to the Honble Director-General and thence to Holland etc., this, your Honors say, has caused the bad feeling.

* * * * * * * *

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA *the 8th Novbr. 1659.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR!

I hope your Honor is in good disposition and health. Sir, on the 3d inst. I was requested by the Honble Mr. Alrichs to come with our Sergeant to his Honors' court-martial, because he found himself quite weak and was opposed to the Lieutenant and Sergeant. Having taken a seat with Mr. Alrichs, Sr Jaquet, Monsr Crato, our Sergeant and Corporal Marten Cleynschmidt, Mr. Hinojossa made complaint, that one Samuel, a corporal, while very drunk did not obey his order to go into arrest, because he had beaten his own wife, whereupon the Lieutenant struck him with his ratan, Samuel tore the same from his hand, the Lieutenant then drew his sword and struck him with the flat side of it and drove him with the assistance of the Sergeant into the guardhouse. The Lieutenant said, that he abused him meanwhile very much. After he had presented this complaint he affirmed the same by oath, without this having been requested. The Sheriff van Sweeringen, confirming the words of the Lieutenant, only differed regarding the expression: The Devil shall take him, who will put me in chains. D'Hinojossa said, that he had said: The Devil shall take him, who orders me to be chained. The Sheriff, further, took his oath too without request or order, upon which he then made the demand, that he should be shot. Mr. Alrichs ordered the delinquent to be brought up. In the meantime I asked, whether there were no witnesses in this case. Four interrogatories were exhibited, (held with) four persons, who had been sworn, before they were examined. Their declarations, especially the third one, were not material, but they say, that he was not willing to go into arrest and that he kept hold of the cane. The delinquent then came up, he was informed of the charge and the conclusion of the Sheriff by the Secretary, but they were not read as they were written, whereupon he answered: I have not used any strong drink, since we went to the Horekil and have, to my great regret, been quite upset: I do not know anything and ask for a merciful punishment, if I have misbehaved. After he had again been taken out, I asked, if he had opposed any officers previously, Mr. Alrichs said, No. His Honor further representing, that the evil-doers must be punished, brought forward 3 points from the abovetold charge, which deserved death, reminded us of God's commands and proposing to us to take an oath, that we should administer strict justice according to conscience, he turned towards me with uplifted finger, whereupon I answered, that I did not think his Honor authorized to renew my oath taken before the Hon^ble^ Director-General; if he had no confidence in that, his Honor might then do his business without me, at the same time getting up and departing forthwith for Altena.

Last night the wife of the delinquent came to me, saying that her husband had been condemned last Wednesday or the 5th inst. to be banished the Colony for 6 months, but that as yet he was kept in chains and that now another resolution had been taken to send him with three men to the Horekil, about which she was very grieved.

Mr. Alrichs with his Council has asked me twice, whether I had no orders, that I should come upon his demand to assist them, when necessity required, with our whole garrison from Altena. I answered, No, but with 10 or 12 men. I shall await your Hon^ble^ Worship's orders in this respect.

I have at present 5 sick persons. I am afraid, that the baker shall not get through.

Coming back to Altena with our Sergeant from the aforesaid court-martial I found most of our soldiers intoxicated. I was told, that Jan Becker has at different occasions offered liquor to the fellows upon their accounts, which I have forbidden. Yesterday, an hour after evening the neighbors of Jan Juriaensen came and complained of the great noise made by drunken savages. The Sergeant having been sent there with three men, found six, who were quite drunk, near Jan Juriaensen's house; they made attempts to resist, so that they could not be brought to the guard-house and run into the bushes; about an hour later they quietly returned to the house and stole from Sander Boyer 2 blankets from his bed and the Hon^ble^ Company's musket. I shall endeavor to recover these.

There is at present none of the Swedes here at this place, who has liquor, so that it must surely be the drink of Jan Juriaensen, by which the savages are (made) so domineering.

A third or 7 persons of our garrison live outside of the Fort, they are married people.

Sir! I must break off and refer to my last letter by the Hon^ble^ Commissioners. I shall herewith commend Honor your to the protection of God and remain with cordial salutations and wishes for a happy New-Year, continued good health and prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful Sir,

Your Honor's ever
faithful servant
WILH. BEECQMAN.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL *the 3^{d} Decbr. 1659.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

Your Noble Honor's favor by the Galiot has been received by me on the 2^{d} inst. I shall answer the same by the said Galiot, which is to sail in 4 or 5 days. This is therefore only to inform you, that I have met Andries Hudde, who will go up directly and engages to forward this immediately to your Honor.

Mr. Alrichs consents to lend the Galiot to your Honor for the service of the Hon^{ble} Company. He says, that he does not need a yacht for the present: if your Honor has to send anything, it can be done by private parties, he will pay freight like others.

As to my horse mill, I have no more the disposal of it, as I sold the same to Mr. Hinojossa last August; I have informed him of your Very Worshipful Honor's request; he says, he will give an answer, when the Galiot Sails.

Closing I commend your Honor to the protection of God with wishes for a continuous health and a prosperous administration and remain with cordial greetings,

Sir,
Your Honor's ever affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECQMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent, Very Discreet, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao etc. residing at Amsterdam in New-Netherland.

By a savage.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL *3d Decbr. 1659.*

To the HON. Mr STUYVESANT:

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Very Wise, Very Prudent Sir:

SIR: From the letter of the 18th last per Galiot it seems, that your Honor apprehends by the report of the Commissioners and also by the documents and memorials, submitted to your Honor, that we had offended the Honble West India Company, which is not only contrary to our good will, for we have always desired to do all the services for it and to defend its honor and reputation at all occasions, but we should also, if necessary, be able to show, that we have done the same during the negotiations here with your Honor's Commissioners and if your Honor is in reality acquainted with all, that has passed here, for your Honor has mostly only heard one side, then we believe, that your Honor will judge it unnecessary, that anything ought to be brought forward as answer for the maintenance of the reputation of the Honble West-India Company, as we have never harbored the least thought to their Honors' disadvantage, according to our oath and due [reverence] . . . . contrary, if therefore . . . . can prove . . . . disrespect, contempt . . . . Rulers and Mayors of the City of Amsterdam your Honor's Commissioners have acted here.

We thank your Honor respectfully for the wheat and peas sent us and shall expect with great desire the bacon and the balance of the peas, if possible by the first or quickest possible opportunity.

As to the Galiot, it is accorded to your Honor and the Hon^{ble} Company, although we think, that we ought to get a higher freight for her, than was agreed upon in the last charter-party: as it is, we do, nevertheless, not desire to increase it out of respect for the Hon^{ble} Company, provided that the hire begins three days after the Galiot has discharged there. Further what is ready there of the goods to be sent hither, may come over in a private vessel and in case a vessel was required here, your Honor shall have timely notice of it and a request will be made for it.

The reason why I have not written before this, was my great indisposition, but I am now, God be thanked, a little better. Concluding herewith with respectful salutations I commend [your Honor and all] friends to God's all-powerful protection and remain.

Your Honors' obedient and
humble servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland etc. residing at Fort New Amsterdam.

JACOB ALRICHS TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

New Amstel *this 12th Decbr. 1659.*

Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Sir:

Sir: Our last was of the 3^{d} inst. overland whereby your Honor's letter of the 18th of last month was partly answered. I received also the duffels, blankets and linen and they will be counted with the provisions towards the reduction of the Galiot's freight, *only the linen was not at all demanded.* The Galiot shall be chartered, manned, equipped and provisioned as she is at present, for the time of three months, to begin 2 or 3 days after she has arrived at the Mannathans, to make a voyage to and from the island of Curaçao without touching anywhere else and the charter-party shall expire, when she has again arrived before New-Amsterdam and shall have discharged, at the longest 8 or 10 days after arrival. The freighter shall pay for her each month five hundred guilders in beavers or merchandises at beaver-valuation. The duffels, blankets, linen and peas, already received and those which, pursuant to your Honor's letter, are yet to be sent stand credited for the payment of the hire. The freighter likewise is to defray the expenses [of the ship], provide victuals for the [skipper and] the crew and to the skipper . . . . . discretion. We understand that . . . . are two fugitives . . . . Jacobus and Jan . . . . time of 6 months . . . . . after expiration to . . . . . earn, what he is indebted for, above that, which is due to him; he was brought there to the Mannathans against order by Karreman instead of to the Horekil. The other thought to get away silently in the yacht of Karreman, but he was apprehended and placed into prison, from which he escaped and run away. Therefore we respectfully request, that these two men may be returned to us at our expense. Also for information, that Domine Welius died here, to all our grief and regret, on the 9th inst., after a sickness of a few days.

I send herewith the declaration of Hunnoysa regarding the question raised by Reindert Jansen Hoorn about the draft, to give your Honor some information, how leaky at the bottom the affair is. Wherewith I commend your Honor with his wife to God's protection and with greetings remain

Your Honor's obedient
and humble servant
J. ALRICHS.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Worshipful, Wise and Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, etc., residing at Fort New-Amsterdam.

By the Galiot New-Amstel, which God may guide.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *13th Decbr. 1659.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, VERY DISCREET SIR:

On the 3d inst. I sent advice to your Honble Worship by Andries Hudde, who was on his way to Meggeckosjou and promised me to send over the said letter by a savage. As to what your Worship suggests in regard to those, who were disposed to go away with Karreman, they have all come back together and two of them went to Maryland. It is said, that they have met Mr. Moor and are now most at the Manhatans. Jan Scholten and Jan Tomissen have been imprisoned in some dark dungeon, when they were placed in there, Lieutenant Hinojossa called out: There they sit now, let them now go to van Ruyven for assistance; we are the masters here and do what we please; we will teach them to run away; they have examined them and many others and inquired, whether they were not advised by van Ruyven and Capt. Crieger to go to the Manhatans and whether they were inclined to it, before the Hon^ble^ Commissioners came here. Reynier van Heyst was also asked this question, they presented him, as it were, the halberd, that he might stumble. It appears also, that they look for some poison against your Worship's Hon^ble^ Commissioners among the community. Michiel Carman runs great danger, as I am informed; his wife has had their goods brought secretly to some trusty people; they call him an embezzler, altogether they harass the people bravely.——The Sheriff and Commissary proposed at the regular meeting on the 26th of last month, that I should make a list and tax each family of the Swedish and Finnish nation with 5 or 6 guilders or as much as was needed during the year for the necessaries expenditures and costs; these would, according to my calculation, amount to about 400 guilders. I have answered, that they should give me the names of all the families. I shall expect by the next opportunity your Honor's advice, how I ought to act herein.

Domine Welius has been buried yesterday, he died of his sickness on the 10th day. I too have had again an attack of violent fever last Monday night, having a great pressure on the chest with violent pains in the side, so that I feel very miserably; during the first three days and nights I discharged only blood and phlegm, so that it was horrible to see, it has weakened me so, than I hardly can walk alone. I hope that the Lord God will grant me a little longer life considering my wife and little children.

I shall carry out the further directions of your Honor's favor as civilly as possible, whenever necessity requires it and keep your noble Worship out of range.

I understand, that Mr. Hinojossa will go to Holland by way of Virginia within at the most 2 months, with a remonstration to the Burgomasters of Amsterdam. I would like to remind your Honor of my former letters. Closing I commend your Honor to the protection of God, wishing a happy administration and prosperity and remain with greetings,

Noble, Honorable, Valiant Sir,
Your Honor's very affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Valiant, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New Netherland, Curaçao etc. residing in the Fort.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND COUNCIL IN NEW-NETHERLAND.

22d Decbr. 1659.

* * * * * * * * *

We have been exceedingly sorry to learn of the difficulties, which threaten the City's Colony on the Southriver, created to fall into the hands of lawless usurpers; we are well pleased with the endeavors and orders made by your Honors to check them, as the place must by all means be kept and preserved, the more so, because it is about to be returned to the Company, about which we are already in conference with the Administration here; your Honors may perhaps hear the result of it by this letter. * *

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EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL STUYVESANT TO THE DIRECTORS IN HOLLAND.

26th Decbr. 1659

* * * * * * * * *

First, the report of what passed between our Committee, Secretary Cornelis van Ruyven and Marten Creiger, and Mr. Jacob Alrichs is to be seen in our enclosure No. 2. Although some further explanations and vindications might be required in regard to this subject, for the reputation of the Honble Company and its officers, yet to prevent the suspicion of (being led by) our own imagination and prejudice, we did not desire to meddle with it, but preferred to refer the matters, as they really occurred, to your Honors knowledge and far-seeing wisdom and request that, in case the said Mr. Alrichs should make some further complaints either against us or against our aforesaid Committee (aside from what he has already written in the enclosure with all too sharp a pen and mostly without truth, in disrespect and to the reproach of the Honble Company as well as of its representatives) your Honble Worships will receive it with discretion and keep one ear open for the accused. This caution would have been unnecessary, if we had not been warned and informed by verbal and written advices of the sinister inquisitions and complaints, made by Mr. Jacob Alrichs against our aforesaid Committee, in order to charge upon us or our Committee the depopulation of the Colonoy and the desertion of the City's Colonists; this is made evident by two letters, one from Commissary Beeckman, the other from Andries Hudde, No 4 of the enclosures. The reports of the fugitives, the instructions given to the Commissioners, the letters, passed between us and Commissary Beeckman and our warnings, uttered in these latter, are, if necessary, sufficient evidence to the contrary. Furthermore, if your Hon^{ble} Worships will please to take the trouble or have it taken, to look over the written report of our Committee, your Honors will see by consulting fol 77 at No 28 and fol 105 at No 33, with what perverseness and impudence the same Mr. Jacob Alrichs tries to impute to the Hon^{ble} Company, as well as to us and our Commissioners, your Noble Worships' servants, the troubles arisen in the Colony, as the decrease of population, the desertion of the Colonists and the City's military and consequently the ruin of the Colony, if the same or any place depending on it should happen to be lost; this is made still further evident by his frivolous and abusive protest, No 39 on fol 133 by which he impudently and falsely charges us that we had peremptorily ordered to recall the garrison from the Horekil. We presume with some probability from these and other forged frivolous accusations, expressed in presence of our Commissioners, that he has not brought forward any lesser ones to your Noble Worships and his Honorable Superiors: we hope and trust, that the same will be received with discretion.

In the second place it is necessary to say something in regard to the other deputation of our Commissioners Augustinus Heermans and Resolverd Waldron to the Governor and Council of Maryland, of which the said Heermans has kept a journal and diary, which he has sent us: we thought it the best and most suitable to transmit to your Noble Worships an authenticated copy of it, on account of the shortness of time and to avoid a repetition of the report, to refer your Honors to it. The commission, containing at the same time the orders and instructions, also the letter and credentials, given to the aforesaid Commissioners appear in the enclosures under No. 2 on fol 21 and following to fol. 27: the letter of the Governor of Maryland, in answer to ours, in the journal of the aforesaid Heermans under No 5 of the enclosures. From these your Hon^{ble} Worships can infer, that notwithstanding our and our Commissioners' remonstrances regarding the Hon^{ble} Company's indisputable right to and actual possession of the Southriver, they from Maryland continue in their frivolous pretenses. Hence it is to be presumed, that they will watch their opportunity and time, to drive our people out of their possessions, unless attention is paid as well by your Hon^{ble} Worships as by the Very Worshipful Lords-Burgomasters of the City of Amsterdam to the (increase of) population and defense thereof. We have been informed authoritatively, that the claimed territory has already been surveyed by the Governor of Maryland to within one or two leagues from Fort New-Amstel and distributed and conveyed to one and the other inhabitant of Maryland. We respectfully request and expect your Hon^ble^ Worships' explicit order, how to act against such usurpers, in case they should come to take possession; even though they should leave the aforesaid Fort New-Amstel unmolested for a while and (we were provided) with prompt and serviceable means of relief, to carry out and obey your Honorable Worships' orders with credit. What is required thereto, subject to your Honors' more matured judgment, is partly demonstrated by the foregoing and requested in the annexed list of necessaries.

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WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA *the 14th January, 1660.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: Since my last by the Galiot we lost the Hon^ble^ Director, Mr. Jacop Alrichs, who died at New-Amstel on the 30th of December. His Honor's death causes a great alteration in the Colony, especially among the Council and the heirs. Mr. Hinojossa is desired as successor by a clause in the last will of the late Mr. Alrichs and established himself already somewhat sharply and harshly, as I am informed. The inhabitants desire (to see) your Honor here in the spring, to bring everything in order and appoint another Director.

S^r^ Crato is to go to the Fatherland by way of Virginia, as soon as the water is free.

I have been yesterday at New-Amstel the first time after my severe illness, going overland. Many of the inhabitants received me cordially and rejoiced at my being well. I did not hear that many more are inclined to go to Virginia, they prefer the Manhatans.

All our people are now well, God be praised. We are bravely blockaded by frost, but we are not afraid of it, as we are on the contrary, well provisioned.

I would have liked to send over this letter sooner, but could not get a savage for the journey, notwithstanding that I had made arrangements with two.

While dictating this letter the nephew of the late Mr. Alrichs came here with a package of letters from S^{r} van Gazel, who tells me, that after my departure yesterday the Hon^{ble} Schepens, the Town-Council and the City's officers have been summoned by Mr. Hinojossa, which has so far has been done nearly every day during his Honor's administration; he wanted them to attest, that the late Mr. Alrichs had governed badly, which was refused by them, nor would they appear upon the third or fourth summons. Then Elmerhuysen and S^{r} Willems were discharged and Mr. Evert, the precentor, taken to the Fort by the Sheriff, the Sergeant and 4 soldiers, to give evidence against the late Director. At the same time they arrested Van Gesel in the Fort, maintaining that he incited the community against his Honor, so that it is evident, that a great confusion will follow.

Sir. I find myself compelled to inform your Noble Worship, that last year, under the Hon^{ble} Mr. Alrichs a brown mare and white stallion of the remaining Swedish horses have perished.

The bearer hereof is to await your Honor's advices and orders upon the proposition of the Sheriff and Commissary here in regard to some taxation of every family of the Swedish nation for defraying the necessary expenses of the Court.

I have to inform your Noble Worship again of the irregularities of Jan Juriaen Becker in selling strong drinks. He incites the soldiers to drunkenness, as he offers to sell them brandy on account or to give them credit and some principally of the new men, have already spent for drinks 2 or 3 months' wages, before they have been here 6 or 7 weeks, while he takes their bond, wherein he set forth, that he had advanced such a sum for the necessaries of life. I have secretly warned him not to do it, whereas they often come to the Fort at night singing and boisterous, also several times quarrels among them have been caused; nevertheless it was continued and I have finally been compelled, to forbid him to sell any more strong drink by the small measure. Yet it goes on still, although secretly. The said crediting has caused, that two soldiers, being drunk, burned a little Indian canoe, whereupon the savages threatened to set fire to a house or to kill some cattle, so that I was obliged to satisfy them immediately.

Nor has he ceased to sell liquor to the savages, notwithstanding that I have several times reproved him for it, so that several difficulties have arisen by it, as on the 7th of November, when 6 savages, being quite drunk, made a great commotion in the evening among Jan Becker's neighbors, so that they came to me for assistance: while doing this act of hostility they took from Sander Boyer's house his gun or the Hon^{ble} Company's musket, which up to this time I have not been able to recover. The farmers have informed me, that these savages kept going to and from Jan Juriaensen's house the whole afternoon. On the 18th of the same month Pieter Mayer met far in the woods or bushes a savage, who had with him a two-quart-measure full of liquor and said he had bought it from Johannis. The savage requesting him to sit down and drink with him, he did so at different times. Next morning this savage was found dead a little farther into the woods, the can with a little liquor in it lying near him: hereupon the savages threatened Johannis, as they call him, with death, they said that he had poisoned the savage. The declaration of Pieter Mayer, that he had drank several times with him in the afternoon, when the savage had bought the liquor, gave some satisfaction to the savages. They placed this dead savage upon a hurdle and put it on four great prongs opposite to the house of Jan Juriaensen in the bushes. Some say, that, whereas he has drunk himself to death, he is not yet worthy of a grave, other savages say, that he must curse there the house, where he got the liquor; on the 12th of December, Jan Juriaensen with his wife and girl being at New-Amstel, a savage came to his house and knocked with a can, which he had with him; two of our soldiers' wives, who live thereabouts, hearing this asked, what he wanted; he said: I bring back the can, which was fetched from here with liquor; he gave the can to the women and requested them to hand it to Johannis: this can was directly brought to me and I know the can very well, as Maria Becker has had it often with her in the canoe, when she went with me to New-Amstel. Nevertheless I have not been able to catch him again, since the soldiers are somewhat devoted to him for giving them liquor on credit and other reasons. I dare not let him come near to my papers, especially to copy letters and other things, for he is only a tell-tale: he does not perform any other service here, than to read aloud on Sundays, which I can have done by the Sergeant or any other. If your Honor required him at another place, I can, under correction, miss him here very well.

Pieter Mayer requests to know, whether your Noble Worship will please to favor him with the requested letters-patent.

The wife of Michiel Carman respectfully asks, that your Honor would favor her husband with a safe-conduct, as he is much threatened here, because he has carried away Samuel from the Horekil and they call him an embezzler, whereas he has tried to bring away some of the City's debtors and their property. The late Mr. Alrichs had once intended, as I am told, to take out of Carman's house a lot of property as punishment for his misdemeanor. The wife, hearing this, was obliged to bring her property to trusty people and to hand several casks of liquor to Mr. Evert and spread the report, that she had sold them for cash; whereupon Mr. Evert was summoned by Mr. Alrichs and the Hon. Mr. Alrichs said to him, why he had bought the goods, as they were liable to confiscation, so that the woman is afraid, that the Honble Mr. Hinojossa will now not do less, when Michiel comes here without a safe conduct from your Honor.

Your Honorable Worship; I find that everything here is very dear for the sustenance of a large family; therefore I respectfully request to gratify me with a cadet's salary for my oldest son. On the 15th of December I engaged here Huybert Alberts as soldier, he was the servant of Reynier van Heyst and now a freeman.

Closing I wish to keep your Honor reminded of my last letter and further commend your Noble Worship to the protection of God with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration, I remain with cordial greetings,

Noble, Honorable, Valiant, Wise, Prudent Sir,
Your Honor's very affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECQMAN.

ALTENA 21st *Jany 1660.*

SIR: The savage has bargained for two pieces of cloth, two clouts, 2 lbs of powder, 2 bars of lead and 2 knives, but the people in New-Amstel have engaged to pay.

General! Yesterday the savages reported here, that two dead savages had been found by them in the underbrushes or marshy place near New-Amstel, who are said to have been murdered by Christians; therefore the savages are very dissatisfied and threaten those of New-Amstel; but I have no certain knowledge. I have given immediate notice of it to Mr. Hinojossa. Closing I will commend your Worship to the protection of the Almighty and remain

Noble, Very Worshipful Sir,
Your Honor's very affectionate
and dutiful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao etc. residing in the Fort Amsterdam at the Manhattans.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

FORT ALTENA *25th Jany 1660.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

As the savages have again disappointed me on the 14th inst, I did not get any other, than this one, who has nothing to receive from your Honor, but shall be paid here upon his return.

We hope, your Honor enjoys good health. Since my last of the 14th inst. little has occurred. I have yesterday discharged from the service, subject to your Honor's approbation, Walraven Janssen, a soldier, upon his repeated requests, considering, that we have had little service out of him, because he has been sick a good deal; he also remains as resident, as he has built last summer.

In New-Amstel Cornelis van Gezel has been removed from his office, Johan Crato has been appointed in his place as Councillor, Sheriff van Sweeringen does the writing as Secretary, so that the Administration now consists of the Honble Mr. d'Hinojossa, van Sweeringen and Crato; in extraordinary cases they associate to themselves Mr. Willem, the Surgeon and Hans Block, Constable.

The Honble Mr. d'Hinojossa has requested Pieter Alrichs to re-enter the service, to go again to the Horekil as Commandant in the spring.

Some farmers arrived here with the ship "de vergulde Meulen" and have settled as a village here opposite our Fort. They complained to me lately, that they had no more victuals, as they harvested little from their land last summer, they had received their seed-corn from Mr. Alrichs very late, which was English corn and ripened late; therefore it was mostly frozen on the field, so that they have little or no provisions nor can they get any from Mr. d'Hinojossa; notwithstanding he let the people come to New-Amstel 4 or 5 times under promise of assistance and he gave them, who count 7 or 8 families, each ¼ maize, adding thereto, that he did this from his private (store). These farmers have got a good deal of winter grain into the soil; yet some say, that if they cannot get help or assistance, they will have to leave, before the new corn ripens, for they have sold their remaining clothes for eatables last winter.

Two days ago, the ice broke up, so that we shall shortly have free water. Breaking off herewith, I commend your Worship and dear family to the protection of God, with wishes for health, a long life and prosperous administration, and remain with greetings,

Noble, Valiant, Very Worshipful, Very Discreet Sir,
Your Honor's ever very affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECQMAN.

SIR: We need a drum-skin very much as we cannot use this any longer. Vale.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing in Fort Amsterdam at the Manhatans.

By a savage.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 3d Febr, 1660.* SOUTH RIVER.

NOBLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, VERY DISCREET SIR:

SIR: Your Honor's favor of the 27th Decbr., '59 was handed to me by Mons. Hudde last night. Karman, by whom your Honor intended to write more in detail and other things, has not yet made his appearance. This afternoon I received a letter from Mr. d'Hinojossa. He informs me, that he has hired a savage, to send him to your Honor with the next tide. This therefore serves to inform your Worship, that on the 25th last I dispatched a savage to your Honor; I hope the same has arrived. The murderers of the three savages have since become known, among them was a Minquas; and it was done upon the farm (bouwerie) of the late Mr. Alrichs by his two servants, who have been arrested by the Honble Mr. d'Hinojossa on the 26th of last month. The affair will cause us here rather many difficulties, as it is said that the savages will revenge it on those of New-Amstel. I have been there yesterday. I found the people had fled, those living far away to the houses nearest under the fort. Many complaints against Mr. d'Hinojossa were brought to me, among others, that he should have said, he would not contribute to this affair or murder, but the community had to pay for it, and he did not care much, whether the savages made war or not. I have inquired, if I could meet anybody, who had heard this directly from him, but could only hear of it as from hearsay. I shall try, as much as possible to induce the Honble Mr. d'Hinojossa to the most civil and friendly measures for an arrangement, which are feasible. In the meantime I await your Honor's orders and advices.

I receive just now a letter from the Sheriff van Duck, whom I had requested to come to New-Amstel with the Commissary, as the savages are gathered there to talk over the murder, for they are better acquainted with the temper and manner of the savage, than we new-comers. They excuse themselves, because they are not especially asked by the Director and Council of New-Amstel, the savages also (so they write) have told them, that they should not trouble themselves with this matter, whereas they of the Sand hook or New-Amstel were not of their people. The answer was sent to them that if possible they should come here to-morrow, to consult together and that it would be unjustifiable, if they could refuse assistance to prevent bloodshed when necessity required it and they were asked.

Cornelis van Gezel came here to Altena on the 30th of last month and escaped from Mr. Hinojossa, who had ordered him to declare under oath, on the penalty of 25 guilders, what property Mr. Alrichs left behind. He says that he is thus troubled and insulted every day, that he would not remain there any longer, and d'Hinojossa had carried out of van Gezel's house on the 31st a large looking-glass and paintings, apparently for the fine of 25 guilders, because he had not appeared.

On the 1st inst. I received a sealed letter without superscription from Mr. d'Hinojossa; he sent an excuse, that he had no time to write a superscription without disarranging his dress (?). In this letter his Honor desires to be informed, whether van Gezel is here or whether he intended to go overland to the Manhattans, which he would consider as an affront, as van Gezel had still to render his accounts of public sales, the orphan house and the storehouse, of which he has had charge. After I had made this known to van Gezel, he returned there immediately. In the same letter he wrote also, that it was ordered by his Honor and Council to hold a day of fasting and prayer each month on the first Wednesday of the month. While copying it I unexpectedly received overland a letter from Sr van Gezel, who desired to hear from me, whether I could deliver him here from d'Hinojossa's violence, as Mr. d'Hinojossa maintains, that, if he repaired here to Altena and was not surrendered upon his written demand, he would take him from here by force, to which I answered, that I would refer his gravamen to your Noble Worship and in the meantime, until an answer came, would patronize and protect him. Breaking off, as the time has passed, I commend your Noble Worship to the protection of God and remain with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Sir,
Your Honor's ever affectionate
and faithful servant
W. BEECKMAN.

Sir: While closing this Jan Scholten arrives here from Maryland. He says, that several men are there who upon my order would willingly return to this place, if I can protect them, until further orders from your Honor, I shall carry this out.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent, Very Discreet Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc. residing in Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

By a savage.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL, *the 15th of March, 1660.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: Your Honor's very agreeable letter of the 19th of February has been duly handed to me by a savage on the 3d inst. I did my best to dispose Sr d'Hinojossa and Sr van Gezel to harmony. I have published immediately the transmitted proclamation about the people living outside and had it affixed. I went with Sheriff van Dyck and the Commissary to New-Amstel on the 8th of February at the request of Mr. d'Hinojossa, about the settlement with the savages for the murder and this was arranged to their satisfaction on the evening of the 10th, they signed the agreement and the receipt, copies of which the Honble Mr. D'Hinojossa promised to send to your Honor, after having received the payment the next day.

During the arrangement with the savages, news were received, that Mons. Hudde had been robbed and killed, whereupon our boat was immediately sent to the Swedes to inquire about it; coming back they reported that he had not been killed, but certainly had been robbed, which we communicated to the Sachems, who promised us, that all should be restored.

On the 10th of February the delinquents were sentenced by Mr. d'Hinojossa, to which he invited me too, but I excused myself from it and asked his Honor whether he was sufficiently authorized to decide upon such crimes; he answered, yes, requesting me besides, that I should sit by the fire with Mr. Elmerhuysen and thus hear the debates and decisions, with which I was satisfied.

Sir! There are rumors here, that Lord Baltemoor is in Maryland and that he would come down upon us with 500 men in 3 or 4 weeks, but these are uncertain news. I request, however, that your Honor will please to send me orders and instructions, how I shall act in such a case, (which God may prevent). Further, whether it is not necessary, that the decayed batteries be repaired with sods or beams, which we have at hand here from the tumbled-down house of Cuyper's Island, of which some have been used for a bakehouse here in the Fort.

There are only few musket or gunballs on hand here and no balls or case-shot whatever for the cannons.

We have not heard yet of Carman, by whom your Honor intended to write.

Your Worship! The above letter could not be forwarded, as the savage disappointed us. In the meantime the Hon^{ble} Fiscal and other gentlemen arrived here on the 8th inst. I received from his Honor the order for a day of prayer and shall obey it as proper.

Sir! I learned lately, that about 20 families of Fins and Swedes intend to go and live in the Colony this spring, which the Sheriff and Commissary have requested me to prevent. I answered, that your Noble Worship should be informed of it and an order expected. *The Swedes and Fins count about 130 men, able to bear arms, as Van Dyck writes me.* We have been waiting for your Honor's advice and order upon the proposition made by the Sheriff and Commissaries to lay a tax upon each family for the maintenance of the Court.

I must further inform your Noble Worship that the horses are badly treated by the Swedes, so that I heard of no increase last year, nor will there be any now apparently, as the mares are quite lean and have been ruined by hauling beams; there are not more than three mares and two stallions alive of all the horses, which your Honor has distributed, and two young ones, two years old. It would be better, according to my opinion, that they run loose for increase or to sell them. I shall expect your Honor's order, whether the farmers should not pay for the lost or fallen horses.

Sir! I am at work copying my book; if it pleases God, I shall send with the next chance.—I respectfully request your Honor will please to allow me to come to the Manhattans in May or June, as the chances for passage may present themselves. I would fetch my two eldest sons to school and bring a little order in my affairs. Yesterday your Honor's favor of the 28th last was handed to me by Andries Hudde, wherein your Noble Worship refers to the answer by the by the fisherman, by whom I did not receive a letter, but I had given to me by the Hon^{ble} Fiscal 200 guilders in wampum, with the order to pay some expenses, incurred here by his Honor and to use the balance here.

Mons. Hudde has requested me, to intercede for him with your Noble Worship, that he might obtain the place of Jan Juriaensen Becker. I answered, that I did not know, that he was discharged and that he must be satisfied with what the Hon^{ble} General did. I will however say this only, that he is a very clever and provident man and that he is probably better known to your Hon^{ble} Worship, than I have (under correction) described him here. Closing I commend your Noble Worship and dear family to the protection of God and remain with cordial salutations,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful Sir,
Your Honor's ever affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 6th April, 1660.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: I hope your Honor is in good health; regarding ourselves we thank God for his mercy; I have been with the Swedes and Fins several days last week. The different places do not agree well with each other; those living near Kinsses wish to remove to Aroenemeck, where there are now 2 or 3 families, while on the other side those of Kinsses are opposed to it, desiring that they shall come to them; the Sheriff and Commissary with three of the other party say, and it is so in reality, that there is no defense or retreat whatever at Kinses, as they have to pass through much underwood and narrow creeks, while they have a great stream at Aroenemeck, where they can retreat or get assistance. At Aroenemeck they would have their fields on the other side of the stream toward Passayongh, where there is plenty of good lands and they have sown a great deal last fall; some of the Commissaries, who live upon good islands, maintain also, they ought to be favored, by letting the scattered farmers move up to them, but nobody is willing to make room and come to an agreement, and every one asserts that he will keep his entire lot and fields.

Miss Printz complains, that she cannot remove on account of her heavy buildings, also because the church stands there, she offers her land rent free, but nobody as yet shows inclination to live with her. Seeing finally, that they could agree among themselves, I have ordered to write down in a list within 8 or 10 days, where it suited every one best to move to and if it could be undertaken safely pursuant to the order of your Honble Worship's edict, that it should be granted or else that I would be compelled, to command them where to move to, whereupon they immediately requested, because they had not received notice in time, as those at the Manhattans, that they might wait a little time longer, whereas it would tend to their great loss and to the ruin of their plantings of this spring, if they had to break up strictly according to the edict; therefore I have granted them, under your Honor's approbation, the time of 5 or 6 weeks longer. Miss Printz and others also requested to be assisted, if necessity required it, for which purpose I would need here more soldiers. We need here also a drummer and a new drum or skin and cords, for we have not been able to beat the drum in 2 months. Our flag is also almost (torn) from the staff.

Andries Lourens, the Sergeant, was also up there, he tries to persuade some to enlist or to remove to the Esopus, but they show no inclination whatever; it seems, they are admonished and exhorted by the principal men of their nation not to scatter themselves, but to keep about here, as the Sheriff and Commissaries have stopped those who desired to go and reside in the Colony of New-Amstel, as I have demonstrated to your Honor in my last letter.

Gregorius van Dyck says, he has an order from your Honor, to recall again the Swedes and Fins residing in the Colony, so that since my last I have provisionally ordered the same, that they must remain until your Hon^ble^ Worship's further orders. Whereupon they complained to Mr. d'Hinojossa, who sent me a note about it, that he trusted, that it was without my knowledge and had been done by the Sheriff and Commissaries: I answered, that I had written about it to your Honor and was waiting for orders.

Michael Karman does not know when his yacht will be ready, therefore I thought it better, to forward this by a savage, the more so, as Mr. Henry Coursey, a merchant in Maryland, arrived here at Altena, with his two brothers and a Swede, living in their district, on the 2^d^ inst. The said Coursey made a complaint, that he had not received justice from Mr. d'Hinojossa in regard to three of his servants, who had run away from him about 4 weeks ago and have been engaged by Mr. d'Hinojossa and sent to the Horekil. Mr. Coursey requested me to send the obtained answer to your Noble Worship, that he might receive his right through your Honor's command and that as soon as I had the answer from your Honor, I should send him an express at his expense. His Honor said, that he got the news, that his men had run away, at a meeting at Pottosen, where among others it was resolved, to dispatch somebody hither to offer us neighborly friendship and harmony and to speak about the arrangement of some commerce, to be established between each other.

Mr. Coursey said, that S^r^ Heermans was in Maryland; I therefore sent to his Honor one of the passes, if he might meet some of the fugitives. At his departure Coursey inquired, whether Andries Hudde was in our employ and whether he might go to Maryland unmolested, for Hudde had spoken to him, asking whether he could be employed by him and others as a brewer and that he knew, how to make good beer thus and so and that in 2 or 3 weeks he would come, to inquire, whether he could find accommodations.

Pieter Mayer does not cease to trouble me continually to remind your Honor of the desired letters-patent.

Mr. Tymen has spoken to me at different times and made also others speak to me about his appointment as surgeon here in the service of the Company. I referred him from time to time to your Honor. We require here, under correction, a surgeon, for it has happened already several times, that Mr. Williams, the City's surgeon, was much needed, but that he could not come here, having some patients there and coming here, that he would not have such medicaments with him, as the patients might need, causing thereby delay to the sick.

Being at Tinneco Jacop Swens told me, that the Esopus-savages had sent presents and asked assistance, that they were about 1800 (1600 ?) strong and were willing to march against you, if anything was done to them.

While closing this the Commissary of the Swedish nation came here to Altena; he requested in the name of all outlying farmers, praying your Noble Worship most humbly, to give them permission to remain in possession, until they have harvested their grain. I understand, that then they will make a village at Passajongh and satisfy the savages for the land, whereto I was opposed and said, that they could not buy any land from the savages except with the consent of your Noble Worship. They replied, that they could get it from the savages for a trifle and I answered again, that they had to await the orders from the Hon^{ble} General. I shall therefore expect by bearer your Noble Worship's orders and answers to this and my last letter. Meanwhile I commend your Honor to the protection of God, asking the Almighty to keep your Honor in continuous health and prosperous administration and remaining,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful Sir,
Your Honor's ever obedient
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

The savage has been promised, that he shall receive from yr H^{r} 2 strings of wampum.

Indorsed:

Noble, Very Worshipful Sir.

TINNEKONCK, *11th April, 1660.*

As the Hon^{ble} Mr. Beeckman has requested me to forward this, that it might be handed to your Noble Worship, therefore I have hired this savage Sipaeele thereto; he is to have at the Manahatas a cloth and 1 pair of socks.

Sir,
Your Noble Worship's humble
A. HUDDE.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF DIRECTOR STUYVESANT TO THE DIRECTORS IN HOLLAND.

NEW-AMSTERDAM *23d April 1660.*

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Your Noble Worships' postcript of the 14th of October by the ship "de Liefde" contains only matters and orders concerning the Colony of New-Amstel and the Swedes on the Southriver. We have informed your Honors partly by way of New-England, but more minutely and particularly by the ship "Sphera mundi" of what has happened there since the sailing of the ships "Moesman" and "Bever" and what our Commissioners, van Ruyven and Marten Crieger, have accomplished when sent there: we refer to the duplicates and enclosures which we send again herewith under No. 3, and have no doubt, but your Honble Worships and the Very Worshipful Lords-Burgomasters and Administrators of the City of Amsterdam will approve of our good intentions in this direction. The situation of the Colony has since grown rather worse, instead of better, as well in ecclesiastical as political matters, by the death first of the preacher Domine Welius and shortly after of the Director Jacob Alrichs, of which more in another part of this letter, if time permit, else by the next opportunity . . . .

Experience has taught and teaches us daily in regard to the invasions and usurpation of the English, that the forts and wooden redoubts, erected formerly on the South and Freshwater rivers, did not prevent the usurpations and anticipations of this nation on the territories claimed by your Honble Worships; but it is certainly beyond question, that, if Fort Casimir, now called New-Amstel, had not been erected there, that country and with it the whole Southriver would have been stolen by that nation from the Company either long time ago or last summer . . . . and it is and remains uncertain and must be left to the future what will be done and may follow. God grant, that such means may be adopted, as will preserve not only the Southriver, but also this Northriver against the invasion, anticipation and usurpation of the English nation . . . .

We shall only say in this regard, that neither of them have as yet given up their intentions, as your Honors may learn from the enclosed letter (under No. 4) written us by S^{r} Heermans from Virginia in regard to the Maryland people . . . .

We are not less alarmed, than your Noble Worships, by the disorders existing in the City's Colony on the Southriver, and especially by the troubles, which threaten them and our people from outside. These make us at present so much more uneasy, because in our own present circumstances and situation we cannot send there such orders and relief, as the dangerous state there demands and this mostly because of the insufficiency of our troops, as the greatest and best part of our military, nearly 100 men are engaged offensively and defensively against the savages at Esopus; it is projected, to send there 25 men more, to get the seed corn into the ground with so much more safety. This done or if in the meantime we should get some soldiers from elsewhere, all possible exertions shall be made, pursuant to your Hon^{ble} Worships' recommendation, for the better preservation of the said river and more troups will be sent there.

We cannot omit, before turning away from this subject, to give your Honors information, which is still more explained in the enclosure No. 6, of the cruel murder, committed by two so-called Christians, one a Hollander, the other a Swede or Fin, at the Southriver (and only from the damnable desire of wampum) on three savages, a man, a woman and a boy. The murderers are known and had been imprisoned, but were discharged, notwithstanding the convincing evidence and their own confessions, by Lieutenant d'Hinojossa, who has now given himself the title of President, and by the Council, appointed by him: we leave it to your Honors' prudence to judge, what example and conclusions are thereby offered to the savages, squanderers of Christian blood: your Honors will please to see in the aforementioned enclosure, what has been done by us upon receipts of the first advices and what our directions were, also the answers to them by the Court there.

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WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 28th of April 1660.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, VALIANT, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR.

SIR: Your Honor's favor of the last of March reached me by the Maquas on the 13th inst. I learned with pleasure of the good results at the Esopus. God grant His further blessing and give your Honor twofold wisdom and courage with a desired victory.

Michiel Karman came here a few days ago from above, where he had been trading with the savages and said, that eleven Minissingh savages had been killed among those of the Esopus, on which account these behave very hostilely and are all inclined to go against the Dutch.

I communicated your Honor's orders to several of the Swedes and Fins, I cannot persuade them to go to the Esopus, they say, they might perhaps be willing, if there was peace with the savages, so that your Noble Worship cannot expect any, as I already mentioned in my last.

That they want to move into the Colony is because, they cannot get land enough near the others and that the small parcels of land, which they have now here and there, are too troublesome to fence in.

On the 14th inst. I communicated by letter to Mr. d'Hinojossa your Honor's direction in regard to the people, who are willing to move into the Colony, provided they took the oath, as your Honor prescribes.

I received the answer on the 15th; he says, that this oath is contrary to the Capitulation, made between your Honor and Governor Ryssingh; that in the meantime he will let them swear, that they would acknowledge to obey in all just cases their Worships, the Honorable Burgomasters of Amsterdam as founders and patrons of this Colony, together with the Director and Council of the Colony, appointed by them.

On the 16th inst. Sergeant Andries Lourens returned from Maryland, he has met only few fugitives, who were still free; upon showing your Noble Worship's pass, he brought away only one Jan Tomissen with his wife and child, whose property came back in Karman's yacht and fell into the hands of Mr. d'Hinojossa, who has had it valued and will not surrender it, before I have not receipted for it on behalf of your Noble Worship. The said carpenter Jan Tonissen will not go to the Manhattans without his tools and property, but would rather go back to the English, as he had there the use of the tools of one Jan Barentsen, who was killed by the savages and whose wife died at Colonel Utie's or at my friend Jacop's. Their child was also brought hither by the Sergeant, on which account I wrote at the request of the sister of Jan Barens, the wife of a soldier here, expressly to Jacob Claesen (alias my friend). This child as yet due him there 821 lbs of tobacco and 200 lbs by the said Jan Tonissen; some trifles brought along by the Sergeant were entered upon the list and provisionally delivered together with the child to our soldier's wife. Jacob Claesen took over to Holland besides these, according to the letter of his partner, Frank Wryght, two silver key-chains and two or three silver knife-handles belonging to the child. This child was born at the departure of Mr. Alrichs in the ship Prins Maurits and was at the request of the Lords-Burgomasters christened Amsteloop. Your Honor will please to issue an order, whether it is to be turned over to the Orphans-Masters at N. Amstel or elsewhere.

The horses have been brought here to Altena and 7 of them delivered. I shall await your Honor's further orders concerning them.

Some of our soldiers are altogether without shirts; I request your Honor will please and send some, also some socks and shoes.

We are placing gabions on the Fort and shall cut down the crumbled points slopingly We need here very much a guardhouse, about 12 or 15 feet long. The guard is now kept in the quarters, those who come from post, undress themselves often and go into their bunks, because they have no bench to rest on nor can any be placed, as the house is too small, so that a regular guardhouse would be very necessary. The men have also frequent quarrels about the fire, now it is fuel for the guard, then again fuel for the quarters, so that there is always strife.

Among the Fins at Opland there is a married couple, who live very wretchedly together and the wife is often fearfully beaten and daily driven out of the house like a dog, which was continued through several years. Nothing is heard of the wife, but he, on the contrary, has committed adultery. Therefore the priest, the neighbors, the Sheriff and Commissaries and others besides have appealed to me at the request of the man and the woman, that they might be divorced and the few animals and personal property be divided among them. I answered, that I would inform your Noble Worship of it and await orders.

Pieter Rambouw, one of our Commissaries, has asked several times, that he might be discharged, with the request to notify your Honor of the same.

Oele Stille made strong opposition to me on the last Court-day, because I suspected him, that without authority he had allowed the priest to marry a couple of young people in his (?) presence, without proclamation in church and against the will of the parents. I condemned therefore the priest to a fine of 50 guilders, to which Oele

Stille was opposed, saying, that it was not our province to correct such affairs, but that it had to be done by the Consistory of Sweden and that I had nothing to do with the priest. Mr. Laersen is also of the same opinion, for, when our messenger summoned him upon our citation on the 26th of Novbr. last year, he answered that he had nothing to do with the Court of Christina, hence he did not appear. The case was thus, that Mr. Laersen had been complaining to me of assault and battery committed by Pieter Mayer, he had been fearfully beaten and marked in his face, as I never saw it, whereupon both were summoned, but before the meeting took place, the affair was settled between them, thus asserting that the judge had nothing to say about it.

Holding court on the 19th of August we had about 12 or 15 defaulters of the Swedish and Finnish nation, who had been called up by Jager and other Dutchmen from the Colony. I issued therefore an order, that in future for each default, committed wantonly and intentionally, without the hindrance of sickness or God's weather and wind, ten guilders should be paid, that no one should be delayed in his claim, whereas I was holding court only 3 or 4 times during the year, according to demand or circumstances. There being a meeting of the court on the 7th inst the priest and Mayer were again summoned by Sheriff van Dyck in the above mentioned case, also because Pieter Mayer had since beaten one or two others in the same manner, but Pieter Mayer deliberately made default and paid the fine of 10 guilders on the 8th to the order of Jacop van Veer, to whom the Sheriff and Commissaries had assigned it for liquors drank on the 26th of this month. Pieter Mayer, then, came to me and demanded a receipt and made much noise and difficulties, (saying) that he knew how to attend to such judgment, but he would also attend to getting his letter-patents; he said further in harsh words, that we ought to make new Commissaries every year, pursuant to the custom of Holland; whether he and other free men were to be treated forever as boys, that they should always be ruled by such clowns, who could not read nor write and pass over him, although he was skilled in letters and that he wanted, that we should act differently and it must be different, if he should stay here, with many other angry words. I listened to it in patience in our house and refuted him with good arguments and asked, that he should go to your Honor to demonstrate everything. Some days ago, when I had directed him to return the horse, his wife came and made a great noise, that they could not spare the horse, they were not accustomed to carry wood on their backs, they had as much proprietary right to the horse, as I, and that (with respect) they did not care for my order, that they soon would go away from here, whereupon I threatened to imprison her in the guardhouse, but not wishing to excite her, as she is in the last stage of pregnancy, I let this pass too. Altogether the people behave themselves quite outrageously. Nevertheless if he should break up, to go and live in the Colony or elsewhere, I shall speak to him about the fine for selling liquor to the savages, of which the evidence from his own confession has been sent to your Honor.

I have been informed, that the separate living inhabitants and some Fins intended mostly to go in the latter part of the summer to the Sassafras River in Maryland, to live there.

I had given consent to Sander Boeyer, as he has much concern with his 3 children, to make the journey to the Minquaes country; he arrived here again yesterday together with the two Maquaes and a Raritan or Nevesin savage—he reports, that the Maquaes had asked the Minquaes, that the savages, living near the Manhattans should fly to them and lived there for fear, that they might be killed by your Noble Worship and the Raritan savage has added a present of 14 or 15 very large strings of black and white wampum. He could not learn, what answer they have received only that it was deferred, whereas the principal sachem was away from home.

While closing this I learn from a soldier, that a sloop was ready, whereupon I went there immediately overland, because the tide was in and there was Capt. Cryger just arrived. I received your Noble Worship's letter and shall govern myself in all respects according to its contents. I have copied the letter to Mr. d'Hinojossa, sealed it and forwarded it directly to his Honor. He was very much astonished at such a bad superscription and sharp contents; and that your Honor should be quite sure, that he would show it to great and little, even to the States; he said further, that he would do nothing against your Honor's directions or order, but let everything pass in patience and refer it to his principals. He wished to learn from me, whether the Colony had been re-transferred to the Hon^ble^ Company, he could well infer from your Honor's letter, that there was a change.

Sir, having returned to Altena at night, because the savages wanted to leave early this morning, I must stop, while with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration I commend your Noble Worship to the protection of God, remaining with cordial greetings,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful Sir,
Your Honor's always affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 12th May, 1660.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, VALIANT, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR.

SIR: My last to your Honor was by the Maquaes savages on the 29th of April. On the same day I ordered to have the transmitted commands dispatched and Sr van Sweeringen was commissioned to defend the sentence, to which they have twofold material, that it cannot be retracted (so they say).

Mr. d'Hinojossa cannot make up his mind to deliver into the hands of Mr. van Gezel the property left by the late Mr. Alrichs, but offers them to Capt. Krieger or to me, provided we give a receipt. He also wishes us to interpret your Honble Worship's letter, whether it was your Honor's opinion, that he should deliver the said property without security, as van Gezel maintains that the security offered, which his Honor rejected, was sufficient; if we now wished to express in writing this argument, that thus was your Honor's opinion, that then he would turn over the property, (of which we excused ourselves). We represented to him finally, as he did not wish to entrust the property to van Gezel, to have the same inventoried in the presence of two trusty men and heirs and consign it to your Honor, that van Gezel should give security for his administration to your Honor. He said, that he was quite willing to do so, if we would remain sureties for the danger of the sea. Van Gezel represented further, that within eight days after his arrival at the Manhattans with the property, he would bring forward acceptable men to (everybody's) satisfaction, whereas here he could not get bondsmen, whom his Honor would not reject, so that they never could come to a conclusion.

As to the sentence of the murderers, he says your Honor may have them arrested again and punish them according to your pleasure, he intends to defend before his principals the sentence passed by him.

About the affair of Henry Coursey he says, that he could not act otherwise.

Since his departure I neither heard of him, Coursey, nor of what he further said; I suppose, that this may have been sent to your Honble Worship by Mr. Heermans, who was also at Pattoxen.

There are rumors a-float here, that the City's Colony has been retransferred to the Honble Company last October; therefore, the Honble Mr. d'Hinojossa says, that he is preparing to transfer at once everything to your Noble Worship, because he wished to depart for the Fatherland by the first ship, to demand from their Honors at

Amsterdam the expenses which he has had in building and improving the land, threatening to summon them, if they refuse, before the Honorable States. It is also said, that he stirs up the Colonists to demand their claims for outlays had here, because their Honors do not keep their word or contract and abandon the Colonists so suddenly.

I have it also from his own mouth, that no soldiers shall remain behind in the service of the Hon^ble Company, but they are to go with him to the Fatherland, no doubt upon his persuasion. The other day, after the arrival of Capt. Crieger, his Honor sent a soldier after Crato, who, if he should not find him in Maryland, was to follow him to the Fatherland, as Crato, who had departed 10 days before, had forgotten his instruction—so his Honor said. Three or four days later there was a rumor, that he himself had gone away during the night, for which however he cannot (have) made preparations. Nevertheless I shall continue to be watchful.

I learn from Capt. Crieger, that your Noble Worship is expecting 3 or 4 preachers from the Fatherland. I would request your Honor that one of them might be sent to us here on the River, for the relief of the Community of Christ; it would occasion further increase and population.

Andries Hudde says, that he is come to your Honor at the Manhatans. I with Capt. Krieger have encouraged him to it, without letting him know, that your Honor knows of his intention to go to Maryland.

I represented to the Sheriff and Commissaries at Tinneco last week your Noble Worship's dissatisfaction in regard to their discouraging and preventing some, who were willing to go to the Esopus and thus disappointing the Sergeant in this matter, whereupon they made many excuses.

I have ordered them to inquire and report to me in a list, what number of families might be willing to settle at Passajonck, to consider (before any troubles or expenses for the purchase of the land were incurred), whether they could establish a proper village, the more as the people are very changeable in their minds and also as it is reported, that they would rather go to Maryland, than to remove to another place here and sponge upon the others. Therefore I have not yet informed them of the prolongation until towards winter or after the harvest, as granted by your Honor; I have only recommended to them to be on their guard and make preparations for living together. The bearer hereof, Sergeant Andries Lourens, will be able to inform your Honor of everything.

Miss Printz requests, that she may deliver here, for her taxes, a fat ox, fat pigs and bread-corn.

If your Honor should conclude, that the horses, which according to my opinion (under due reverence) turn out to be too light for our peasants, should be sold, to which several are inclined, then they should be offered provisionally, as for this ensuing year we need them yet very much; I am expecting your Honor's order in this respect or whether on the other hand we must provide for winter-fodder.

Sergeant Andries Lourens has fallen sick on the 9th inst. and grows weaker every day, therefore he must remain here. One Jan Pyl and Jan Tonnissen go with this enlisted as soldiers by the Sergeant, also two soldiers, who came here with the Sergeant, besides also a boy, who was kidnapped by the savages while in the woods after rabbits. Coming here I kept him against the will of the savages, whereas it is reported, that lately two boys had been sold by the savages to the English. This boy was ransomed from the savages by Mr. d'Hinojossa two or three months ago for a frock and a small piece of duffels.

Herewith I commend your Noble Worship to the protection of God remaining with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Sir

Your Honor's ever very affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

[In margine:] Honorable General! I have not more than about 2 rations of bacon and meat for the garrison. I request that some may be sent to us.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 25th of May, 1660.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR.

SIR! Since the departure of Jan de Kaper little has occurred here. On the 19th inst. I received a note from the Sheriff van Dyck in answer to the orders left with him (and referred to in my last to your Honor); he says, that the community had chosen deputies, to send to me with the request, that I should petition your Honor in their behalf, that they may not remove and each one remain on his own place. This request was made by Pieter Kock, Pieter Andriessen and Hans Moenissen. I informed the said deputies once more of your Honor's orders; they said, that not land enough to pasture their cattle there could be got at Passayongh, therefore they could not break up, saying further, if we must break up, then we shall go away or move to where we may remain living in peace and requested besides urgently to write to your Honor of their propositions, for which they would pay me.

Sir! they desire only delay and intend altogether not to obey any order, indeed to the great disrespect of your Honor, as I have written to Gregorius van Dyck on the 21st inst., whereupon I received an answer on the next day, in which he requests, that I might defer a little writing about this matter to your Honor, as he first would speak with the most influential men and then communicate to me their opinions, but these are only pretenses.

On the 26th inst. I received by a Maquaes savage a letter from Mr. Heermans, dated the $\frac{16^{th}}{26^{th}}$ of April; he says, that the strange treatment of Mr Coursey by Mr. d'Hinojossa has been taken very ill and that it was proposed to carry off the servants *nolens volens.* His Honor also writes, that perhaps they may send hither 3 or 4 Dutch fugitives and thus make an exchange against their servants. He says further, that they are busy over the separation of the boundaries, to be thus relieved of further quarrels with those of Deluwaer bay. I trust that his Honor is at present already at the Manhatans and has informed your Noble Worship of all.

On the 21st inst. there arrived here a sachem from Hackingsack; he reports, that your Honor has made peace with the Esopus and all other savages, except the Raritans, he brought therefore presents for the Minquaes, as he said.

The first chief of the Minquaes has been here on the 23d inst., he showed me his poor coat, which I had interpreted to me meant, that I was to mention it to your Honor, whereupon I gave him a frock and a small piece of duffels on behalf of your Honor, which he accepted with thanks.—I am told, that Jacop Swens sent for him and gave him as presents 10 fathoms of linen, 4 blankets a gun and besides several other things.

Monsr Kip and others have told me at different times, that since a long time no regard whatever is paid by Mr. d'Hinojossa to the sale of strong drinks to the savages, so that they run about with it in day-time and commit many nuisances and discharge their guns near the houses in the evening and out of season.

Herewith I send the accounts of my administration from the first of November, 1658, to the last of October, 1659. Several items remain open, because I had not the prices. In case your Honor desires the further account till May or to date, I could send it by first opportunity.

Sir! I refer to my last and commend herewith your Noble Worship and dear family to the protection of the most high God, asking

Him to preserve your Honor in continuous health and prosperous administration and remain,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Very Prudent Sir,
Your Honor's ever
affectionate and faithful
servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Valiant, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc. residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 17th of June, 1660.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VALIANT, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: Being to-day at New-Amstel to inventory and value the property in question, I received notice, that the great Sachem from the Minquaes country was at Altena to speak with me. When I came home, I found, that he was accompained by the Sachem of Hacgkinsack and 3 or 4 savages, among whom, as was reported, was the brother of the Sachem, lately killed at the Esopus. This great chief told me, that he wished to travel to the Manhatans the ensuing night, to dispose your Noble Worship towards peace with the savages; for this purpose he demanded a canoe, to go to Meggeckessouw, which was granted; he also brought me the information, that 2 of our soldiers had arrived at this house and had, upon their arrival, asked, that they might be allowed to live and plant in his country. These soldiers deserted on the 10th inst. and are called Janas Willem and Jan du Parck, both young fellows.

On the 11th inst. Mr. Coursey left again with his servants, whom he went to get from the Horekil in Karman's yacht by permission of Mr. d'Hinojossa. These servants were very glad, that they had met again their master. By Mr. Coursey I saluted the Governor of Maryland, Colonel Utie and the Magistrates at the Sassafras River, and requested them in a letter, that if the deserters should arrive there, they would arrest them and keep them in prison and give us information by an express messenger at the expense of the Honble Company, so that then a sergeant assisted by soldiers might come to take them away with their Honors' permission. This, Mr. Coursey said, would without doubt be conceded. He thanks your Honor for the order issued, by which he has recovered his servants.

I also sent thereupon a savage to the Minquaes' country to inquire after these deserters. Besides I directly asked this chief, promising him two coats of duffels, that he should send a savage to get these run-aways and deliver them to us, of which he excused himself, saying that he could not spare a savage at present, but that as soon as he returns, he will have them brought here, provided that I promised, that they would not be punished.

Several messengers to the aforesaid chief have passed here, as I have informed your Honor in my former letter. On the first inst. 7 canoes full of savages with women and children came down the river and proceeded to the Minquaes country. It was said, that they had lived near the Menissing Indians and fled for fear of a certain Manitto.

Your Honor's very agreeable letter of the 7th inst. was handed to us by Mons. Hudde on the 14th inst.; pursuant to your Honor's order, I shall him employ in his capacity. As to the horses, they are fat and sleek, we keep them here around the Fort. I was lately informed by savages, that two horses were in the woods 3 or 4 hours distant from here, which had been there two years and belong to our horses, as the Swedes say; I shall send a savage with 3 or 4 soldiers and two tame horses and a Swede there, to bring them up here, if possible. Since Capt. Kreiger's departure I have inquired above as well as here, with what intentions Jacop Swens had made the agreement; I cannot learn anything else, than to secure some trade, to which end he intends to put up a blockhouse here at Altena.

Last Saturday I distributed our last meat, I have yet about one ration of bacon and 200 lbs. of dried codfish. I request that your Honor will please to send us some bacon and meat by first opportunity.

Sir! I shall comply with the subsequent contents of your Honor's letter in every respect and answer it in detail in 6 or 7 days by Jan de Caper. I shall again proceed to New-Amstel to-morrow and complete the business of Mr. van Gezel. Herewith commending your Hon^{ble} Worship to God's protection with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration, I remain with cordial salutations,

Noble, Honorable, Valiant, Very Discreet Sir,

Your Honor's ever affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Valiant, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc, residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

By a Minquaes Sachem.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 30th June, 1660.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR.

SIR: My last was of the 17th inst by a Minquaes chief. I hope it has been received. This Sachem has said at the house of Caiturie and others that, in case your Noble Worship could not agree to an arrangement with the Esopus savages, he would then assist them.

At the arrival of Capt. Jacop I was together with d'Hinojossa, Mr. Evert and Kip at the house of Foppe Janssen and among others it was represented to Mr. d'Hinojossa, that it was necessary, his Honor should order a Court-day, as they had to summon several people; d'Hinojossa answered: "I do not intend to do it any more, it does not suit me, to send some one to the Manhatans every week to defend sentences: the General withdraws my authority from me," therefore I recommended fairly his duty (to him). Engaging in further discourse about the strong drink, of which a considerable lot had arrived in this yacht, I said again, that he ought to take good care of his duty, whereto he answered: "I leave the fishing to the General, he does not acknowledge me as the head of this place, but writes and titulates me My dear, beloved Lieutenant and so on, wherewith I intend to defend myself sufficiently, if anything should occur to us."

Sir! In the meantime I cannot omit to inform your Honor, that I see many drunken savages daily and I am told, that they sit drinking publicly in some taverns. On the 14th inst. when I went with Capt. Jacop and Mons. Schreck to the house of Foppe Janssen to salute Mr. Rendel Revel, who had come overland from Virginia, while we were there, several drunken savages came before the windows, so that it was a disgrace in presence of strangers. Likewise our soldiers and others have told me, that the savages had an entire anker of anise-liquor on the strand near the church and sat around it drinking. One Gerret the Smith came also at the same time complaining, he lives in the back-part of the town near the edge of the forest and says, that he is much annoyed by drunken savages every night, he has spoken of it several times to Mr. d'Hinojossa, but has not received any assistance, he says, he will be obliged to abandon his house.

The aforesaid Mr. Revel says, he has come here with the knowledge of the Governor of Virginia, to inquire at New-Amstel or at the South-River, whether they needed any provisions, that they would supply them, if they were needed.

The property of the late Mr. Alrichs has been inventoried according to your Honor's order and is packed and shipped. D'Hinojossa was present about half a day, afterwards he absented himself grumbling and murmuring, accusing us on the 3d or 4th day, that we had inventoried the City's property, which consisted of an empty box and an old bottle-case, whereupon we answered, that he ought to have remained present and give us information, as the City's socks, shoes and other property were strewn over the whole room, that we constantly had to step on it. His Honor said further, that the City would take it very ill, that their courtroom was so despoiled of chairs, books, pictures and other things, that your Noble Worship will have enough to answer for in this matter, that the heirs ought to be the masters of these effects for the City, which had so much interest in Alrichs, with great many more details.

Sheriff van Sweeringen arrived at New-Amstel on the 26th inst., I asked for a letter from your Honor, he said, he had not informed your Honor of his departure, he had given bail for his part, he said further, that he would not go to Holland; he therefore wishes to hire our house, which I had intended to keep for the account of the Company, for I must necessarily have a room or chamber below. I have given notice, that I'll give up the house, which I had last year from d'Hinojossa and the rent to be paid is 155 guilders. I request that your Honor will again send it to me, as I am quite destitute, also some wampum for the men, for sickness and other occasional needs, likewise some bacon and meet for the garrison. Sergeant Jacop van Veer requests permission to go some time to the Manhattans and return. I had reminded your Honble Worship regarding this in my former letter, as I have very urgent business to do while I was quite sick at my departure and left my affairs unfinished.

There were chosen as Commissaries by Mr. d'Hinojossa yesterday, Hend. Kip, Jacop Crabbe and Baes Joosten and it was resolved by the community of N. Amstel, to send to the Lords Patroons a remonstration for the continuance of the Colony.

The widow of one Harman Moorman goes with her sister to the Manhattans, they would like to go to the Fatherland, they asked me therefore several times for intercession with your Honor; hence I request that your Noble Worship will please to allow their return to the Fatherland. They leave here a tolerably good house and several lots for their arrears to the City.

I shall observe in every respect your Noble Worship's order regarding the Swedes, wherewith commending your Honor and dear family to God's protection with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration I remain after cordial salutations,

Noble, Honorable, Valiant, Very Discreet Sir,
Your Honor's ever affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Valiant, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

NEW-AMSTEL, SOUTH-RIVER, *the 27th of July, 1660.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: The favor of their Honors, the Council of New-Netherland has been duly handed to me by skipper Jacob Janssen Huys on the 12th inst., with 20 skepels of peas, two barrels of meat and a ton of bacon.

The buoys have been delivered to Mr. d'Hinojossa.

The galiot has sailed further up, directly, after she was unloaded, to load the clap-boards, which were not found quite so in readiness, as Mr. van Gezel pretended. They had to be got with rafts about a quarter of a league somewhat further up on the Upland's Kil; the harvest-time and much rainy weather has also delayed it. If the freighters here had had some previous information, they could have been prepared. The galiot will be able to take the next load in 2 or 2½ days, as they now have made preparations thereto and it will be altogether watered wood, this cargo is unwatered wood; I have been up there constantly to instigate the sailors; they pretend, that they deserved a barrel of beer, as the wood laid a little distance from the water's edge, I promised to notify your Honor of it, to let Mr. Van Gezel give them a treat.

Our men would like to be discharged; they have handed me this petition to send it to your Noble Worship; I find that our baker has also signed it, whom we however cannot well miss. We need also a drummer very much. About 8 weeks ago I borrowed a drum from Mr. d'Hinojossa, as we could not use ours, lacking a skin.

Sergeant Jacop van Veer would also like to be discharged, but he would willingly remain till spring, if your Honor would then please to give him permission to go to the Fatherland.

The military here have unanimously demanded pardon for the two fellows, who run away to the Minquaes country and about 15 days ago a letter of amnesty was sent to him, but as yet nothing has been heard of them.

In regard to the other needs of the garrison I refer to my former letter. The men desire to draw once a month's wages in wampum.

As my wife goes to the Manhatans for some needed provisions and other necessaries for the family, therefore I respectfully request that your Honor will please to accomodate her with 150 guilders in beavers and 200 guilders in wampum.

The sail-boat or ferry at the Horekil has been cast ashore and badly damaged; the garrison have sent me word several times and complained, that they are victualled very sparingly, requesting me to inform your Noble Worship of it.—While closing this letter, the Chief of the Minquaes came back here again; he says, that your Honor has concluded a solid peace with the savages. He promises to send back our fellows, if they are still in his country. I understand from a Minquas savage to-day, that they had gone to Maryland and did not want to return here. About 14 days ago I received through Mr. Elmerhuysen (who with Foppe Janssen, Frans Kreiger, Peter Alrichs, Hans Constapel and some others had been in Maryland) a letter in answer from Colonel Utie, who says that as soon as our men should arrive in their district, they shall place them directly in a prison and send them to us or give us notice. Closing I commend herewith your Noble Worship to the protection of God and remain with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration.

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Very Discreet Sir,
Your Honor's always affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 13th August, 1660.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: As an occasion offers, I consider it my duty to inform your Noble Worship, that a small ship called "de groene Arent," has arrived at New-Amstel on the 11th inst. She comes from the West Indies freighted with Campeachy-wood and leaks badly, they need water and victuals: Mr. d'Hinojossa is to provide them with victuals; they are deliberating, whether they are to keel her here; the owners are the sons of the Sheriff Grotenhuysen at Amsterdam, they try to to push their voyage thither as speedily as possible. The said vessel has been at Curaçao last December and it is now 16 months since they left Holland.

On the 8th inst. one of our deserted soldiers returned here, the other is still in the Minquaes country, he dares not present himself (so this one says).

The other day after the sailing of the galiot Mr. d'Hinojossa convened his community and read to them from a letter of the Lords-Burgomasters (as he said), that the said gentlemen were furnishing money for the relief of their Colony here, that they had never thought of abandoning the Colony or re-conveying it to the Company, that they would now take up again this place in earnest with great many other details.

I send herewith, in pursuance to your Honor's order received the 14th of June, a list of the usages and deportment of the Swedes.

Sir, we require yet some matches before winter, as they are somewhat freely used for the *(percklen?)*. In regard to the other wants I refer to my former letters. Closing I commend your Hon^ble^ Worship to the protection of God with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration and remain with cordial salutations

Noble, Honorable, Valiant, Very Discreet Sir,
Your Honor's always affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *4th Septr., 1660.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: This goes under cover of Pieter Mayer, who dispatches a savage on account of dissatisfaction over a certain sentence, passed at the meeting of the Court on the 2d inst.

Sir: It is so, that he has sold a piece of land, lot and house near the Fort here, to Jan Staelcop, about a year ago. Jan Staelcop says, that he stipulated for letters-patent, which Pieter Mayer denies, they have, neither of them, proper evidence and no written contract. We have referred the case to good men, but they could not find a settlement, so that Peter Mayer earnestly solicited in writing, that we should pronounce judgment and the purchase was declared valid, as Staelcop had immediately begun to work the land, had ploughed, sowed and mowed and I on the contrary ordered Peter Mayer to make a conveyance by virtue of possession within three months, under penalty of annulling the sale. About this he is now very anxious, as he has no evidence whatever, that your Honor has granted him the said land and that it was assigned by Jan Juriaen under your Honor's order; therefore he respectfully requests that your Honor will please to favor him with 2 or 3 lines, that he has taken possession of the said land with your Honor's consent, empowered by which he then intends to make the conveyance.—I wished, that I once was rid of this turbulent fellow. Yesterday he has had again a quarrel with his partner and they went at each other with drawn swords. He also wounded Capt. Swens Schouten in the head with a fork, so that Peter Mayer was kept in the guardhouse for 5 or 6 hours by our Sergeant. I had sailed to New-Amstel at noon yesterday, as I saw that this turmoil was imminent, also to keep away the whole day from Sheriff and Commissaries, who had been present at this quarrel and leaned towards Peter Mayer.

Peter Rambou, one of the Commissaries, did not appear at the meeting, nor does he intend to come. The Commissaries present would not decide in a certain case between the pastor and Peter Mayer, notwithstanding that it was the third summons; they said, they saw some difficulties, but would not give any explanations.

Sir! The ship "de groene Arent" left again on the 30th of August. Mr. d'Hinojossa gave permission to Gerrit van Sweeringen and his wife to go to the Fatherland, also to Joost Adriaensen, and Mr. Crabbe, likewise to the City's smith and a Colonist. The Sheriff van Sweeringen cleared 21 bear-skins, 4 Spanish coats and 6 prepared deer-skins, by a supercargo of the said ship 100 deer-skins were cleared, for which 3 pieces of eight were paid as dues. I have informed the Hon^ble Lords-Mayors of it by a note.—Sir, this in haste, as the savage is very urgent to leave with this tide and I was notified of his departure only after my arrival from New-Amstel.

We look forward with great desire to see your Honor here: I hope to enjoy the honor of your Honor's presence.

Sir! This day our last bacon was issued for a month's ration. I have not more than about 50 lbs of meat in the store.—Closing I commend your Noble Worship with the dear family to God's protection, wishing a long life and prosperous administration and remain with cordial greetings,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Very Discreet Sir,
Your Honor's very affectionate
and obedient servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao etc. residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

By a savage.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF DIRECTOR STUYVESANT TO THE DIRECTORS IN HOLLAND.

6th Octbr., 1660.

* * * * * * * * *

It was intimated in the letter, received by the "Trouw," regarding the Southriver, that your Noble Honors were in treaty with their Worships, the Honorable Administrators of the City of Amsterdam, about taking back the Colony, the result of which was to be communicated to us by the next ships; we have as yet heard nothing in regard to it. In the meantime everything there is plunged in disorder through the death of Mr. Alrichs. Affairs go backwards, rather than forwards. Lieutenant d'Hinojossa (substituted by the last will of the late Director Alrichs in his place) has read as Commissary Beeckman reports, to the few remaining Colonists there a letter, by which the Hon^ble Commissioners, appointed for the Colony, advise him, that they have resolved, to continue the aforefaid Colony with the utmost vigor and have never intended to give it up or reconvey it to the Company: although we doubt the truth and the conclusion, yet your Hon^ble Worships' first advice not having been followed up by others and the public reading of the above letter made us uncertain and circumspect in redressing some affairs and to give such orders regarding them, as now and then necessity and the occasion might require. On our part, with our limited knowledge, we would wish and prefer for the best of the Company, that the City should keep it in its possession, considering as well the new expenses, to be laid out upon it again and continued for a considerable time in maintaining a good garrison there, as the bad name and reputation, which not only the Southriver, but the whole country has got through the unfortunate result and bad management of affairs. If, however, it remains *in statu quo*, then a better arrangement is needed for many things there above all a greater dependence from your Honors' chief magistrates here as among others especially in granting licenses and pasports to go to the Fatherland directly from there or by way of Virginia, which have lately been given to several persons, who are indebted to merchants here for considerable sums as for instance now again, as we are informed by Commissary Beeckman, that it has been done upon the arrival there from New-Spain of a vessel called the "groene Arent," by which one Gerrit van Sweeringen and Jacob Crabbe took passage for the Fatherland or were dispatched there by Lieutenant d'Hinojossa, who, both of them, owe large amounts to citizens of this city, while the first, who is concerned in a law-suit in appeal and had procured bonds for the demand, left his bondsmen in the lurch and stealthily went away first from here and then from there, without posting like others, according to custom, his name and giving notice of his departure and to the great loss of his creditors: if this is not in future prevented, it will create much distrust in the general trade, aside from the losses to private parties.

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WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 24th Decbr. 1660, in the South-River.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: My last was of the 16th inst. I hope it has been received. I have thought it necessary, to despatch this letter to your Hon. Worship by express-messenger, because Mr. d'Hinojossa received information by way of Maryland yesterday by a letter from Mr. Vorck and Johann Crato, dated the 27th of August, that the Lords-Mayors of Amsterdam had resolved to continue the Colony here and appointed him as Director, had also engaged Johann Crato and van Sweeringen as his Honor's assistants, that the commission of d'Hinojossa would be sent via the Manhatans by the ship "de Liefde," which was loading. D'Hinojossa says that their Honors, the Burgomasters, have been pleased, that he attached the property of the late Mr. Alrichs. Altogether the rejoicing is very great, for as soon as the letter was opened, he ordered immediately three shots to be fired with the cannon.

Some dissatisfaction seems to arise in Maryland, as the brother of Lord Baltemoor has received the appointment as Governor and Fendael been summoned from there.—It is written as news from the Fatherland to Mr. d'Hinojossa, that the young Prince of Orange has been restored to all the dignities of his forefathers and that their High Mightinesses, the States-General would send out against the Turks 60 ships-of-war under the command of Admiral de Ruyter.

Sir! As our Sergeant Jacop van Veer has before this been requested to be discharged in the spring, wherein he still persists and desires to leave with the first vessel after the river is open, therefore I request your Honor to provide us by the first opportunity with another Sergeant. I would also ask for a barrel of salt, to salt down our provisions and pickle them. It is dear here, they demand 3 to 4 guilders in peltries for the Schepel. Closing I will commend your Noble

Worship and dear family to the protection of God, with wishes for long life and a happy New-Year, remaining,

Noble, Honorable Sir,
Your Honor's very affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Sir, the bearer hereof has nothing to demand at the Manhatans. He has to receive his remuneration here upon his return.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Wise, Prudent Very Worshipful, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans.

By a savage.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA *the 14th Jany, 1661.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, VERY DISCREET SIR:

Your Honor's letter of the 30th last has been handed to me by a savage on the 12th inst. Nothing to the contrary I hear with pleasure of your Noble worship's good health.

Since my last Peter Alrichs came overland from the Horekil to New-Amstel, he could learn nothing certain about the stranded ships or people nor have I heard anything further from the savages here about the rumors, that somebody had been wrecked near the Barnegat.

The bearer of your Honor's favor informs me that a certain savage, whom I had dispatched to your Noble Worship on the 25th last, was still at Passajongh and was not inclined to continue his journey for the present, which makes me resolve, to send back this one directly, who in passing is to demand the other letter and bring it over with this.

The contents of my last are, that Mr. d'Hinojossa has received information from Mr. Borgh and Crato, by way of Maryland through Jacob Cleasen, alias my friend, dated the 27th of August that the City of Amsterdam intends to continue her colony here and has appointed Mr. d'Hinojossa as Director and Crato and van Sweeringen as Councillors, that his Honor had to expect his commission by way of the Manhattans by the ship "de Liefde," which was lading and would, according to Crato's letter to his master, go to sea in 14 days.

D'Hinojossa feels himself quite big again, he wants to get back into his hands all the property of the late Mr. Alrichs, he begins to turn the tables again. Ten or twelve days ago he removed the Secretary van Nas from his office, because he did not write the records to please him (so they say), also because he had given advice to some people against his person.

He also informed several, that if they should again speak ill of his "Majesty" at Foppe Janssen or elsewhere in a tavern, he should punish them with heavy fines. He further summoned Fop Jansen before the meeting and recommended him, that if anything bad was spoken of the "little prince," he should caution the people . . . for he did not intend to let himself be abused in that manner, even not by those at the Manhattans with their mandamus, as the farmers say, his Honor had repeated this at different times.

About 14 days ago the grave of one Hoppemink, an Indian chief, was robbed; he had been buried a short time before about opposite the house of Capt. Crieger. They took out of it a party of wampum, 3 or 4 pieces of duffels and further, what he had with him; the savages murmur about it and may perhaps undertake something bad against those at New-Amstel, as Andries Hudde and others inform me. Closing I shall commend your Noble Worship to God's gracious protection and remain with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Very Wise, Discreet Sir,
Your Honor's ever affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Yesterday God our Lord increased our family by a son. I wish, I had a chance to let him enjoy a Christian baptism. Adieu.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Discreet Sir, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans. By a savage.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 15th February, 1661.*

HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, VERY DISCREET SIRS:

GENTLEMEN: Your Honors' favor of the 2d inst, has been received on the 13th I shall carry out its tenor as far as possible. I cannot omit to inform your Honors, by this sudden, unexpected chance, of the following. There arrived yesterday at New-Amstel as a refugee from Maryland Capt. Voeler and to-day he made his appearance here; after some talking his Honor asked, whether in case a demand or summons of the Governor came from Maryland, we should deliver him or defend him; he pretended also, that he was not held under a rightful conviction, if he should be called before us by his party, whereas his case was related to and embraced the interest of the state of Maryland and he defended his privileges.

He is a quaker, showing not the least respect upon his arrival; leaving our house he said as excuse, that he knew very well, it was proper to show some respect, but, said he, his conscience did not allow it, whereupon I answered, that our conscience could not tolerate such a persuasion or sect. If he keeps still and no more followers of that sort shall arrive, I shall tolerate him until your Honor's further orders, but in case of increase I shall make him leave our jurisdiction pursuant to the praiseworthy orders made by your Honorable Worships.

This Voeler says, that the change in the government causes great confusion and may originate war. The Protestants pursue the Papists, as they will not tolerate a Papist Governor. He says also, that great many have been beheaded in England lately and several been quartered and hung, that over thousand reformed preachers are in prison, because they will not practice the papist religion and preside as bishops over the communities. Dreadful to hear, God may give us peace in our days.

Oele Stelle, one of our commissaries, has also arrived here, with some Fins, from Maryland. They have been there, as I was informed, to take up land and to go there in the spring and settle. Sheriff van Dyck did not give me notice of their departure. These, finding their countrymen at the Sassafras-River in troubles, have given up their undertaking and Oele Stelle says, that perhaps all the Fins, living there, shall come back here. It would be well according to my opinion (under correction) to have an order issued for such an event, putting them with the others in one village at Passajongh or elsewhere and not allowing them, to settle in scattered places, as is customary with these people, also making them take the old and proper oath. Closing herewith, I commend your Honorable Worships to the protection of God, who will please to keep your Honors in long-lasting health and prosperous administration, remaining at all times.

Noble, Honorrble Gentlemen,

Your Honor's faithful servant

WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent, Dis-Discreet, Gentlemen, the Hon^ble^ Director-General and Council of New-Netherland residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans.

By a savage.

AUGUSTIN HEERMAN TO VICE-DIRECTOR BEEKMAN.

SIR!

SIR! Not having had a safe opportunity to answer since your Honor's letter, this one presents itself unexpectedly by the Governor and Council being presently here on Col. Utie's island. Nothing could be done with Cornelis Comegys this year, it must be done next year and some other instructions sent from the Manhattans, which upon my return home I shall help your Honor to procure.

I have been on the Bohemiariver to visit my Colony and discovered at the same time the best place, to carry on a trade between here and the Southriver. I am now at work, to encourage people to establish a village there, with which I trust a beginning shall be made next winter and from there we shall be able to reach the Sandhoeck overland in half a day and also have, as it appears to me, a wagon-road. For the Minquaskil and the aforesaid Bohemiariver run there within a league from each other, from where we shall in time have communication with each other by water, which may serve as encouragement to the inhabitants of New-Netherland.

I hope to be at the Manhattans within 5 or 6 weeks. Had not the misfortune occurred, that 4 Englismen had been killed on the road by Southriver-Indians I would most likely have come overland to your Honor. No more in haste, but with cordial salutations I commend your Honor, your Honor's wife and children, to God's mercy and remain,

Dear Sir and Compère,

Your Honor's, etc.,

AUGUSTYNE HERRMAN.

The fear caused last winter to the Soutriver by Fuller, as if it should be attacked, was unfounded. It has been taken ill, that the captured Indian murderers, who had killed 4 Englishmen and brought their clothing to the Sandhoeck, have been set free. The English want satisfaction and the murderers or war with the savages and they are in consultation about it with the Susquehanocks. It would be desireable, that Mr. d'Injniossa should answer thus to the Governor and arrange the matter to the satisfaction of the English, for the continuation of friendship and trade evidently depends on the carrying out of the abovesaid, else their friendly intercourse will be broken off at once, I advise the best and that a speedy answer be given, for which the Governor and Council are waiting. As a hint . . . It is said here, that the Susquehanocks, have been summoned to the Sandhoeck. It is suspected, that it is perhaps for the related affair.

Speedy and wise counsel is now demanded.

Indorsed:

To the Honorable Mr. Will. Beackman, Vice-Director at the Southriver in Fort Altena.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL.

In haste at ALTENA, *27th May, 1661.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT GENTLEMEN:

GENTLEMEN: On my return here on the 18th inst. I found those of New-Amstel and the savages here, who had not shown themselves to the Dutch for 14 days, in great fear, because the river-savages had killed on the 4th inst four men coming from New-Amstel, about 4 or 5 leagues from there; they were 3 Englishmen and a Dutchman, the brother of Doctor Hack, who had been here 2 or 3 days for their amusement. Then, 2 or 3 days after the murder had been committed, some savages came to New-Amstel with some clothing of the Christians, (but it was not known to us, whether they were the muderers), to sell them: two of them went to the house of Foppe Janssen, where William Hollingworth, an Englishman and Gerrit Rutten, a resident of New-Amstel, were, who together with Foppe took hold of the two savages and sent information to Mr. d'Hinojossa; they were immediately put into prison by his Honor whereupon the savages threatened those of New-Amstel. After an examination these savages were released the next day. I have tried upon my arrival to inform your Hon^ble Worships of the above, but could not get a savage for hire.

Yesterday Mr. d'Hinojossa received an express in the above matter from the Governor of Maryland, who is not at all pleased on account of the release of the savages. I refer in regard to this matter to the enclosure, which I have received under cover to Mr. d'Hinojossa. Mr. d'Hinojossa replied immediately, as the Minquaes savage, who had brought the letter, was not willing to wait. I was to-day at New-Amstel, but did not speak with d'Hinojossa; I learnt from Capt. Krieger, that Mr. d'Hinojossa had excused himself, that they were not the right savages, whom he had apprehended.

Upon my arrival here, I had a conversation with d'Hinojossa in regard to the murder and the coming of the English for revenge, about which his Honor made little. I am of opinion (under correction) that, if the English go to war with these savages, that all the territory, whence they drive out the same, will be seized, as being taken from their enemies by the sword. The English will most likely come into our jurisdiction to pursue their enemies, without having given previous notice; in case of refusal they would suspect us and treat us in the same manner; I infer this, whereas Capt. Krieger says, that Augustyn Herrmans wrote especially to d'Hinojossa, the Englisq imagined, that they of New-Amstel or the Horekil had induced the River-Indians to it. A very unfortunate fancy.

Gentlemen! I must close this, as the bearer wants to leave and I cannot hold him; next week I shall give more details by the yachts. In the meantime I wait your Hon^ble Worships' speedy directions, how to behave in this matter; praying to God to continue your Honors in long life and prosperous administration I remain with cordial greetings,

Honorable, Wise, Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your Noble Honors' always
faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Gentlemen! I have promised the bearer, that he shall receive from your Hon^ble Worships a piece of cloth and a pair of socks, provided he brings over this letter in 4 or 5 days at the utmost

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Gentlemen, the Noble Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., and the Honorable Council residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

By a savage.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL.

ALTENA, *the 31st May, 1661.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT GENTLEMEN.

GENTLEMEN! Since my last of the 27th inst., by a savage I have not learned anything further from Maryland; the savages here are very much afraid of the coming of the English; they have held a gathering near Passajongh for several days, they collect large parties of wampum, to make presents to Minquas and other savage chiefs, in order to settle on their behalf for that murder with the English.—The Minquas have already offered presents in peltries to the Governor of Maryland for this matter 10 or 12 days ago; but he refused to accept them and had on the contrary requested them to go and destroy the Riversavages. They decline this, as the Minquas chief, who was at the Esopus last year with your Honble Worship, has told to Capt. Krieger and elsewhere on the 28th inst.

The Minquas and the Sinnecus are at war with each other.

Gentlemen! Jacop Swens has informed me, that Hendrick Huygen told him, Johan Ruysingh had arrived in Sweden last year, I mean September; after urgent entreaties a ship and soldiers were given him, to re-take the South-River.

Mr. d'Hinojossa communicated his commission to the community more than 8 days ago, having called the people together by the ringing of the bell; he assured them also that in a short time a ship with a party of farmers would be here from the Fatherland. On the other side his Honor told me upon the receipt of the letter, that his Honor's Patrons had made no mention of sending a ship or troops, and he complained, that he had received no answer on many points, as he had expected, and that the letter was already written in September.

Capt. Kregier has informed me, that he had understood from d'Hinojossa, van Vleck had warned him to be on his guard, as your Honble Worships had ordered me, to send up his Honor.

Gentlemen! Herewith go Sergeant Jacop van de Veer and Jan Herasmus, who has also demanded his discharge to return to the Fatherland.

Gregoris van Dyck demands reasons, why he has been dismissed: I referred him to the rescript on his request. Herewith closing I commend your Honble Worships to God's protection and wishing a prosperous administration and long life I remain with cordial salutations,

Gentlemen,
Your Noble Worships' ever
affectionate and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Gentlemen, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General and Council of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc. residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

N. Amstel, *the 10th June, 1661.*

Honorable, Noble, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Gentlemen.

Gentlemen: Since my last by Capt. Krieger nothing of importance has occurred, nothing has been heard from Maryland about the English. From the report of some savages I learn, that the Sinnekus had ravaged some Swedish or Finnish plantations situate in the English territory, but it is not certain. These River-chiefs hope, that the English will not come here, as they have said to Andries Hudde and Jacob Swens, saying that the English have killed some of ours and we again some of theirs; they set off thus the one against the other. On the 4th inst. I informed Augustyn of it. Mr. d'Hinojossa has kept here the galiot at the request of Mr. Heermans, but having heard nothing from there since 9 or 10 days he has resolved to let her depart. Closing I commend your Honble Worships to God's protection and remain, with wishes for a long life and prosperity.

Noble, Honorable, Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your Honor's always
affectionate and faithful servt
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Gentlemen, the Director-General and Council of New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonairo, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

In haste at FORT ALTENA, *the 10th July, 1661.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT GENTLEMEN:

GENTLEMEN: Your Honble Worships' two favors, one of the 5th June by a savage, the other by Jan de Caper of the 8th inst have been received. This serves briefly as answer, as the bearer informs me that he will leave to-morrow morning early. Pursuant to your Honble Worships' order I send herewith the accounts of the discharged men, also the list of the rest of the Honble Company's servants at this place.

Jan Peters of Amsterdam goes also thither, the other four discharged men respectfully request, that their competencies with accounts and passports might be sent here by the first chance.

Regarding the difficulty between the English and the savages I shall comport myself according to your Worships' order.

On the East side of this river with the Mantas savages are four Englishmen, who according to the saying of the savages arrived in a small boat near Cape May 3 months ago: they are apparently runaways from Virginia, for they intend to remain there, so the savages report.

The Minquas and the Sinnecus are at war; the English from Maryland have assisted the Minquas with 50 men in their fort.

Closing I will commend your Honorable Worships with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration to God's protection, and remain at all times,

Noble, Honorable, Wise, Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your Honorable Worships'
affectionate and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF DIRECTOR STUYVESANT TO THE DIRECTORS IN HOLLAND.

21st of July, 1661.

* * * * * * * * *

We hear just now very little or nothing in regard to the threatened occupation by our English neighbors at the North and the South. The change in the government in England has unquestionably diverted them, espicially those at the North, from the undertaking and keeps it out of their mind . . . . but much more probability and therefore more danger appears in the advices from Maryland, as not only the patent to Lord Baltimore, which covers the most southern part of the Southriver, has been confirmed by the present King and published in print, but also the said Baltimore's natural brother has been appointed Governor there against all expectations, because he is a violent papist. The transmitted copy of the protest made by Baron Baltimore to your Hon^{ble} Worships' Board since the restoration of the King, which your Honors mention at the close of the first letter, presupposes, that the said Baron has now more hope to attain his aim and intention, than formerly. It must be inferred, that your Honors' answer did not satisfy him nor made him desist from his claim, as he sent a copy of the protest to his brother Calvert, formerly Secretary, now Governor in Maryland, ordering him, as we are informed, to prosecute his claim by all possible means . . . .

We learn with regret and not less alarm by the general and special letters of your Hon^{ble} Worships and the Hon^{ble} Commissioners for the City's Colony of the displeasure and dissatisfaction with our course in regard to the proceedings, instituted, as it is said, by us against the officers of the Colony. Honorable Worships, *Sie accusasse sufficiat, nemo erit innocens, si negasie nocens.* We had hoped and wished that, before we were blamed so sharply on the complaints of our accuser, our asnwers had been impartially heard and then subjected to criticism. If all our letters, sent since the death of Mr. Alrichs to his successor d'Hinojossa and also one or two dispatched to his superiors, had been submitted, it would most probably have been proved, that we have begun no proceedings against the City's officers, much less intended to create disorders among them, but that in the contrary we have earnestly recommended peace, unity and the promotion of the public welfare.

As to the case or the proceedings themselves, which your Hon^{ble} Worships mention, in regard to the estate of the late Director Jacob Alrichs, the opposition against the sentence of the murderers of three savages, the appeal and reversing of the judgment against Jan Gerritsen van Marcken, our bounden duty aside from our honor and reputation, compels us to speak about the one and the other in as few words as possible, in order to give your Honors a correct report of the circumstances and the truth of these affairs.

Although we are mostly censured by your Noble Worships and the Hon^{ble} Commissioners respecting the estate of Mr. Jacob Alrichs, yet according to our humble opinion we believe to have least sinned in this or made mistakes, unless it be called a mistake, to have examined impartially and without regard to persons the petitions presented to us at different times by Cornelis van Gezel, a declared heir and executor of the late Mr. Jacob Alrichs' testament. We will submit the petitioners reasons, brought forward in his requests and in others of his proofs, to your Hon^{ble} Worships' own discreet opinion and the judgment of everybody, to determine, whether we caused the proceedings and whether anything has been done by us against the laws and customs of our Fatherland, deserving such a sharp rebuke and censure, by granting our proviso, to enter upon the estate and personal property of the deceased under benefit of inventory, after having procured good and sufficient security *de restituendo.* We might here remark upon and continue with the insults and slights, heaped on your Hon^{ble} Worships' servants in their capacity as supreme judges of this province, but will desist for the present to keep ourselves above party-spirit and avoid further displeasure. The arrest placed upon the estate or upon the proceeds of it by the provisional Director d'Hinojossa on behalf of his superiors has never been infringed nor counteracted and the aforesaid executor remains responsible for it: for still greater security we have appointed besides him the Councillor Johan de Deckere as curator.

Although in regard to the second point, the murder of a man, a woman and a boy, the hideousness of the affair speaks for us, because it was not committed in haste and under the influence of liquor nor to revenge a formerly sustained damage or affront, but with deliberation and intent, solely from damnable covetousness, as appears from the own letters of the provisional Director and other circumstances, which on this account, (unless a distinction is made between the murder of savages and that of Christians,) demands capital punishment, we nevertheless trust, that, if your Hon^{ble} Worships will please to examine the annexed letter, sent with the delegated judges, it will prove to your honors and those, who blame us concerning this affair, that the delegated judges were not sent to examine and reverse the pronounced sentence, for we were then ignorant, that the sentence had been passed, but on the contrary with the good intention, to administer law and justice according to the circumstances and requirements of the case. It is quite true, that when the Fiscal and the aforesaid delegated judges had found the case decided and the murderers unpunished, certainly not according to the merits of the case, and had made us a report of these occurrences, the Hon^{ble} Director-General wrote in private to the provisional Director d'Hinojossa about several complaints 6 or 8 weeks after and reprimanded and warned him in regard to this and some other matters, as is made evident by his letter of the 21st of April; but, if the admonition, misconstrued in the worst manner, is reprehensible, although made private, and as if without witnesses, which can be proved by a subsequent private letter written on the 5th of July to warn and for the best of the aforesaid d'Hinojossa, then we will ourselves willingly admit the slights and neglects, with which, as is maintained, we have treated him and everybody there.

Your Noble Worships say in regard to the third and last point concerning the appeal and the reversing of a sentence pronounced against one Jan Gerritsen van Marcken, that we would have done better not to meddle with this case. Honorable Worships! it surpasses our conception to understand, how to avoid such proceedings and the reproaches following them, how to satisfy your Honors and the parties to the suit without exposing ourselves to blame for refusing a hearing and justice, as long as it is your Hon^{ble} Worships' order and pleasure, that appeals are to be brought before your Honors' humble servants and we declare with good conscience, that in this and the abovementioned case we have not aimed at nor intended anything else, but what we in our humble opinion judged to be just, equitable and our duty: God the Ominiscient is the witness for it: we have no knowledge of it, that the Sheriff van Sweeringen was to be forced here, to ask pardon of God and justice in addition to what his opponent had demanded: we refer to the sentence regarding this point.

What regards your Hon^{ble} Worships' recommendation to assist the officers of the Colony with advice and deed and support them as much as possible, in that respect the assistance given them from time to time with provisions, occasionally also with ammunition and troops, the letters passed between us and the late Hon^{ble} Mr. Jacob Alrichs, a man of discreet character, and living eye-witnesses can if necessary testify, that we have never let them be wanted and time shall prove, that it shall never be wanted, notwithstanding that our good and well-meaning intentions, warnings and admonitions have been interpreted in the most absurd manner: time and truth will reveal everything. We would have troubled ourselves less about the Colony, its present Director d'Hinojossa and his doings, if it had not been for your Hon^{ble} Worships' ample and circumstantial information, that ere long it would probably be returned to the Company; as this has now turned out differently, our intercourse and concerns with the same shall upon your Honors' so very serious recommendation be managed as honor, our oath and bounden duty permit.

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WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

In haste. NEW-AMSTEL, *5th Septbr., 1661.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR.

SIR! Since my last very little has occurred here, except great and new differences between d'Hinojossa and van Gezel, because d'Hinojossa demanded a second time an account of his administration as Auctioneer, also of 135 fl. still hanging in appeal; on this account Mr. d'Hinojossa requested me by letter, to attach van Gezel's property at Cristina, I mean, Altena, which was done; whereupon van Gezel demanded an extraordinary meeting for the motives of the attachment and Mr. d'Hinojossa did not appear. Therefore he was released from the seizure and d'Hinojossa condemned to the costs.

On the 24th last, when d'Hinojossa demanded the seizure at Altena, his Honor made an inventory of all of van Gezel's property in his house in the presence of his wife, and soldiers were put into it; he declares van Gezel to be a fugitive and a bankrupt. The wife of Cornelis van Gezel has nevertheless saved most of the goods and had them brought to Altena. D'Hinojossa pretends not to have known, that van Gezel was to appear before the Court at New-Amstel. Van Gezel has proved, that he not only has given an account in February, 1660, but has produced also two books, wherein each sale was specified and the estate of each deceased had its proper account. He has again delivered these accounts and books to Matthys Capito in September, 1660, together with the books and records of the late Mr. Alrichs. D'Hinojossa says, he has no knowledge of it.

Van Gezel had agreed yesterday at Altena with the bearer, that he should come there to-day with his yacht and take his wife and some goods and immediately leave for the Manhatans. Coming here to-day, he said, he would depart directly for the Manhatans. The people here are very much afraid of d'Hinojossa, because he threatens, he will examine the yachts, if he hears, that they have goods from above on board: he has searched most of the houses at New-Amstel, to inquire after the woman and the goods, so that the woman was compelled to fly and leave her child, 4 months old, behind her, not to be discovered by its crying. He has kept this child under arrest 3 days, so that he goes to work quite rigorously: van Gezel is therefore quite at a loss, how he shall be able to transport the books and papers about the estate and other things to the Manhatans.

I have proposed to Jan Stocker, the bearer hereof, to indemnify him against d'Hinojossa for the above, even offered him a safeguard, but he is afraid.

Regarding the necessaries for our garrison at Altena I refer to my last letter. Herewith commending your Hon^{ble} Worship to God's protection I remain with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Very Prudent Sir,
Your Honor's affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *9th 7^{bre} 1661.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR.

SIR: My last was on the 5th inst from New-Amstel. Coming to New-Amstel the next day to speak with Mr. d'Hinojossa, I was stopped by a sentry, who stood in the door leading to the house, as he had order not to let me pass in, but I sent in my name by Peter Alrichs, who come up with me. I received as answer by a little boy, that his master could not speak to me in good conscience, therefore I might depart, and he had wrltten about the matter to your Honorable Worship; what he means hereby, I do not know.

What I had to speak about with his Honor is this: partly because since some time ago he has bothered the skippers, demanding that they should deliver invoices, that they lower their colors before the fort (after they have raised their anchors there and an opportunity presents itself to go further up), he threatened to search them whenever it pleased him, also because his Honor pretends, that at any time a ship from the Fatherland might come. Now therefor and on account of the dissension between his Honor and van Gezel, I wanted to talk to him about it in friendship. I had also with me my instructions, to show his Honor, what my orders were for the arrival of ships, yachts or barks, to prevent thereby all errors and differences and to inform him, that I had received the power of attorney from Cornelis van Gezel. Furthermore also to liquidate with him private accounts, as I have to claim yet about 300 guilders in beavers.

Sir! On the 24th last, a written request was sent to me by Mr. d'Hinojossa wherein he demanded the seizure of Cornelis van Gezel or his concealed goods: not being able to find other goods, but one box and a chest with books and papers and bedding, he was arrested himself and information given to d'Hinojossa. As there was no summons made at the arrest, van Gezel feared, that his Honor only sought delay, therefore it was considered necessary, to appoint an extraordinary court-day. He then on the 27th sent a summons to Mr. d'Hinojossa, to show cause for the arrest, which was sent by Andries Hudde, as the messenger lives above among the Swedes: this summons being served on his Honor, he answered (written under correction) I don't care a fig for it. This Hudde has reported, nor did he appear on the 1st of September, the day appointed. Cornelis van Gezel appeared and demanded therefore his release, which was granted and Mr. d'Hinojossa condemned to the costs.

On the 27th of August I received again a letter by the messenger of New-Amstel, it was not signed: I therefore wrote to d'Hinojossa, that I had received a letter without signature from New-Amstel and therefore considered it dangerous and unnecessary to answer it.

While writing it, Andries Hudde came again to Altena, telling the above; while there d'Hinojossa had spoken with him about it and he said, that he had spoken badly and in a despising manner of the summons, as coming from a subordinate officer, calling himself in his letter the Chief of Justice.

On the 29th I again received a letter dated on the 28th brought by his messenger; therein he requests (as he had done in the unsigned letter) to get a summons against van Gezel. I told his messenger, that he might do it or leave, as he pleased, saying also, that I should order van Gezel to appear upon this, his summons. He said further, that he was very angry, that his unsigned letter was not answered, he also mentioned in the same letter, that Andries Hudde had told lies and was not a reliable man, as he had several documents in his possession, which confirmed this.

To this I answered at the time, that he would have to prove it, else I should in the meantime consider Andries Hudde as an honest man: time must show now, whether his Honor admitted the truth of it or whether he complained to your Honble Worship.

On the 5th inst. van Gezel was again summoned under ringing of the bell, to appear before the Court of New-Amstel on the 8th following. As van Gezel could not get anybody in all New-Amstel, to act in his defence, not even the Notary van Naz, all fearing the violence of d'Hinojossa so that they would have condemned him in contumacy, I found myself thereof compelled to appear as attorney for him, the more so as your Honorable Worship had recommended his case to me on account of the mortgage.

Consequently I appeared yesterday before the Court in the fort of New-Amstel, where I found not more than 2 persons, without secretary or clerk or writing-material; the persons were Joh. Hendrick and the faithful herdsmen of d'Hinojossa, I mean Peter Pietersen Herder, which two Commissaries made me come up stairs into the court-room. Their Honors let me alone for a while, before they spoke to me or asked anything, finally asking, whether I came on behalf of van Gezel, I said, Yes and then asked, who the plaintiff was, as no one else showed himself. They said, that they demanded on behalf of d'Hinojossa an account of the auctions of the property of orphans, to which I replied, that I took an exception to this demand and that this account had been rendered already more than 18 months ago and was handed in by order of d'Hinojossa. They said, it must be made once more: after debating about this for a quarter of an hour, they made me go down again, when d'Hinojossa, (who, as I believe, was in a closed up corner of the court-room,) came to them, after he had been with them a while, he hid himself again and then they called me up once more. Renewing the dispute with the others as before and not making any progress, they bade me go down again: after I had waited below about half an hour, they summoned me up stairs and then the clerk came with a clean quire of paper, to note down our debates. Then for the first time they asked me, whether I had a power of attorney, which I showed directly and told them at the same time, that it was their duty to have demanded this *primo instante.* The two Commissaries ordered the demand of d'Hinojossa to be recorded with my answer to it: then they directed me, to go down again and d'Hinojossa reappeared to make a reply, while I had to wait about one hour; he having hid himself again, they recalled me, to answer the replication, which having been done, they said, that I could get an extract of the sentence after the breaking up of the market, I mean after the closing of the meeting: I could get this only an hour before evening, but could not see nor speak his "Highness," although I requested the court, that he should make his appearance. In my opinion a strange manner of administering justice.

Sir! I have thought it necessary to trouble your Hon^{ble} Worship's patience herewith.

The necessaries of the garrison here have been demonstrated by me to your Honorable Worship in my former letter.

Our peas and corn for bread are gone, I have bacon and meat for about 3 weeks yet. There are, God be praised! provisions enough to be had here, if we had here some Osnaburgh linens, distilled water or brandy and duffels, to purchase them. I need also for the soldiery some clothing, socks, shoes and shirts, furthermore some wampum for expenses incurred in the repairing of buildings here.

Closing, I shall commend your Hon^{ble} Worship to the protection of God, and remain, with wishes for a long life and a prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful Sir,
Your Honor's very affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL.

ALTENA, *on the South-River of N. Netherland on the 17th 7bre 1661.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT GENTLEMEN.

GENTLEMEN! Since my last of the 9th inst. very little worth writing has occurred. On the 13th inst. Mr. d'Hinojossa has sent Peter Alrichs with two chiefs of this river to the Governor of Maryland, to negotiate a peace. He thinks, we are offended by it, that he has done so without informing us. On the 13th inst. I have again appeared for Cornelis van Gezel before two commissaries at New-Amstel, but again could not get to see Mr. d'Hinojossa, for we played once more at hide-and-seek. I do not know why the man is so prepossssed against me: I desire to hear from your Honble Worships, why he has complained against me.

Your Honble Worships will be informed by the bearer, what has further been done in the case of Mr. van Gezel.

Gentlemen! before closing I wish to recommend the needs of the garrison here, already urged in my former letter. We need besides a party of salt, to secure our provisions and also some to purchase some corn for bread with, as at present we can get 1 schepel of corn for 1 schepel of salt. Closing I pray God, that he may keep your Honble Worships in continuous health and prosperous administration and remain, with cordial greetings,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful
Wise, Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Gentlemen,
Your Honor's ever affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent, Gentlemen, the Honorable Director-General and Council of New-Netherland residing at Fort Amsterdam, on the Manhattans.

By a gentleman and friend.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

In haste. ALTENA, *the 22^{d} 7^{bre} 1661.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, DISCREET GENTLEMEN.

GENTLEMEN! I was informed by Mr. Laers, the Swedish priest, yesterday, that his wife had eloped with one Jacop Jongh and departed with a canoe during the night, whereupon I have immediately written by an express to the Governor of Maryland and the Magistrate on the Sassafras-river and requested, in case the aforesaid persons might arrive there, to arrest them and give us notice.

To-day we learn from one of our commissaries, that Jacop Jongh has had with him a savage from Meggeckosiouw for 2 or 3 days; I presume therefore, that it is more likely, that he intends to follow the road of Capt. Vuller and escape by way of Long-Island; I believe he has reached the Nevesins in company of Mr. van Gezel.

A short time ago I delivered to this Jongh about 200 fl. worth of commodities, consisting of blankets, cloth, and other things to purchase corn and maize for the garrison. He owes me too, on private account, since last winter, six beavers and about 100 fl. in wampum. He traded last year for Mr. d'Hinojossa about 200 schepels of maize, this year he had engaged to trade for us.

Gentlemen! The savage chiefs, who upon inducement of Mr. d'Hinojossa went with Peter Alrichs to Maryland about 8 days ago, have separated on the journey. Mr. Alrichs however continued and found the Governor and Council at Col. Utie's and the said Alrichs with three Commissioners, namely the Secretary Henry Coursey, Mr. Beetman and Mr. Gouldsmid arrived at New-Amstel last night, to attend to the case of the savages. But I have not been at New-Amstel since their arrival, so that I have not spoken with any of them. Nevertheless I sent our boat with the request to pay us a visit.

Gentlemen! I considered it necessary, to inform your Hon^{ble} Worships of the above, wherewith I commend your Honors to the protection of God and remain with wishes for a long life,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise,
Prudent, Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your Honor's always
affectionate and faithful servant,
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Gentlemen! As there was no savage to be had here are at Altena, I sent this up by Peter Kock, one of our Commissaries, to hire a savage from there, with order to promise him payment upon his return, in order thus to insure his quicker travelling.

Your Honors' humble servant

WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent, Very Discreet Gentlemen, the Honorable Director-General and Council of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

By a savage.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

In haste. Altena, *the 26th October, 1661.*

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Valiant, Wise, Very Prudent Gentlemen:

Gentlemen: I received the inclosure again on the 30th of Septbr., as we could not get a savage.

On the 24th of Septbr. I was at Upland to inquire after the effects of Jacob Jongh; I have found some of our commodities in his trunk; I received also from his landlord a certain open letter, wherein this Jongh writes me and specifies, what goods and grain he had left for us in his trunk and chamber. But according to this statement we found only about ¼ of the value, he gave also an order for 4 hogs, of which only two were acknowledged, the others being reported dead. I suppose, we shall be able to find a guaranty in his landlord, who on the morning, after the said Jongh had decamped during the night, had the audacity (without our knowledge and in the absence of any Commissary, though some of them live at Upland) to opon the room of Jacop Jongh with an axe and finding the key inside, to examine the chest and every thing; he has apparently purloined a part of the commodities. It is said, that Jacop Jongh went to New-England, for he has not been heard of in Maryland, as I learned from the letter received as answer from the Honble Governor Philipp Calvert.

On the 22d and 23d the English Commissioners were here at Altena and having taken some wine, I discovered some jealousies on the part of their Honors, because their Governor or province was not treated by your Honorable Worships as well as other neighbors.

Mr. d'Hinojossa has sent, upon the arrival of the aforesaid Commissioners, to Passajongh and other places and summoned the savage chiefs, but only one appeared, who lives on the East-side of this river, who with d'Hinojossa escorted the Committee on the 27th of Septbr. to Apoquenamingh, whereabouts another creek empties into the English river; there Governor Calvert met them and made peace with the aforesaid sachem and merry with d'Hinojossa.

The English offer to deliver yearly 2 to 3,000 hogshead of tobacco at our creek or Apoquenamingh, if we will provide them with negroes and other commodities.

There is a great mortality from small, pox among the Minquas. The same are hard beset by the Sinnecus, which makes the trade bad. I am informed, that the Sinnecus have killed 12 River-savages, living here on the river a little above the Swedish settlement. The Swedes are afraid, that they shall suffer losses among their cattle from the Sinnecus.

The minister, Dominie Laers, has urgently requested consent by word of mouth on the 15th inst. to marry again; he wanted to have the first proclamation (of bans) with a girl of 17 or 18 years made on the 16th, which I delayed until your Honors' approbation.

Gentlemen! On the 22d inst. I received your Honble Worships' favor and requested Sr Hendrick Huygen to reserve for us some socks, shoes, shirts or linen; he said, he had nothing of all these, but he had cloth, duffels and blankets. I spoke therefore to the Factor for a dozen pairs of socks, which he half promised me, but he preferred to have beavers, than to advance them for account of the Company. Mr. Couturier has promised, to accommodate us with a dozen pairs of shoes.——Since Saturday I have been prevented by bad weather to go again to New-Amstel; last night I learned from Mr. Jacqnet, that Mons. Alrichs would depart for the Manhattans this forenoon, whereas Mr. d'Hinojossa had sold the galiot to Mr. Hendryck Huygen, in regard to which transaction it was agreed with Mr. Huygen, to advise me of the result, principally, if before no opportunity might occur, to write to your Honble Worships, but I have heard nothing from him. His Honor sailed in the yacht to Tinneco yesterday.

In the matter of Mr. Cornelis van Gezel nothing has been done since his departure. I have twice spoken to the Commissaries about the key of the house and the inventory of the property and received each time the answer, that they would inform d'Hinojossa of it. I have not yet spoken to his Honor; when he sees me from afar, he goes out of my way.——Mr. Willems and several others intend to move with their families into Maryland before winter.

Closing I shall commend your Honorable Worships to God's protection and remain, with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Discreet Gentlemen,

Your Honors' very affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 8th Novbr., 1661.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: Since my last by Mons. Alrichs I received at Tinnakunk from Mr. Hendr. Huygen 682 fl. (beaver-valuation) worth of commodities and 198 fl. in wampum, for which 100 fl. in beavers are charged by his Honor. Mr. Huygen has borrowed socks and shirts from Jacob Swens, so that I am now provided with every thing for the garrison: from Mr. Couturier I received 12 pairs of shoes.

Being at New-Amstel yesterday, I sent by the messenger a request to Mr. d'Hinojossa for the key of Mr. Cornelis van Gezel's house and the inventory of his goods. I was to have the house repaired somewhat and the roof made tight, according to Mr. van Gezel's direction, in order to be better able to rent it. The messenger returned as answer, that Mr. d'Hinojossa would not let any goods go out of his hands, before van Gezel had not rendered an account; if a party, desiring to rent, should appear, the same might be directed to him and if it was desired to repair and re-roof the house, that could be done by him. I am further informed, that Mr. d'Hinojossa would dispatch in 8 or 10 days a soldier as express-messenger to the Fatherland by way of Maryland, directed to his Hon^ble^ Lords and Masters and recommending succor very urgently.

Mr. Laers asks for advices from your Hon^ble^ Worship, whether he may now marry again as his household requires it.

The seven casks of salt and eight schepels of peas sent me have been duly received. Closing herewith I commend your Hon^ble^ Worship to God's protection and remain with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration.

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful,
Wise, Prudent, Very Discreet Sir,
Your Honor's ever
affectionate and faithful
servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

Fort Altena on the South-River N. N.,
the 1st of Febry, 1662.

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Discreet Sirs:

Gentlemen: I hope, that your Honble Worships are well. I learned to-day, that Mr. Francis Creiger will dispatch a savage to the Manhatans to-morrow, hence this serves as answer to your Honors' favor of the 8th of Novbr. by Peter Alrichs.

I have examined the case of Jacop Jongh on the 23d Decber. before the meeting, but until to-day no issue has been come to, as a new close inquiry was to be made by the Commissaries and no meeting has been held since. I am afraid, that it will prove injurious to Dom. Laers, as it has been partly discovered, that he has opened the door with an axe and examined the said Jongh's chest and goods and made an inventory of them in the absence of the landlord.

This fine priest demanded with great circumstantiality in the above-mentioned meeting a decree of divorce on account of his wife's flight and received the same, subject to your Honors' approbation, on the 15th December.

I have been informed yesterday, that he married himself again last Sunday. An act, which in my opinion (under correction) he has no right to do. I expect your Honors' orders, how to conduct myself in regard to it.

Respecting Mr. d'Hinojossa, I have never opposed myself to his Honor, but on the contrary showed him all possible politeness. About three weeks ago I have sent him a letter, written very politely, in regard to what is yet due me, he said to the messenger before he had taken the letter, that he would not answer it and that he was deliberating, whether he should receive it or not, but until to-day I have not received an answer.

His Honor sent in November an express messenger to the Fatherland by way of Maryland. Being at New-Amstel last week, I learned from Abraham van Nas, that d'Hinojossa had written for his discharge. His Honor's soldiers complain bitterly of the scantiness of provisions and also of the clothing.

I heard from Mr. Paulus Schreck, who has lately arrived here from Maryland, that the son of Lord Baltemoor has arrived there, that nothing is heard of claims upon this place, therefore I am of opinion, that the matter has been arranged with the Honble Company: he said further, that all is well yet between Holland and England.

Closing herewith, I commend your Hon^ble Worships to God's protection and remain, with wishes for a long life, a prosperous administration and a happy New-Year,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Discreet Gentlemen,

Your Honor's very affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent, Very Discreet Gentlemen, the Director-General and Council of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

Under cover.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

IN HASTE, ON BOARD THE SHIP "PURMERLANDER KERCK"
IN THE SOUTH RIVER OF N. N., *the 7th Feb^y, 1662.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT DISCREET GENTLEMEN.

GENTLEMEN: On the first of this month I despatched a letter to your Hon^ble Worships, having been informed of an occasion by Mr. Kriegier, but through some hindrance it was not sent. Since that a ship called "de Purmerlander Kerck," arrived here on the 3^d; it is destined for the Manhatans on condition of discharging here a lot of merchandise for the City of Amsterdam and a party of farmers and Sheriff Gerrit van Sweringen.

Until to-day I have not been able to get an invoice of the ship's cargo nor a list of the passengers from the skipper nor from the supercargo, nor the letters for your Hon^ble Worships, although I offered the skipper and other friends to send a soldier for quicker dispatch with a savage. Nevertheless they did not deem it advisable. Wherewith I commend your Hon^ble Worships to God's protection, remaining with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent, Very Discreet Gentlemen,

Your Honors' obedient
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise Prudent Gentlemen, the Hon^ble^ Director-General and Council of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans.

Under cover.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL.

ALTENA, *the 20th Febr^y^, 1660.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT, DISCREET GENTLEMEN:

GENTLEMEN! Your Hon^ble^ Worships' letter of the 6th inst has been received by me through Claes Janssen Ruyter on the 14th following. I heard with pleasure of your Honor's good health. We shall faithfully keep at the proper time the day set apart as a day of fasting and prayer.

I have heard here nothing regarding the rumors about the ship "de Bever." I hope, the Lord God may have given her a safe voyage.

My last letters to your Hon^ble^ Worships have been on the 1st and the 7th inst. I trust, they have been received.

On the 10th the inclosed writing was sent to me by Mr. d'Hinojossa, I have answered thereto as per enclosure, on the 11th his Honor informed me by the messenger, that he had the bill of lading of the ship and that I could have it, if I wished it. I replied, that I needed it more at first, than now, because most of the goods of private parties had already been discharged, however I would ask for it. Having sent one of our soldiers for it 2 or 3 hours later, they said, that it should be copied and it was sent me on the 13th in the afternoon. In the meantime I had received on the 11th, from the supercargo a list, taken from the list or notes kept by the mate, while loading the ship, so that I could not do my duty in examining for smuggled goods, because Mr. d'Hinojossa withheld so long the general bill of lading, until most of the private goods had been discharged, though not much merchandise has been discharged here. It was nevertheless, according to my opinion, his Honor's duty, to notify me at the arrival, that the list was kept by his Honor.

They offer the City's warehouse or magazine, which at present is very unfit and not tight, also filled with hay and straw, cattle and sheep, so that the goods are not at all protected, nor is it possible now to bring goods to the storehouse, on account of the high bank, Mr. d'Hinojossa has therefore to carry the City's property a long distance with a cart and oxen; whereas no carman can be obtained, therefore the sailors must work it all up on the strand from the boats. Consequently the discharging does not progress, besides there has been very changeable weather since her arrival, storm, wind, frost and snow-drifting, so that they have been compelled by the floating ice to haul her up on the bank.

I am informed, that the Horekil is to be abandoned and the City's soldiery here to be disbanded.

The City's surgeon Willem Rosenburgh has been discharged and therefore has given us warning on the 4th inst. I expect your Hon^ble^ Worships' order whether I shall henceforth employ the City's surgeon or Mr. Tyner Stodden, as both offer their services.

The Sinnekus are still at war with the Minquas; the River-savages here are also in great fear, so that they have not undertaken their usual hunting, which is the cause of a poor trade.

Herewith goes Domine Aegidius Luyck with your Hon^ble^ Worships' and private letters from Holland, as the skipper does not like to leave already.

I shall send my little account-book to your Hon^ble^ Worships by the the ship "de Pumerlander Kerck."

In the meantime I commend your Hon^ble^ Worships to the protection of God, remaining with wishes for a long life and peaceful administration,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise,
Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your Honors' affectionate
and faithful servant,
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Gentlemen. I send herewith copy of the invoice received from Mr. d'Hinojossa and the list of the supercargo. Vale,

Your Honors' servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 18th of March, 1662.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT GENTLEMEN:

GENTLEMEN: Your Honble Worships' three letters of the 25th and 28th last have been duly received by me on the 4th and 7th inst. I have paid proper attention to the discharging, going daily on board and returning and directing the supercargo to note down, what went ashore in each boat and this was again noted by me on shore. I find, to begin, some parcels marked **A. D. H.** for Mr. d'Hinojossa, which I did not find on the general invoice, when I received it, but on the invoice, I mean, notes of the mate, as your Honble Worships will discover by the papers sent.

I send with my little account-book the notes, sent me by the supercargo, on each boat-load, whereby your Honble Worships may also infer, what was discharged, before the invoice was surrendered. I saw in an extract of a letter to Mr. d'Hinojossa, that your Honble Worships write, I had informed them, that before delivering the bill of lading mostly City's and private goods had been unloaded; I find in my copy, that I had only mentioned private goods, but everything can be ascertained from the aforesaid notes.

The Director and Council deny, as I have been informed, to have known, that I had no bill of lading, (which is untrue), for on the 6th or 7th, while some baggage was being taken out of the boat, I met the Sheriff van Sweringen on the strand and told his Honor so; shortly afterwards, at the house of Fop Janssen, speaking again of the invoice, I demonstrated to his Honor (in presence of Dominie Aegidius Luyck and Mons. Abraham Pouwels), what my orders are for the arrival of City's or other ships and that for want of the bill of lading I could not carry out these prescripts. His Honor answered, that he was surprised and said further, that he had cleared his goods at their full value and had made no defraudation.

On the 7th inst, being with Claes de Ruyter at New-Amstel, I was informed by the Factor, that Mr. d'Hinojossa had said to him the previous evening, he had expected more politeness from me, because I had not offered to his Honor the respect and authority of placing some of his Honor's soldiers in charge of a ship, which came to his territory. I understand from several others, that they have heard Sheriff van Sweringen say, they had nothing to do with the Honble Company nor her superior authority, at the same time stamping the ground with his foot, and it were only their business, to inform the gentlemen at Amsterdam, that they needed the whole river, then it would be immediately stopped and the Hon^{ble} Company would have to desist from everything.

Last Sunday, the 12th inst., in the forenoon it was announced by the Precentor, upon order of the Director and Council of New-Amstel, that a day of prayer and fasting should be held every three months, to begin on the 15th inst. Regarding this no mention was made of your Hon^{ble} Worships' ordinance The above was also published in the fort under ringing of the bell after the first sermon.

There are rumors here, that the Governor of Maryland would come to New-Amstel on the $\frac{5^{th}}{15^{th}}$ of April to establish a trade in tobacco, but I hear nothing certain. If a considerable quantity of tobacco should be shipped from here, then, in my opinion, it might be necessary, that the Hon^{ble} Company had a warehouse and a scale or balance at New-Amstel.

In the matter of the pastor, Domine Laers, nothing has been done. I shall take it up now.

Gentlemen! I respectfully request your Honors will please, to accommodate me with a company's negro; I need the same in many respect for their Honor's service.

Eight or nine of our soldiers respectfully request to be discharged during the summer. Wherewith closing I commend your Hon^{ble} Worships to the protection of God, remaining with wishes for a long life, prosperity and a good administration,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise,
Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your Honor's ever affectionate
and faithful servant,
WILH. BEECKMAN.

NEW-AMSTEL, *the 20th of March, 1662.*

GENTLEMEN: The skipper intended to leave last Saturday, but was detained by those from New-Amstel. There arrived here at Altena yesterday Abraham van Nas asking for a piece of land, to settle upon it; he fears some surprise from Mr. d'Hinojossa, therefore he has quitted the Colony, having however left his family there yet. As the report goes, there are several others, trying to come hither into the jurisdiction of the Hon^{ble} Company from the Colony. I await your Honors' orders and advice how to conduct myself.

Herewith commending your Hon^{ble} Worships to God's protection, I am

Your Honors' obedient servant,
WILH. BEECKMAN.

WILLIAM BECKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

On board the ship "de Purmelander Kerck"
on the 22ᵈ of March, 1662, in the South River.

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Gentlemen.

Gentlemen: Since closing my letter of the 20th inst the skipper has been detained by those of New-Amstel until to-day, however, there has also been bad weather and the following has occurred since.

The Sheriff van Sweringen proposed yesterday to the skipper, in the presence of Willem Cornelissen Ryckeveryer (who also goes now to the Manhatans), that, if he desired his clearance or passport from him, he could have it laying thus at anchor and that he had nothing to do with Beeckman regarding this under any circumstances; whence it may be expected, that the skippers coming here shall again be molested.

They have also condemned the skipper in the meeting to pay, 50 lbs. of powder for anchoring in their roadstead, to which I maintain they are not competent, but only the Honᵇˡᵉ Company; I did not collect it, because the ship's destination is to the Manhatans and it can be demanded altogether by your Honᵇˡᵉ Worships. In regard to this I expect your Honᵇˡᵉ Worships' further orders.

I received here yesterday a letter from Mr. Hendrick Huygen with a string of wampum of 13 guilders' value (so he writes). At Tinnekonck some Sachems of this river have addressed themselves to him and proposed and requested, that no more brandy or strong drink should be sold to the savages. They expect therefore our advice and have delivered there 3 strings of wampum, one of them for Mr. d'Hinojossa, which was also sent to his Honor yesterday and one for us. They of Tinnekonck ought to have, according to my opinion, directed the chiefs to us and not make the savages believe, that they had any authority.—The request is a proper one, as it agrees with your Honᵇˡᵉ Worships' ordinances and placards issued for this purpose.

I shall go there to-morrow and have a conference about it with the savages. I cannot communicate with Mr. d'Hinojossa upon this point at present, as we do not come together and suspect each other.

The galiot was driven out of the Kil by an extraordinary high tide yesterday, but was saved and fetched back to the bank by the sailors of this ship and during the night she was again driven to the other side of the river, so that the sailors had once more to go for her, whereby they missed the tide and a good N. W. wind. Closing I commend your Hon^ble^ Worships to the protection and safe-guard of God and remain at all times,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise,
Very Prudent Gentlemen,
Your Hon^ble^ Worships obedient
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Gentlemen, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant Director-General and Council of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 12th of May, 1662.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT GENTLEMEN.

GENTLEMEN: Since my last by the ship "de Purmerlander Kerck" little worth writing has happened.

On the 29th of March Mr. d'Hinojossa forbade by a placard, that anybody should trade with anything between Boompiers Hoock and Cape Hinlopen by loss of the goods, that might be found in the possession of such traders. The trade in this district has been granted by privilege to Peter Alrichs only, about which some Swedes and inhabitants grumble, saying, what more right have they of New-Amstel to trade in our district and on the East-side of this river, than we in theirs. On the 30th of March I went to New-Amstel to examine the placard closely, but could not find it, as only one had been posted on the church-door, which is said to have been taken off by Mr. Kip at night, who therefore is assailed by the Sheriff (who stood in the church with his servant), so that I cannot say with truth, whether the interdict concerns only the inhabitants of New-Amstel or everybody.——On the same day an interdict was also issued by Mr. d'Hinojossa regarding the proposition made by some savages at Tinnakonck. Those who are found out, are to pay a fine of 300 guilders, at the same time the savages are authorized to rob those, who bring liquors. I referred myself, when at Tinnakonck, to the orders and placards issued by your Honors on that subject.

In my last I had informed your Honorable Worships, that Abraham van Nas was staying here and that probably some others would come hither from the Colony, whereupon I requested your Honors' advices and orders, whether we should receive all such or deny them admittance.

I am also expecting your Hon^ble^ Worships' order, which surgeon I am to engage for the garrison,—the City's or Mr. Tyner, who resides here at present.

The Swedish priest, Dom. Laers, has been condemned by the Commissaries on the 14th of April in the well-known case, to pay the balance of 200 guilders, which had been advanced to Jacob Jongh for account of the Hon^ble^ Company for the purchase of grain, also fl. 40 in beavers, which were due to Mr. Decker and me as balance of account with the said Jongh furthermore a fine of 40 guilders for usurpation of the authority of the Court. I have told the priest at the meeting, to address himself to your Hon^ble^ Worships and ask for a decree of divorce and that in the meantime his new marriage was considered illegal.

Gentlemen! With your Hon^ble^ Worships' approbation I have granted last year to some inhabitants the Turtlefalls-Kil situate about half an hour's way from here, to put up a flouring mill there, which they now would carry out, provided they could get a title-deed. It was granted to them under the condition that the Honorable Company should have free grinding for the garrison, which it would do well to insert in the title-deed. We are very much bothered with the grist, very often we have to turn back disappointed from the old Swedish mill (which lies about 6 leagues from here) and must take the grain, at great expense for the Hon^ble^ Company, to the horse-mill at New-Amstel.

Gentlemen! I request that with the discharge 200 guilders in wampum be sent, as the men have some little debts in the tavern here, as well as at New-Amstel, which must be paid. Herewith closing I commend your Hon^ble^ Worships to God's protection and remain, with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise,
Prudent Gentlemen,
Your Honorable Worships' obedient
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent, Very Discreet Gentlemen, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Dir. Gen^l^ and Council of N. Netherland Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam.

ANDRIES HUDDE TO [VICE-DIRECTOR BEEKMAN].

FORT ALTENA, *on the South-River of New-Netherland,*
this 16th of May, 1662.

HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT AND VERY DISCREET SIR.

SIR! Whereas I have been told by the Honble Burgomaster Cruyger, that I should give an explanation of the letters-patent and inform your Honor of the circumstances regarding them and explain the same, therefore I have, with your Honor's favor, prepared this for that purpose.

It is thus, sir!

Tomes Broen had received in the year '48 from the Honorable, Very Worshipful Director-General a written consent, that he might live at Mantaes hoeck, being a place about a long half league below the destroyed Fort Nassouw. The aforesaid Broen informed Mr. Johan Prints, formerly Swedish Governor, of this consent and asked him for assistance in the erection of buildings and other things, which was promised to him by the said Mr. Prints, but instead of assistance, the aforesaid Mantaes hoeck and the adjacent lands below were bought by the said gentleman and a post, marked with the Crown's coat-of-arms, set up upon it, whereby the said Broen was made uncertain of this place.

And whereas the aforesaid Mr. Prints tried to proceed and buy the lands on the Eastern bank also, above the said Fort Nassouw as far as Mecheckesiouw, to which end great pains were taken by him among the savages, whom he could not easily persuade to it; it was meanwhile noticed by the same savages, what the intentions of the said Mr. Prints were, likewise by the freemen, living on the river under the jurisdiction of the Honble Company, who besides complained, that Johan Prints had taken possession of all the Western bank and a piece of land about 50 feet square, settled by our people, outside of which nobody dared to cultivate a foot of land, else it would directly be destroyed by the Swedes, except as much as they sat upon by toleration of the said Mr. Prints, according to his pretence, and if said Prince should succeed in buying also the riverside on the East, then they would soon be so closed in at the Schuylkil, that they would have to leave this too and nothing would remain except the point, upon which Fort Nassouw was located, which place being then of no use whatever could not be inhabited by any private party nor would the ships or free traders, coming from the Manhatas, be able to trade a single beaver, but they would be obliged, if they desired to navigate the river, to trade with him, Mr. Prints.

This trade in beavers with the savages amounts at present to 30 to 40 and more thousands of beavers during one trading-season. They would be compelled to leave the river and lose all their out-lays and as the above mentioned Mr. Prints urged the savages very earnestly, they, according to their daily declarations, could not longer resist, protesting, that, if we should have to leave the river, it was not their fault, that they were ready to sell the land above Fort Nassouw. Therefore the freemen demanded, that, as I saw, the matter could not brook any delay on account of the aforesaid Mr. Prints urging, I should conclude to buy the offered territory for the Hon^ble^ Company to avoid difficulties and losses, which might arise out of it. Finding myself unable to do it through lack of means, they themselves offered to advance merchandises and requested, that they might buy it themselves, declaring under date of 6^th^ of April 1649, that they would convey and deliver the aforesaid territory in whole to the Hon^ble^ Company upon payment of the amount advanced by them on condition, that they should have the preference in choosing the land, which might be inhabited by them, and enjoy its possession by a lawful transfer from the Company. And because I saw no other way and the case did not admit of any delay, I was compelled to consent to their proposition and request. Whereas they also requested me, that I too should contribute to it, I have been persuaded to do so, as I could not see, that it would injure the Hon^ble^ Company and the persons, who bought the land on the conditions, as mentioned above and expressed in the title-deed, are Symen Roodt, Coornelis Mouritsen, Pieter Harmensen, Andries Hudde, Sander Boyer and David Davidsen, but Coornelis Mouritsen transferred his claim to Harmen Jansen. These persons, as mentioned before, with the exception of Andries Hudde and David Davitsen, went off directly and bought the land on the East as well as the West bank, of which purchase and the name of the land more detailed mention is made in the title-deed and conveyance, which was made of it and is now deposited in the Secretary's office at New-Amsterdam, together with the names of the chiefs and sellers, whereupon I also directly dispatched an express-messenger and reported to his Honor, what had occurred ; I sent a copy of his Honor's answer to your Worship on the 7^th^ Septbr. 1661, and as the matter has remained thus without sequel, the aforesaid purchasers have requested and at different times solicited, to have the transfer made for their own security, to which I never could well make up my mind, but was of opinion, that the letters-patent concerned the whole and that, opportunity offering, their advanced money should be reimbursed to them. Then finally, as they could not get the original, they asked, that they might have a special deed made, signed by the savages, each for his lot of land. I replied to them, that they might do, as they thought fit, if the whole matter remained, according to the said conditions, at the disposal of the Hon^ble^ Company and it remained thus without change until the year 1655, when by order of the Noble, Very Worshipful, Honorable Director-General a special computation of the purchase-money was delivered to Coornelis van Thienhoven, who was Fiscal at the time; what followed upon it, I have communicated among others to your Honor in my letter of the 7th of September 1661, to which I refer. This copy of the computation was lost with other papers, when the savages robbed and plundered me.

In the meantime, Sir, I shall dutifully and very humbly request and pray, to consider me and this matter as well recommended to your attention; I hope that I may some time be offered a chance to requite the kindness, bestowed by your Honor upon me now and then and if it please our Lord God to continue me in my humble position until the end of my life, see, here I am, He does with me as it pleases Him. I trust that His judgment of me shall be to the best; my inability shall not prevent me to remember constantly with a grateful heart your Honor's kindness to me.

In the meantime,
Sir
I am your Honor's obedient
and very devoted
servant
A. HUDDE.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

On the South-river at ALTENA, *the 8th of June 1662.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, VERY DISCREET SIRS.

GENTLEMEN: Your Honors' favor of the 30th of May reached me with the 9 soldiers on the 3d inst. This serves as safe-conduct to the discharged men.

Gentlemen! On behalf of my official position, honor and oath I find myself bound, to inform your Hon^ble^ Worships, how Mr. d'Hinojossa strips his fort of the palisades and burns them under his brew-kettle.

Further that Mr. d'Hinojossa sells to the savages the new muskets of the City, lately sent wlth the ship "de Purmerlander Kerck" of which guns Mr. Frans Kregier has seen 5 different ones.

Also that his Honor has sold to some Englishmen from Maryland for 1000 lbs of tobacco the City's mill-stones, also lately sent with the above said ship, and a small brew-kettle for 7 or 800 lbs. Fop Jansen says, that it is a kettle belonging to the Company, as he was present, when it was turned over at the departure of the Swedes. He has sold the abovementioned and other property to the English for tobacco, to be received in Maryland, from which it is the more to be presumed, that he will go away by way of Maryland next winter.

At the departure of Jan de Caper, Mr. d'Hinojossa fulminated much against his enemies from the Manhatans in presence of Jan de Caper and several others, of which I since have tried to get a judicial inquiry and attestation, but only yesterday an opportunity thereto presented itself, when I met here the persons, who had heard these calumnies and mutinous language from the traitor of his country himself. I detained therefore the discharged men for one day. I had had summoned the abovesaid friends by the Notary van Nas and requested them to come here to Fort Altena, to give evidence on what they knew and compelled them by arrest to do it, as I considered this necessary for my justification, and the enclosed is the evidence given.

In case your Hon^ble^ Worships should not deem it (advisable), although I trust you will, to call him, d'Hinojossa, to account, then the witnesses request, that they should not be mentioned, as they fear d'Hinojossa might ruin them. I am further informed, of which I mean to get proper evidence, that d'Hinojossa has said, that, if he should be discharged and did not get proper satisfaction, he would then go to Portugal or elsewhere to get a commission, and then come privateering here on the coast to do damage to New-Netherland and especially to those of the Manhatans, as he knew the occasions, when the ships came in and went out. The people, who have heard this at different times dare not, for fear, make an affidavit; but if his Honor was once arrested (which could easily be done) very likely a good deal more would be made known. Wherewith closing I recommend this matter to your Hon^ble^ Worships and remain with commendations to God's protection and wishes for honor, long life and a prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Wise,
Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your Honors' always
affectionate and faithful
servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF DIRECTOR STUYVESANT TO THE DIRECTORS IN HOLLAND.

Fort Amsterdam, *15th of July 1662.*

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In continuing on this subject your Honble Worships' dissatisfaction and reproaches occur to us, made because the Governor of Maryland was said to have offered us not only a guarantee league against the savages, but also a provisional settlement of the boundary question and because a matter of such importance should not have been declined without communication to and advice of your Honors. No such propositions were ever made to us by the said Governor. What may have passed in reference to the one or the other between him and the Director of the City's Colony remains as yet a secret to us. It is true, that Commissary Willem Beeckman has, as the extract from his letter under No. . . shows, reported to us last year, that, on account of the killing of 2 or 3 Englishmen, who returned from New-Amstel to Maryland, difficulties arose and a war was threatening between that nation and the River savages, that letters had been exchanged concerning it and messages sent between Director d'Hinojossa and the Governor of Maryland, but as all this has occurred without communicating, advising with or giving information to us or Commissary Beeckman, we are ignorant of all referring to it and whether the supposed guarantee league and offer of a provisional settlement of the boundary-question has been proposed and made to Director d'Hinojossa. The written reports of the said Beeckman and daily occurrences show, that the said Director d'Hinojossa is either too ignorant or in his own estimation too great a man, to consult your Honor's officers in this or similar affairs.

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Your Honble Worships repeatedly recommend, not to give the City's officers any cause for just complaints. We do not only hope, but are perfectly confident, that, when the causes of their complaints are weighed in the balance of reason, the result will show, that your Honor's servants had given them better reasons for complaints against and about the same and still receive them every day. Passing over what has been touched upon before, that they do not acknowledge your Honble Worships' nor your deputies' superior authority in any matters, not even in those concerning the common welfare, they have grown so supercilious, since your Honor's gracious concession to choose their own Sheriff and Magistrates and ordering appeals to be brought in Holland, that they do not only vilify with words the authority of your Honor's servants and in them even the higher authority of your Hon^ble Worships, but also use such expressions in the letters to us, as that henceforth they would not expect, much less obey any more orders from us, the proof of which your Honors may find among others in the enclosure No. . . , showing that after the different occurrences and events of last year we found ourselves obliged to order a general day of fasting, prayer and thanksgiving for this province, which we adapted as far as we could and knew to everybody's situation, as proved by the annexed letter or order of proclamation. His Honor Director d'Hinojossa and the Council appointed by him did not only refuse to publish and have observed this day of fast, prayer and thanksgiving in the name of the Director-General and Council of New-Netherland, but under a frivolous pretext (as if in the proclamation of the day of fasting and prayer no material point of thanksgiving or prayer adapted for their Colony was expressed) they drew up at or about the same time another form of proclamation and had it published and observed not in the name of the Director-General and Council of New-Netherland, but in the name of the Director and Council of New-Amstel, writing us plainly, that they did not expect any more such orders from us, but that henceforth they would themselves take care of all such matters and that therefore a quarterly day of prayer was ordered by them. The affair itself and our answers to it can be seen by your Honors in the enclosure No. . . More cases, similar but of less importance, could be extracted from their letters to us, but we will pass them over for the sake of brevity, while this is only intended to ask your Hon^ble Worships, how we are to act towards the officers of the Colony in cases of such contempt; in the meantime your Hon^ble Worships' recommendations in this direction shall be obeyed as far as reason and justice permit . . . .

By the next ships your Honors may expect . . . . . . what on account of haste we have forgotten to report in this letter. Among others the manslaughter or the shooting of one of our soldiers, committed by the Sheriff of New-Amstel, Gerrit van Sweeringen, of which as yet no satisfactory report, much less reasons are sent to us, which surprises us the more, because the Sheriff is not arrested nor molested with any judicial forms by the Court of the Colony, who, according to the reports, maintain, that the said Sheriff ought not, on account of his official position, be judged either by them nor by the Director-General and Council, but only by their Honors, the Burgomasters of the City of Amsterdam. Your Honors will receive in due time further information and report in regard to the one and the other.

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WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

In haste. NEW-AMSTEL, *the 28th July 1662.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, DISCREET GENTLEMEN.

Your Honors' favor of the 17th of July, with the enclosure, has been received by me on the morning of the 26th. I have to defer the answer to it until the departure of Jan de Caper, as Peter Lourens desires most earnestly to sail now. I will only mention what occurred in regard to the crime committed by the Sheriff van Sweeringen.

As soon as Mr. d'Hinojossa had looked over his letters, he called together his Honble Council: but before the same went there, I saluted them at the house of Mr. Willems, where Mr. La Grange had stayed over-night, informed them of the matter and communicated a copy of Mr. d'Hinojossa's letter. I requested them (whereas Peter Alrichs was about there, who had been in the Sheriff's company, while pursuing the fugitives) to come Mr. in, Willems himself calling them, and inside I asked, whether our discharged soldiers had had with them in company, I mean to say in position, a savage with a gun; they answered, No, but that a savage, who had been hired to guard the soldiers, sat at a little distance from the soldiers on a stump or old tree, adding thereto that the potter, namely one Tomas Vorst, who was detailed as skipper or rower in the canoe and had not taken a gun with him, had taken the gun of the savage and placed himself with it in position with the others, so that in this regard the letter of Mr. d'Hinojossa is frivolous, as I will also prove in proper time, that the affidavits, made at Foppe Jansen's, were not taken abusively, but the affiants have solicited, admonished and offered me more than 10 times, to make their depositions, adding thereto, that if I did not do it and your Honble Worships should hear of the affair, it would be taken ill of me, as your Honors can learn from Mr. Factor.

The Director and Council have been considering this for more than 4 hours and the enclosed citation was sent to me: after it was read, they sent me a request by the messengers, as I was informed, that Mr. d'Hinojossa had said (because Andries Hudde had, upon my order, recorded something here on the 22d of June): If Hudde comes here again to record anything, he would have him taken by the head.

Foppe Jansen had been fined, as he says, to the amount of 12 guilders, because he has acted, at my request, as clerk in taking the affidavit of the deceased. It is thought by Mr. d'Hinojossa, that

Foppe Jansen had been persuaded thereto, therefore he considers the affidavit false, which makes me suspicious. I intend for this reason to do nothing more in this case, except in presence of two members of the Court, in which I have not been able to succeed so far, although I asked it three times on the 26th and twice on the 27th by the messenger, nor could I get the return in writing, but only verbally; it was first said, that it was not necessary and could be done in the presence of two burghers, provided it was recorded by his clerk, the next time, that I could have it done before the Court, the third time, that Mr. Herder and Mr. Willems had been deputed. I came to New-Amstel on the 27th towards noon with my affidavits, to verify them and asked the messenger, what time the Committee had appointed for the beginning, he said, he had no order from the Hon^ble^ Director yet, to announce it to their Honors, whereupon I sent him again to Mr. d'Hinojossa. He reported, that Mr. Willems was to come immediately to the Fort for a meeting, but if I wished to make use of Mr. Herder, I could get him, to which I answered that I neither would nor could do anything, because Mr. d'Hinojossa would not allow, that I brought a clerk here, and withheld his own with the appointed Committee. I considered it necessary to deliver the enclosed citation and protest, to which I have as yet received no answer, so that I deem it necessary, that the Hon^ble^ Fiscal should come here for my own defence, as I have here nobody to advise with; I shall in the meantime contribute, what my poor abilities will permit in all reasonableness. I would need here an affidavit of Dominicus Sybrants, cadet, which apparently was sent to your Hon^ble^ Worships with the affidavit of Hendrick Dyck; they will agree, because both had been in company with the deceased.

Wherewith I commend your Hon^ble^ Worships to the protection of God, and remain with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Wise,
Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your Honors' always
faithful servant,
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Gentlemen! The Sheriff is still allowed to go about with the sword at his side, but he has brought forward Jan Webber as bondsman on the 26th, that on the 28th he will appear in person before the Court. This for your Honors' guidance.

WILH. BEECKMAN.

PRINTSDORP IN POSSESSION OF GOVERNOR PRINTS AND HIS DAUGHTER FOR 16 YEARS.

At the request of Mr. Hendrick Huygen I have examined into the circumstances relating to a certain piece of land, situated on the S. W. side of Uplands Kil and am informed (by the Swedish Commissaries and other old inhabitants of the same nation), that the aforesaid land is called Printsdorp and has been for 16 years and is still in possession of the Swedish Governor Johan Printz and his daughter. They do not know, that this land has ever been the property of one Hans Ammonsen or his heirs or that he has carried on any farming on it, but they have heard one Elias Hullengreen say (after the arrival of Governor Rysingh), that his wife's father had received by a rescript of Queen Cristina a donation of a certain piece of land situate between Maryties Hoeck and Uuland's Kil. I, the undersigner, declare to have received this report. Given on the 19th Septbr., 1662, at Fort Altena on the South-River of New-Netherland.

WILH. BEECKMAN.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

IN HASTE, NEW-AMSTEL *the 27th Septbr., 1662.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: This is written at the request of some Englishmen from Virginia, who arrived here by way of Maryland some days ago, to pursue their run away servants. They have recovered some, who had been staying in the Colony of New-Amstel and two sailed from New-Amstel to Meggeckesiouw on the 20th of August to go further on to the Manhattans. This was reported to me by their master with the request, to communicate with your Honble Worship and asked to apprehend one or both of them, if it were possible and send them back again, they will thankfully repay the expenses; as it seems they are very anxious about them.

These two servants first arrived at the Horekil and pretended there as well as at New-Amstel, that they had lost a little vessel, ladened with tobacco, between the Cape of Virginia and Cape Hinlopen and under this pretext they passed unmolested.

There was also with Jacop Swens one William Braun, whom he had bought from the savages last summer. Four altogether had escaped from one master in a boat and run ashore on Cape May. I advised Mr. Jacop Swens yesterday, to return said Willem Broun to his master, to which he answered, that he had left 2 or 3 days ago, he does not know whereto, when he heard the rumor, that several Englishmen had arrived at New-Amstel. Mr. Swens considers it exceedingly strange, that I advised him to deliver the servant.

Some of these Englishmen went to the Horekil for one Turck who is there in the service of Alrichs and had also run away in company of the aforesaid four, one Mollart is still among the Mantas Indians on the East-side of this river and the fourth was brought from the savages by Mr. d'Hinojossa last summer, who has transferred the same to Mr. Heermans this spring: he is now carried back to his plantation by his rightful owner.

Sir! Since my last, nothing else has occured, therefore I close this, referring for other matters to my last and commending your Hon^ble^ Worship and dear family to the protection of God, while I remain with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Sir,
Your Honorable Worship's obedient
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent Sir, his Honor Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing in the Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL.

ALTENA, *the 24th of Octbr., 1662.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT GENTLEMEN.

GENTLEMEN. Your Hon^ble^ Worships' favor of the 28th last has been handed to me by Mr. Huygens, also the 16 schepels of salt by Jan de Kaper. As to that we should give assistance to Mr. d'Hinojossa at his Honor's request, as your Hon^ble^ Worships write, with 6 or 8 men, who should be willing thereto for board and pay at the City's expense, I am confident, that nobody would go on that condition and therefore ask your Hon^ble^ Worships' further special orders, whether, upon a request to that effect, this number shall be ordered there and the Fort here kept garrisoned with the remaining 5 men.

I see further, that your Hon^{ble} Worships are dissatisfied, that somewhat more has been borrowed here from the merchants for account of the Hon^{ble} Company, as well as my own, than your Hon^{ble} Worships had directed. In future I shall take care not to do it, if necessity does not demand it. Your Hon^{ble} Worships will please to consider, that this here is a bad place and therefore the men can earn little or nothing outside; they can hardly live from their rations alone, therefore they draw sometimes a little more. As regards myself, if I can get here anything necessary for the support of my family at a decent price, I hope your Hon^{ble} Worships will please to accept it, as if I had it on credit on the books, whereas everything ordered from the Manhatans is charged with great expenses and freight.

Gentlemen! As upon receipt of your Honors' last letter I had only one ration of meat and bacon left, I have bought 2 oxen for slaughtering, (as I had no orders to the contrary in regard to the laying in of provisions) and engaged from Mr. de la Grange a third together with 5 to 6 pigs. I would require as purchase-money for the 2 oxen about 100 ells of Osnaburgh linen, 1 anker of brandy, 6 quarters of duffels and a few blankets, for the payment of the hogs some Flemish linen or some coarse shirting, also for the purchase of breadstuff, and we cannot do without maize. The soldiers ask for shirts, as some of them have none, they need also 12 or 15 ells of cloth and lining and some shoes.

Gentlemen! The Under-Sheriff and City-messenger Mathys Bengson died on the 9th of Septbr, I have on the 28th filled again the place of the same, subject to your Hon^{ble} Worships' approval, with the person of Johan Daniels, who formerly has occupied this place under Mr. Montagne.

Abraham van Nas, who has lived here since February, executed before us in May, (when his wife and children also arrived here,) a mortgage bond in favor of Mr. d'Hinojossa for his arrears to the City, mortgaging his house and lot in New-Amstel, also the rent for his house amounting to 120 guilders and a cow and 2 calves; therefore he has not been molested by d'Hinojossa since his stay here. Finding that for the present he shall not be able to earn his living here, he has a short time ago asked me repeatedly for a cadetship in the garrison here, but I have refused it until your Honors' advice, which I shall expect with the next.

Mr. d'Hinojossa has sold the galiot to some Englishmen, who had come here after run-away servants, for 14 hogsheads of tobacco and 40 heads of cattle, half oxen and half cows.

His Honor, on the 19th inst. ordered a certain Turc, who was also one of the English servants and had been bought by Pieter Alrichs from savages, to be hung, his head afterwards cut off and placed upon a post or stake in the Horekil. When he was being carried up to New-Amstel by some of the English, the Turc attacked the same on the river near Boompiens Hoeck, wounded two and hitting the third slightly escaped from the boat; but he was again taken. Arrived at New-Amstel Mr. d'Hinojossa placed him into prison and on the 3ᵈ inst at the departure of the English masters, the Turc was refused to them, because he had committed a crime within the jurisdiction of the Colony, (as Mr. d'Hinojossa pretended). My opinion is (under correction), that it belonged to your Honᵇˡᵉ Worships' jurisdiction, as the crime was committed on the river and not in the Colony. Van Sweeringen sat as judge in this case, and it was done without the knowledge of Mr. La Grange.

Wherewith closing I commend your Honᵇˡᵉ Worships, with wishes for a prosperous administration and a long life, to God's protection, and remain at all times,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise,
Very Prudent Gentlemen,
Your Honor's always affectionate
and faithful servant,
WILH. BEECKMAN.

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent Gentlemen, their Honors, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General, and Council of New-Netherland, Curaçao, Bonairo, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans.

J. WILLEMS, COUNCILLOR, TO VICE-DIRECTOR BEEKMAN.

NEW-AMSTEL, *1662.*

HONORABLE SIR! GREETING!

SIR! I do not know, whether your Honor is informed of the sudden departure of Mr. d'Innioysse with van Sweeringen. It was last Monday, that the Governor of Maryland sent a man here with a letter to him to come speedily to the house of Augustine, where the aforesaid Governor was waiting to speak with him. They gave immediately orders to have the sloop made ready and then left during the night. I do not know, what it means, they did not inform me or anybody, only sent me word by the messenger, that they were going away and left the place in my charge. All this astonishes me so very much, his departure without informing his Council, which was joined to him for assistance, that I have thought, it would not be unadvisable, to communicate it to your Honor, for who knows what it means; perhaps it is the result of much strange talking together in the valley; many people saw that they talked together, turned their eyes upwards to the sky and placed the hands upon their breasts and made other strange grimaces. Therefore your honor must turn your eyes and mind to it and see, whether from the conversations in the valley a basilisk may not arise and look out, what it wants. I give utterance only to my gloomy doubts and do not wish to expect anything bad, but I think it proper to be on our guard and that your honor should directly inform the old Patroon at the Manhatans, if anything is heard or noticed. In the meantime I remain with the wish to speak with your Honor personally,

Sir,

Your Honor's servant,

J. WILLEMS.

Received on the 11th November.

To the Honorable, Wise, Prudent Mr. Willem Beekman, Vice-Director at Altena.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL.

ALTENA, *24th Novbr., 1662.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL GENTLEMEN:

GENTLEMEN! Since my last of the 25th last I have not heard anything from your Honble Worships. I received on the 11th inst. the enclosure, which I consider necessary to communicate to your Honors. Mr. d'Hinojossa returned to New Amstel on the 12th inst. I cannot learn what he has accomplished, only I heard the other day that his Honor had been informed by Governor Calvert, the Manhattans would in a short time be summoned by those of New-England to surrender.—Monsr Kip has been at Colonel Utie's 3 weeks ago, who asked him, whether your Honble Worships were still angry with him, because before this he had summoned New-Amstel to surrender, adding thereto, that Lord Baltimore had obtained from the present King new patents, which included the Colony and which patent this Lord intends to enforce.

Gentlemen! On the 17th inst. about an hour before evening the savages have murdered, about 400 steps from the Fort here, a young man, who was the servant of one Jan Staelcop and whose parents had resided in the Colony and died there; his master had just left him; as yet we have not been able to discover which nation has done it, but fear they were River savages, as they, who are about here hunting, excuse themselves and say, that Minquas or Sinnecus have done it. We have summoned the Chief of Passajongh, under whom the hunting parties here belong. We shall do our duty, to discover it, if it is possible.

I wish to recommend again to your Hon^ble^ Worships our lack of provisions, of goods and other things, as at present everything is gone; I refer for details in this regard to my last. Next summer we shall most likely be compelled to get our bread-stuffs from the Manhatans, as at present all the grain is bought up by the merchants and sent there. The farmers say, that the rye yields hardly one half as much as last year. Wherewith closing, I commend your Honors, with wishes for a happy New-Year and a long life to God's protection and remain with sincere salutations,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise,
Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your Honor's affectionate
and faithful servant,

WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent Gentlemen, their Honors, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General, and Council of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans.

WILLIAM BEECKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL.

IN HASTE. TINNAKUNK OR NEW-LEYDEN,
this 23^d^ Decbr. 1662.

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, VERY DISCREET GENTLEMEN.

GENTLEMEN. Your Hon^ble^ Worships' favor of the 9^th^ inst. has been received by me on the 20^th^. I shall do my duty in regard to what your Hon^ble^ Worships recommend about the affair of Maryland.

On the 3^d^ inst. 5 Minquas chiefs with their suite arrived here at Altena; they represented to me, that they had to say something in regard to the murder mentioned before, whereupon I asked the Swedish Commissaries with Mr. Huygens and Jacob Swens as interpreter, to come to Altena; and on the 6^th^ inst. the Chiefs expressed with great regret their commiseration, that upon mation and complaint they had discovered, the murder had been committed by a young savage, belonging to them as a captured Sinnecus. They represented to us further, that as long as any Christians have been here, it can never be proved, that any ill or violence has been done to them by their nation, on the contrary, they have always shown them friendship and have at all times let themselves be employed, to mediate in differences between the Christians and the other savages, to which they still consider themselves obliged, representing also that they had made and always would keep a good alliance and friendship with your Hon^ble^ Worships. They add further, that about 3 years ago one of their nation had been killed by the Christians of New-Amstel, upon which they had not taken any extreme action for the love born towards the Christians and they trusted, that it would be thus considered on our side in this case, as it had happened without their knowledge and to their great regret. They said further that they might have let the matter pass in silence, but had made it known for their affectionate friendship towards us, so that we should have no suspicion against them, with many other phrases according to their manner of speech, but not worth while to repeat.

We had intended to read to them the punishment for murder according to our laws, but were afraid, they would make us blush by pointing out, that at New-Amstel the murderers were not punished; therefore we omitted it, recommending besides to them, to exert all their power and admonish these savages, that in future such things must not happen again, in the meantime we would inform your Hon^ble^ Worships of their representations and propositions. After this talk and proposition they put down for us a present according to their customs, consisting in about 110 lbs. of elkskin, for which we on our side gave them about its value at their departure on the 9th.

The Chiefs informed us among others, that they were expecting shortly for their assistance 800 black Minquas and that 200 of this nation had already come in, so that they were fully resolved to go to war with the Sinnecus next spring and visit their fort. They asked therefore, that we Christians should not neglect to provide them with ammunition of war against payment.

Gentlemen! After the arrival of Claes de Ruyter, Mr. Huygen addressed himself to me and showed a protested bill of exchange given by Mr. la Grange to Miss Printz, on which he asked for an extraordinary meeting, which took place here yesterday, out of regard for Mr. la Grange, who was disabled by an accident to his leg and therefore could not come to Altena. His Honor has immediately given notice of appeal against the decision or sentence. Closing this herewith, but above all recommending to your Hon^ble^ Worships the known necessities of the garrison, and a little salt, I remain, with commendations to the protection of God and wishes for a happy New-Year,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise,
and Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your noble Honor's affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent, Very Discreet Gentlemen, their Honors Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-Gen[1] and Council of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans. By Claes de Ruyter.

IN HASTE. NEW-LEYDEN, *the 23d Decbr. 1662.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: On the 21st inst. I went to Tinnackunk at the request of Mr. Huygen. I did my best to settle the difference about the protested bill of exchange by way of agreement, but did not succeed in this manner.

From time to time complaints about the loss of their good grain and other things have been made to me by Mr. Swenson and Mr. Huygen, but when I was at New-Leyden I could not see, but what Mr. la Grange attended well to everything, except the mowing of the rye, which he had done by one mower only, afterwards by two. In the meantime the whole piece was spoiled by the rain and by cattle breaking into it and the grain being overripe fell to the ground. The land is also not sown on the North-side of the house and the fence very damaged. For further details regarding this I refer to the letter of Mr. Huygens, because the tide goes out and I would like to be at home before night, therefore the time is very short; I will only just mention, that the Hon'ble Company and we are not trusted with an ax, if the butter is not worth the fish. Wherewith I commend your Hon'ble Worship and dear family to the protection of God and remain with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration, as well as our cordial salutations.

Most honored Sir,
Your noble Honor's affectionate
obedient and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To his Honor, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans. Overland.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 1st Febr^{y}, 1663.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT SIR:

SIR: Your Hon^{ble} Worship's favor of the 16th of January was received by me on the evening of the 26th of the same month. We will leave the circumstances of Mr La Grange's affair to time, as we are at present blocked up by ice and the weather is not propitious.

I send enclosed my little account-book, from which it is evident, that we have no breadstuff in store, but are provided with other victuals. I request that your Hon^{ble} Worship will please to send us by the first chance some Osnaburgh linen for the purchase of grain, for salt is not as good an article of barter in the spring as in the fall.

Sir! According to the best of my knowledge I have not failed to inform your Hon^{ble} Worship from time to time, what occurred in the Colony of New-Amstel (if it was worth writing), especially during the time of these rigorous and bloodthirsty chiefs. D'Hinojossa sells everything, for which he can find a purchaser, even the powder and the musketballs from the magazine. I know, that he has sold a good deal, with a lot of nails belonging to the City, to Augustyn Heermans. Now lately he has sold his house, where the schoolmaster Arent Eversen lived in, to Jan Webber; he also offered to sell to the same Webber some buildings in the Fort, where he had had erected a brewery. He proclaims daily, that he is expecting a strong succour, as he had received a letter from the Fatherland, that two ships will come in the spring and this place is to be strengthened powerfully.

We cannot ascertain, what they have done at the house of Augustyn Heermans with Governor Calvert. Gerrit van Sweeringen went again to Maryland about Christmas-time, as they say, to collect the tobacco belonging to both of them, which they bartered for the City's millstones, the galiot and other City-property, to exchange it there to the skippers for English wares and then trade these again for bacon and meat as provisions for City-Colonists who are to arrive. Upon his departure Jan Webber was, on his urgent solicitation, released from his bail-bond, as they threatened to arrest him. Until to-day nothing, to my knowledge, has been heard from him; many sustain, that he has forgotten to return.

D'Hinojossa considers us still his mortal enemies, for when on the 18th of December Mr. Jacop, the City's surgeon, stated in the meeting, that he desired to put in his place Mr. Timen Stidden, after he had before obtained permission to put somebody in his place, d'Hinojossa nevertheless said to him "Why do you present to us a man who is Beeckman's friend, whom I consider our enemy, yes our mortal enemy." Before the same meeting on the 18th of December appeared also one Willem Symons, who was discharged from service here two years ago and then went to live in the Colony and now has again lived here for 10 weeks. This Willem had had some differences with his neighbor's wife in the Colony and called her before the Court on account of it. When he came in, d'Hinojossa said "You can have no justice given here, because you are no Colonist or inhabitant and have gone again to live in Christina." Indeed an unheard-of practice.

The galiot has again been thrown ashore by the floating ice; d'Hinojossa would not allow her to leave, because the cattle had not been all delivered. The 30 heads received have been distributed to the one or the other.

About 3 or 4 weeks ago d'Hinojossa was at the house of Francois Kregier and conversing with Mr. Factoor among others of the affidavits made here at Altena, said, that he still persisted in it and would do it in case his Principals did not satisfy him.

His daily conduct has indeed the appearance, as if he was on the eve of departure.

Sir! Whereas Claes de Ruyter informs us, that the small-pox is coming to cut up the savages on the river here, which we fear also for us, as I have not yet had it, therefore I respectfully request to let us have on our account by first opportunity some theriade mithridate, senna-leaves and other purging and cooling medicaments, useful for such a sickness, for we are at present burdened with 8 children and would have much misery with them in that case. Your Hon^ble^ Worship would oblige me exceedingly, for there are no medicines to be had here.

Thus far I had written on the 29th of January, when I expected de Ruyter back from New-Amstel, but he was detained there by a change of weather and only arrived here with Mr. Huygen last night, who was frozen in there for 3 or 4 weeks. Mr. Huygen is for once resolved, to make the gentleman of New-Leyden move from there, as soon as the weather is open.—One Pickaer, a Frenchman, who has been living here at Altena with his family for 3 or 4 weeks, has sold his house and land in the Colony and transferred the proceeds of it to Mr. d'Hinojossa to reduce his debts. As he says, he owes yet 200 guilders. This Pickaer having learned, that your Hon^ble^ Worship needs a gardener, has asked me for permission to go thither with de Ruyter, which I could not refuse him, as d'Hinojossa has never given me information to look after him for the City's claim.

Closing this, herewith I commend your Hon^ble^ Worship to the protection of God and wishing your Honor a long life and prosperous administration, I remain with hearty salutations,

Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise,
Prudent, Very Discreet Sir,
Sir,
Your Honor's very obedient
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

COMMISSARY HENDRICK HUYGEN TO "HIS COUSIN" VICE-DIRECTOR BEEKMAN.

TINNACKUNK, *29th Mch. 1663.*

MONSIEUR, MON COUSIN! GREETING:

I hope to see your Honor soon in good health, as I understand from the bearer hereof, that your Honor is gradually recovering. As to La Grange, he asked me and Jacob Swenson, to talk it over and informed us of his situation and resolution, with which I was acquainted before. I have therefore consulted with Jacob, what we ought to do, whether it was advisable to leave him the place or take possession of it. Jacob answered, that there was much to remit and that, if he was got rid of, the people being there had to follow and who of us two would advance the money to maintain them further and what could we expect for the damage sustained, especially as nothing could be got from him and it was clear, that we could only suffer loss, when we ejected him, neither did one of us wish to continue him any longer. He offered to proceed with one of us to Holland and give us satisfaction, he has never thought of leaving the place and requests, that we might believe that he was imposed upon by his friends, but this I leave for what it is worth; in short, we consented to his remaining and using the land, until further advices had been received from Holland or Sweden and thus the matter remained; in the meantime I hope, that my Cousin will please to come and visit us.

According to the report of Jan Danielsen a villanous deed has been committed here at Upland by the miscreant Iver the Fin against the pious Jurriaen Snewit, a man who has never irritated a child even and whom he is said to have beaten cruelly. If he does not receive a correction for it, it is to be feared, that he may yet commit a greater villany or murder, for I have known him for 20 years as an abandoned villain, but he has now more freedom than before. The bearer hereof will be able to report the details. Herewith I commend your Honor and family to the protection of God. In haste.

Your Honor's cousin,
HENDRICK HUYGEN.

To his Honor Mr. Wilhelm Beeckman, Commandant at Altena.

ANDRIES HUDDE, SECRETARY, TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 29th of May, 1663.*

NOBLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL SIR:

SIR: News have been brought from the English by one Harmen Reyndersen, living in the Colony of New-Amstel. They were there communicated to him by Jacob my Friend to inform us here, that the Sinnecus, 1600 men strong, with wives and children are on a march to the Minquas and they were at that time only 2 days' marches from the Minquas' fort; the Minquas were mostly at home except 80 men, who were still outside; there were also 100 of the River-Indians here in their fort. The English had made a request to the Minquas, but it was refused and the English incline towards the Sinnecus; for this purpose they intend to send some of their people, to meet the Sinnekus and make peace with them and as these River-savages will not be without offence, troubles will arise here on the river during the summer. Sir! whereas this has been forwarded to Mr. Beeckman to inform him of this and other matters concerning him particularly, therefore I have been obliged to communicate it also to your Noble Worship, as in our exposed situation we would not be able to make a defence, in case something occurred; we trust, nothing will happen, but we cannot be sure to remain unmolested.

Herewith,
Noble, Very Worshipful Sir,
Your Honor's very obedient and
faithful servant
A. HUDDE.

The bearer of this must have 1 blanket, 4 handfulls of powder and a stave of lead. These savages have requested me, that I would mention herein, that half of them have already been killed by the Sinnekus; they are savages from Armewamus. I let them take care of the truth of it.

I request also, to inform Hendrick Huygen that Erwehongh will shortly come.

A. HUDDE.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Very Worshipful Sir, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at New Amsterdam.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT.

ALTENA, *the 6th of June, 1663.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, DISCREET GENTLEMEN:

Arriving at New-Amstel on the last of May, I found there a great excitement and all had joined to repair the Fort, because the Minquas were besieged in their fort by the Sinnecus, who are said to be about 800 men strong. Upon the arrival of the Sinnecus 3 or 4 men were sent into the Minquas' fort with presents and offers to make peace and the whole force kept concealed at a distance; but a Minqua returning from hunting tracked the Sinnecus and thus they were discovered and the next days they of the fort went out and met troops of 20 or 30 men and finally the Minquas made a sally in force, drove away and pursued the Sinnecus for 2 days, capturing 10 prisoners and killing a number according to the report of 2 Minquas, arrived at New-Amstel on the 2d inst.

On the first of this month a letter was proclaimed at New-Amstel, under sounding of the bell, directed from the Fatherland to Director and Council at New-Amstel, whereby it was made known, that the Sheriff van Sweeringen had been pardoned for the shooting of a disorderly soldier, also that Director and Council were recommended to fill up the magazine, as the Masters intended to send a ship with Colonists and a party of farm-labourers and that at the close of the letter aforesaid, on the 3d of December, 130 families had already promised to go hither at their own expenses. It is further mentioned in the letter, that the Lords-Burgomasters were in negotiation with the Honble Company to acquire the whole river for their Honors' colony and that the result was to be expected by the next opportunity. The Sheriff is continued in his former position: therefore I would (under correction) consider it not unadvisable, (in order to prevent further jealousies and differences), that Elias Routs should again be summoned up or from here by your Honble Worships.

In case our Lords and Masters should really give up the River, then I would humbly request, that your Honors would please to employ and continue me somewhere else in the service.

The discharged soldier Hendrick Dyck goes thither herewith.

The fear of some Sinnecus marauders makes me defer the sending of 4 or 5 persons more at present, until further news and a safer opportunity.

In the meantime I commend your Hon^{ble} Worships to the protection of God and remain with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Wise, Prudent, Very Discreet Gentlemen,

Your Hon^{ble} Worships' affectionate

and faithful servant

WILH. BEECKMAN.

Sir! Until to-day no chance has offered itself, to speak with the new Swedish or Lutheran Domine. I shall forward to him the desired matter, pursuant to your Hon^{ble} Worship's order. Vale.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO SECRETARY VAN RUYVEN.

ALTENA, *the 23^{d} of June, 1663.*

HONORABLE, WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, VERY DISCREET SIR:

At the departure of one Walraef Claerhout I bought from him a small piece of cloth for my family on my account for the payment of the duties, amounting to 63 guilders, beaver valuation. I respectfully request that your Honor will please to agree to it.

I heard from Verbraek yesterday, that the savage sent there by Mons^{r} Hudde before my arrival, had been dispatched already before the sailing of the yacht; but he has not been heard from until to-day, so that I sent Mons^{r} Hudde up to the place, where he had hired him, to see if he was not perhaps sick, as at present many savages on the river are suffering from the small-pox.

I have at present nothing of interest to write to their Honors, the Director-General and Council.

Since my last by Jan de Caper, we have not heard anything more from the Sinnecus, except that they have again retreated to their country.

Sir! Our store of breadstuff for the garrison is getting very low; it will take at least 6 or 8 weeks, before new grain can be had, so that I respectfully request, that your Honor will please to send me by first opportunity some Osnaburghs and a small piece of white Flemish, as it is easy to get some provisions from the Swedes for linen. Wherewith I commend your Honor to God's protection and remain with my salutations,

Honorable, Wise, Prudent, Very Discreet Sir,
Your Worship's affectionate
and well-inclined servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Honorable, Worshipful, Wise, Prudent, Discreet Mr. Cornelis van Ruyven, Receiver and Secretary of New-Netherland, residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans

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WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL.

ALTENA, *the 23^d^ of July, 1663.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, DISCREET GENTLEMEN:

We heard to our great sorrow last week the authenticated news of the massacre made by the barbarians at the Esopus.

Two different people have told, that they had heard from River-savages, we here at Altena would probably suffer somewhat from the runners, because we belonged also to the people of the Hon^ble^ Director-General.

Gentlemen! I find only 10 or 12 lbs of musket balls in the magazine and no flints at all. I request, your Hon^ble^ Worships will please to send us some musketballs and flints by the first opportunity, which are so much more needed as most of the men have firelocks.

Our store of breadstuffs is also gone; I request that some Osnaburgh or Flemish linen may be sent by the first opportunity to purchase some. I have also bacon and meat for only 2 months or 2 rations more.

Gentlemen! I am confident, that I shall be able to enlist here 4 or 5 men as soldiers; I have engaged one at 16 guilders, light money, the month; I am expecting your Hon^ble^ Worships' further orders.

Mons^r^ Andries Hudde has informed me, that he has asked your Honb^ble^ Worships for his discharge. He intends to live in Maryland and begin to brew there with the assistance of one Henry Coursy, therefore I have given him permission to make a journey there and back.

A short time ago, two persons have been murdered by savages in their house up in Maryland here; I understand that Sinnecus have done it.

Gentlemen! In case of any changes in consequence of the transfer of the River, I again respectfully request, that your Hon^{ble} Worships will please to continue me in the service elsewhere. Wherewith I commend your Hon^{ble} Worships to the protection of God and remain with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful,
Wise, Prudent, Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Gentlemen,
Your Honorable Worships'
Very obedient and faithful servant,
WILH. BEECKMAN.

To the Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent, Gentlemen, their Honors, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General and Council of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc. residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhattans.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL.

ALTENA, *the 15th of August, 1663.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT GENTLEMEN:

GENTLEMEN. On the 7th inst., as the ship "St. Jacob" had already been pushed off, the skipper was requested by the Sheriff van Sweeringen to await the arrival of the English and to send his boat to Apoquenamingh to fetch the Governor, as no other vessel was to be found. On the 9th Mr. Baltimoor with a following of about 26 or 27 arrived at New-Amstel; I entertained his Honor here at Altena on the 11th and 12th. The Hon^{ble} Governor intends to pass through the Manhatans on the way to Boston next spring; his Honor is grateful to your Hon^{ble} Worships for the offer to send a convoy and horses.

Several chiefs of this River came to New-Amstel on the 12th inst. at the summons of Mr. van Sweeringen. He, van Sweeringen, and the English Governor and his Council, renewed now, without giving us information, the treaty of peace and friendship, made with these savages about 2 years ago. Mr. van Sweeringen has also tried, as he told me, to stipulate at this meeting the boundary-lines, pursuant to the directions of his Honorable Principals. He received as answer, that they would write to the old Lord Baltimoor.

Gentlemen! I received on the 9th inst. your Honors' orders and directions in regard to a general day of fasting and prayer, which we shall observe and carry out according to their contents. I refer to my last regarding our wants; we are almost destitute of everything.

Wherewith closing I commend your Honble Worships to God's protection and remain with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Wise, Prudent, Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your Honble Worships' obedient,
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent Gentlemen, their Honors Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General and Council of New Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans.

Per ship St. Jacob, which God may guide.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL:

ALTENA *this 1st of Septbr., 1663.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, VERY DISCREET GENTLEMEN:

GENTLEMEN: Since the sailing of the ship "St Jacob" nothing of any consequence has occurred. I heard only on the 27th of August, that the Esopus savages were camping near the head of this River or near the Menissins, who are said to have joined them. These savages say, that two captured women have escaped lately. I hope, that our Lord God will have released them. I went up the River on the 28th of last month, to inquire about the foregoing and heard at Kinsses, that two Esopus savages had been there on the 24th and had remained about a day; they had complained, that all their plantations had been destroyed by your Honble Worships.

Three Minquas passed here on the 25th of August and reported, that they came from the Maquas, that they had been there, to make presents, that the Maquas had slain three of their squaws, with two from this River, whom they had with them in their company. They said also, that the Maquas would assist the Sinnecus against the Minquas.

The Governor of Maryland assisted lately the Minquas with a quantity of powder and lead, also with 2 pieces of artillery and four men, to manage them.

Gentlemen! This is further to inquire whether your Hon^ble Worships may not consider it necessary to make some repairs on this Fort, as the pallisades and everything are in decay. Also, to inform your Hon^ble Worships, that we are almost bare of all provisions. I have engaged some grain, so that necessarily some Osnaburgh or Flemish linen must be sent, also some duffels and other things to fill the magazine.

We require here also before winter for the soldiers two dozens of shirts and two dozen pairs of socks and shoes with cloth and linings for 4 or 5 men's clothing.

Also a lot of musket balls and flints is needed here for the firelocks.

Mr. Andries Hudde awaits with great longing his discharge and settlement of accounts, he says, that he has petitioned your Hon^ble Worships for it and given it to Mr. Huygen. He has been in Maryland and intends to settle on the Sassafras river. Closing herewith I commend your Hon^ble Worships to God's protection and remain with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise,
Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your Honors' always affectionate
and faithful servant,
WILH. BEECKMAN.

ALTENA, *the 5th of Septbr, 1663.*

SIR: The bearer has been detained by bad weather and contrary winds. Meanwhile I have considered it necessary to inform your Honor of the following. Evert Hinderson, the Fin, whom I brought along coming there, has again been here since the 20th of June. Mr. Hendrick Huygen has informed me verbally, that your Hon^ble Worship had given him, Evert, permission to come and return to arrange his affairs. He has sold his house and land a long time ago, also some animals and intends to settle here in the Colony, as the Sheriff van Sweeringen has told me, whom he asked for land. This is contrary to your Hon^ble Worship's order, as he was forbidden the River. He has treated one of our Commissaries very insultingly on the streets at New-Amstel about 6 weeks ago and defied another Commissary at Upland about 10 days ago and acted very insolently there, whereupon I went there directly upon the information of Oele Stille. When I arrived, Evert the Fin fled to the woods and would not make his appearance, although I sent him a written promise, that I would not molest him in the least this time, but that I only had come to inquire, what reasons he had, to oppose this and that man. He goes about proclaiming, that your Hon^ble^ Worship has given him permission to live here again, where he liked, as the Sheriff van Sweeringen and others have told me.

I enclose a note from Mr. Huygens, from which your Hon^ble^ Worship may infer his opinion of Evert the Fin, although he is now the cause, by his intercession with your Hon^ble^ Worship, that we are again molested by this villain. I request your Honor's directions, how we shall conduct ourselves in this matter in the future. Meanwhile I remain

Sir,
Your Hon^ble^ Worship's obedient,
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE WEST-INDIA COMPANY TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL AND COUNCIL OF NEW-NETHERLAND.

AMSTERDAM, *11^th^ Septbr., 1663.*

HONORABLE, VALIANT, PIOUS, DEAR, FAITHFUL:

After the peace, made between this State and England, had prevented the English to carry out by force of arms their intentions on the territories of New-Netherland, revealed some years ago, we could very easily see, that they relied upon other means, than those, of which they were deprived by the said peace: they smuggled themselves into all places by force of colonists, even into those districts, which must necessarily be counted among the conquests of the Company. On account of this and other reasons we have resolved, to cede for the present the Southriver to the City of Amsterdam, under the conditions, known to your Honors, as we did not doubt, but that the City would, by a numerous population, have hindered the English so much, that the Company's interests in New-Netherland would have appeared to be perfectly secured thereby. But experience reveals now, what in the beginning ignorance concealed in regard to so important matters, and after an examination by us and by the City of Amsterdam of what time has taught us and them to be necessary for the continuation and peopling the Southriver, we have concluded to cede and surrender to the City besides the conditions made previously with her, all such privileges, as your Honors may see by the enclosed extracts from the register of our resolutions of the 8th and 16th of February, the 13th and 30th of July and the 3d and 9th of August. According to these we hereby recommend to and expressly charge and order your Honors to convey to those, who shall thereto be authorized by the City of Amsterdam, the territory and places mentioned in the 1st 8th 9th 10th articles of the resolution, so and in such a manner as the same have been conceded, evacuating Fort Christina, but carrying off the ammunition of war, the ordnance and everything belonging to it and further all the Company's property and effects and the military, surrendering all letters, charters and papers, deposited in the Secretary's office, the poor-money and what else might concern the Colony on the Southriver, giving it to those, who are authorized, and keeping in hand the above said. Thereby our serious intention will be carried out, as we find it so to be of advantage to the Company.

And as we know, that in case some parties move from one of the respective Colonies into the other without paying their debts, which they owe us, if leaving our Colony, or to the City, if running away from the City's Colony for their transport or other matters, they may then be lawfully called upon at the places, where they go to and though we do not doubt, but that your Honors on one side and the City's officers on the other would administer strict law and justice, we have as yet not been willing to tolerate the ingratitude of such people, who having the opportunity in both Colonies to earn by their industriousness the money advanced to them in a short time, try, in the hope of finding protection elsewhere, to cheat by their flight their patrons out of the expenses, incurred for them with good intentions or at least to vex the same with many difficulties. And as we ourselves do not wish to give any examples and inducements to our nor to their people, we will hereby expressly inform your Honors, that pursuant to our resolutions of the 3d and 9th of August we demand and hereby direct your Honors, henceforth not to receive into our Colony any of the City's Colonists or farm-laborers, unless they prove by their passports, that the City has been satisfied for its disbursed moneys; without binding your Honors however to any other private debts, as we consider that such debts affect their persons only so far, as they must be paid first at the place, whence the persons have come, before they may leave and that this arrangement is very necessary for the avoidance of many inconveniences, for the population and especially for the cultivation of the country and must be carried out without exception. Hence, if hereafter such cases should come before your Honors, the fugitives must be returned immediately upon the request of the City and proof of the debt to the place, whence they have come, which will also be done on the part of the City, where we are concerned.

We will further admonish and if necessary order your Honors, to be in every respect living examples of justice and consequently to administer impartial law and justice to all and everybody, who demands it, especially in cases which might concern one of your Honors, for the community is inclined to imitate the desires and examples of their magistrates. Your Honors are well aware, that what we reccommend is necessary in a well-governed state, it is godliness and Christianity and therefore principally prompt orders must be given, that a prompt decision one way or the other be given concerning the claims made as we are informed by the City's Colony in regard to some bail bonds, which having been given by some of you or some one depending from the administration and being in the City's Colony are said to have been meddled with in their behalf or in behalf of some one of their number. This order will establish a good correspondence between the two Colonies, which will be recommended by us to your Honors and on behalf of the City to the government of the other.

The open accounts, which remain unsettled between our and the City's Colony, are recommended hereby to be closed at once, the necessary order thereto has been given by the city to their officials.

And as your Honors will see from the enclosed extracts, what concessions we have made to the City regarding the tolls and duties paid at the Southriver, your Honors shall pursuant to their request, made to us, submit to them a correct statement of how much and in what money the duties and taxes on tobacco and peltries were paid in our Colony, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

As we have been informed, that a brewery has been sold by the City's Director Alexander d'Hinojossa, without the proper proceedings, at half its real value and to the advantage of Meyndert Jansen Hoorn, to cover thereby a certain bill of exchange, drawn by the late Director Jacob Alrichs and the aforesaid d'Hinojossa and allowed to go to protest here by the City, therefore we wish hereby to direct your Honors, to transmit to us by the first opportunity thorough and detailed information of these proceedings and to administer law and justice concerning it without prejudice, if the said d'Hinojossa should make any claims on the heirs of the deceased Director Alrichs on account of it.

. . . .

We send herewith for your Honors' information a copy of the oath, taken by the Commissary, who has been appointed to receive the duties and tolls at the Southriver.

Herewith, etc., etc., etc.

The Directors of the Priv. West India Company,
Department of Amsterdam.

DIRCK SPIEGEL.
JACOBUS REYNST.

DIRECTORS OF THE AMSTERDAM CHAMBER OF THE W. I. COMPANY TO VICE-DIRECTOR BEEKMAN.

[Copy.]

AMSTERDAM *the 13th of Septbr., 1663.*

HONORABLE, PIOUS, BELOVED, FAITHFUL:

Whereas we have concluded, to grant and concede to the Honorable Commissaries and Directors of the City's Colony some points, of which your Honor will be informed by the Director-General and Council of New-Netherland and whereas the aforesaid Honble Commissaries have brought over to the said Director-General and Council in the ship "de Purmerlander Kerck" our orders regarding it, therefore, in order that the aforesaid Honble Commissaries might directly enjoy the conditions granted to their Honors, we have concluded, to direct your Honor hereby, to remain quiet and not to interfere in any affairs of the City's Colony, which have formerly been included in your Honor's instructions, before you shall have obtained the orders of the Director-General and Council. You will govern yourself accordingly, which we consider thus to be expedient for the Company's service.

And herewith Honorable, Pious, Beloved, Faithful, we commend your Honor to the protection of God and remain,

Your Honor's good friends,
The Directors of the Privileged
West-India Company
Department of Amsterdam,
JACOBUS REYNST
CORNELIS CLOECK p: f:

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE DIRECTORS TO STUYVESANT.

27th Septbr 1663.

* * * * * * * * *

By our last letter, sent in the ship "Purmerlander Kerk" by way of the Southriver, dated on the 11th inst., of which the duplicate is here enclosed and to which we principally refer, we advise your Honors what arrangements we had made here with and conceded to the City, adding thereto the reasons and motives, why it was done, especially, in order in this way to preserve and guard, without expense to the Company, the Southriver against the invasion and intrusion by the English neighbors on the South, of whom for that matter nothing better can be expected, than of those on the North, who notwithstanding the alliance made here between the Crown of England and this Government continue still with urgency in their unbecoming usurpations, as your Honors informed us again in the last letter of the 14th May of this year, recommending so urgently to bring about here by all possible means a settlement of the boundary-question, so that we well may say in answer to it (which will be given herewith), that it has been a great expedient to surrender the whole of said river to the City and to commit to her its protection and preservation, for she can and must do it with more power and authority, pursuant to the conditions made with her, which she now shows the intentions to carry into effect, as they seem, since that time, to set about the management and promotion of their interests in that country not only with more zeal, but also with a better foundation. They intend to bring there every year about 400 Colonists and other bound farmers, if not a larger number, which cannot but help to guard and secure us against the English in the North: besides that we shall also be better assisted by the Honble Administration of this City to procure through this condition of the country the settlement of the boundary-question with the Crown of England, to effect which we intend to make at the first opportunity all possible endeavors, as your Honors will hear in due time. Meanwhile we repeat our recommendations to your Honors, to maintain the distances and places, conceded to us by the provisional settlement of the boundaries, agreed upon at Herford and consequently to prevent and resist all unbecoming usurpations, crowding out and invading by the English neighbors, as much as may be feasible.

In regard to this matter we cannot omit to mention, that the cession of this Southriver to the City has alarmed some merchants, trading to New-Netherland, as they think, that the trade would thereby be diverted from the Manhattans, especially because the City had at present reserved the commerce on the river for itself. This has been done, as we learn, especially, that they may not have the ships, which they are chartering for the transport of their farm-laborers and free Colonists, return empty, for no skipper can be persuaded to make the voyage, unless he gets a return-cargo. This was any way the case with the ship "Purmerlander Kerck," which has sailed there lately. Some goods were sent out in it to exchange for tobacco and peltries for the City. It appears, that they will not be able to continue trading on this principle, in consequence of several circumstances, which they will soon enough understand, for besides that the English and savages will in a short time prefer to trade with a large number, instead of with one only, who is controlling the market and consequently does not accord with the nature and the characteristics of the commerce in that country, it is also entirely contrary to the interests of population and cultivation of such foreign Colonies, which on the other side can only be made flourishing by such means, as the Honorable Magistrates have already found out on this occasion to their considerable damage: hence we expect more cautiousness from them in this direction and they have given permission and granted twelve months' time to the merchants or their agents, being or residing at the Southriver to dispose of the goods, which they might have yet. In that time experience will have taught them another lesson. Meanwhile we desire to recommend to your Honors, not only to get all information in regard to the administration and progress of the City's interests there, especially from the Commissary Gerrit Kocx, who has been appointed there for both the Company and the City, as your Honors will have learned by our last and by the enclosure, but also to advise us from time to time, how and in what manner the administration is managed and the increase of population progresses, that we may make use of it, when expedient. You have to proceed in all this with caution and discretion (at least as far as the Company's rights permit it), to anticipate all just complaints from there, as we would not like to get into quarrels and difficulties here about it with the Honorable Magistrates of this City, who too have declared, that they have given to their administration on the Southriver such orders, that no cause for dissatisfaction shall be given to your Honors from that side; hence a mutual good correspondence and neighborliness ought to be kept up.

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WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL.

ALTENA, *the 15th of Novbr. 1663.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT GENTLEMEN.

GENTLEMEN: Your Honble Worships' letter of the 25th of October was received by me on the first inst. I saw to my great sorrow, that not the least of any necessaries for the purchase of victuals has been sent nor any order given, where we should get them here.

I had bought some cattle and hogs to slaughter, breadstuffs and maize, to be paid with duffels, blankets, linen and brandy or distilled waters during this month of November, so that I am now quite embarrased, therefore I recommend to your Hon^ble Worships to send the desired articles with Reyner Pieters (who, it is said, is coming here before the winter). Shoes are not required now, as I have provided for the most needy.

Abelius Zetskoorn has been called by those of the Augsburg Confession, who belonged to the Colony of New-Amstel, as I informed your Hon^ble Worships before this, with the consent of Director and Council there, subject to the approval of their very Honorable Worships, the Lords-Burgomasters. Since his staying there, he has been here in the district of the Hon^ble Company only once (it was last Whit-monday) and then he preached at Tinnakunck at the request of the Swedish Commissaries. Afterwards he was offered as high a salary, as Domine Laers receives; they wanted him especially as schoolmaster, but they of New-Amstel would not let him go. In regard to the information, received by your Hon^ble Worships, that he also administers the rite of baptism, this is not true: I shall expect your Hon^ble Worships' further orders in this matter.

I have been obliged to discharge Mr. Andries Hudde on the last of October on his continued solicitations and lamentations to go to Maryland. He went with his family to Apoquenamingh on the first of November and died there of a violent fever on the 4th.

Gentlemen! I send herewith, pursuant to your Hon^ble Worships' order, 6 men, 3 of whom I enlisted here at 16 guilders, light money, per month, partly agreeable to your Hon^ble Worships' directions, partly in consequence of the bad rumors about the savages; the garrison here consists now of 10 men.

We cannot learn anything else from the savages here nor whether the Christian prisoners are among the Menissings. When I was above among the Swedes last week, I understood from the Swedish Commissaries, that at the urgent request of some chiefs above Meggeckesjouw the chief Erwehongh and others had gone there, to contribute for the assistance of the Esopus savages: but Peter Kock said, the chief Erwehong had specially charged him to tell me, that they would undertake nothing against the Dutch, but on the contrary would try to arrange everything for a peace.

Closing herewith I commend your Hon^ble Worships to the protection of God and remain with wishes for a long life and prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful,
Wise, Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your Hon^ble Worships' very
affectionate and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Prudent Gentlemen, their Honors, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General and Council of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL.

ALTENA, *the 5th of Decbr. 1663.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT, GENTLEMEN.

GENTLEMEN: I heard at New-Amstel yesterday, that Mr. d'Hinojossa would send as quickly as possible a savage to your Honble Worships, as his Honor arrived here in the ship "de Purmerlander Kerck" on the evening of the 3d inst. together with Peter Alrichs and Israel, who went away with Miss Printz, as Members of the high Council, and about 150 souls. Coming to New-Amstel last evening with 2 or 3 men, to bring them on board, his Honor immediately sent the Honble Councillor Mr. Cousturier to tell me, that I should send no soldiers on board, that he would give and show me something from the Lords-Directors, of which letter I am sending the copy to your Honble Worship.—It is said here that the whole River shall become part of the Colony; therefore I humbly request, your Honble Worships will please to employ me elsewhere in the service of the Honble Company, wherewith I commend your Honble Worships to the protection of God and remain with wishes for a happy New-Year,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise,
Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your Honble Worships
faithful and affectionate servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

Indorsed:

To the Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful, Wise, Very Prudent Gentlemen, their Honors, Mr. Petrus Stuyvesant, Director-General and Council of New-Netherland, Curaçao, etc., residing at Fort Amsterdam on the Manhatans.

Under cover.

DEED, TRANSFERRING TO THE BURGOMASTERS OF AMSTERDAM, IN HOLLAND, ALL THE COUNTRY ON THE DELAWARE.

Petrus Stuyvesant, on behalf of their High Mightinesses, the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands and the Lords-Directors of the Priv. West-India Company, Department of Amsterdam, Director-General of New-Netherland, Curacao, etc., with the Honorable Council testify and declare hereby, that pursuant to the orders and directions of the said Lords-Directors, dated the 11th of September 1663, we have to-day, date underwritten, transferred. ceded and conveyed, as we hereby cede, transfer and convey to Mr. Alexander d'Hinojossa, on behalf of the Noble Very Worshipful Lords-Burgomasters and Administrators of the City of Amsterdam Director of their Colony on the Southriver of New-Netherland, the said Southriver from the sea upwards to as far as the river reaches, on the east-side inland three leagues from the bank of the river, on the west-side as far as the territory reaches to the English Colony, with all streams, kils, creeks, ports, bays, and outlines belonging thereto. All these territories with all their appendages and dependencies, especially also Fort Altena we cede and convey, in the name and on behalf of the said Lord-Directors, to the said Mr. Alexander d'Hinojossa in behalf of the Noble, Very Worshipful Lords-Burgomasters and Administrators of the City of Amsterdam, surrendering all actual and real possession, ownership, rights and privileges and all this with and under the conditions, which have been agreed upon between the said Lords-Directors and the Noble, Very Worshipful Lords-Burgomasters and Administrators of the City of Amsterdam, without retaining in our former relation any claim or pretense and therefore promising to keep this conveyance as firm, binding and inviolable, to execute and to carry it into effect. In witness whereof this is signed by us and confirmed by our seal, impressed hereon in red wax. At Fort Amsterdam in New-Netherland, the 22d day of Xbre 1663.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL.

ALTENA, *the 28th Decbr., 1663.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, PRUDENT, VERY DISCREET GENTLEMEN.

I received your Honors' two favors on the 21st inst. by Samuel Edzal and hope that ours of the 5th and 6th inst. by a savage may also have come to hand, in which I briefly informed your Honble Worships of Mr. d'Hinojossa's arrival. I am awaiting with longing your Honors' orders thereupon, to prepare ourselves for the departure.

Eight or ten days ago, Mr. d'Hinojossa proposed to me through Mr. Kip and Mr. Cousturier, that, if I was inclined to continue living at Fort Altena and to take some valleys near there for cultivation, he would provide me with 5 or 6 or more labourers. I refused this, because I could see no advantage in it, the more so as no freeman will be allowed next year, to trade with the English or the savages: the trade in tobacco and peltries is reserved for the City. It is said, that Mr. d'Hinojossa receives one half as well from the trade as from the farming.

The 50 farm-labourers, arrived last July in the ship "St. Jacob," are hired out to farmers and at the same time engaged as soldiers with a pay of 100 guilders holl. yearly and board by the bellyful (as they say) and 6 or 7 girls were sent along, to cook and wash for them. But those of the same, who desire to be free, as well as those, whom Mr. d'Hinojossa brought along, are daily discharged, to take up land for themselves or hire out to others. They are also bound out by Mr. d'Hinojossa for as many years, as his Honor or the City had engaged them for in Holland, at 50, 60 and 80 or more guilders holl. per year. The farmers may pay in wheat at 30 stivers the schepel. It is almost the same method, as that of the English trade in servants.

Mr. van Sweeringen has not been able to sow with the aforesaid 50 men more than 25 or 30 schepels of grain in that valley, which they now have had in cultivation for three years. But it is somewhat excusable, as he has had many sick people.

I cannot see, that much profit can be derived from valleys in three consecutive years, as the expenses for making dikes, ditches and floodgates and the cutting down of knolls run too high, besides 2 or 3 pairs of oxen are at least required for each plough, to break up the land, so that I think, it is not advisable for common or poor people to take up bottom lands. I prefer good woodland, to get immediately a profit.

Mr. d'Hinojossa is to take his residence on the Kil of Apoquenamin, where he shall build the principal city and improve the trade with the English; he is also to enclose with dikes a great deal of bottom land in that neighborhood. I see, that a great deal of opposition from the savages will have to be expected, when the lands here and there are entered upon, especially up here on the River.

The fur-trade has been recommended to Mr. Peter Alrichs, who has brought along for it 200 pieces of duffels, blankets and other goods necessary for it. Alrichs is to trade at New-Amstel, the Hon^ble^ Councillor Israel at or near Passajongh and another for the City at the Horekil, in short, in or after one year and six weeks no private party shall be allowed to deal in tobacco or furs.

Mr. d'Hinojossa is said to have engaged to load this ship and another one, which is expected, with tobacco, peltries and grain next March, for which there is no likelihood this year, as on account of the drought and early frosts little tobacco has been grown in Maryland. His Honor directed shortly after his return, that nobody in the Colony, neither in nor outside of the village, should distil brandy or brew strong beer, neither for sale nor for private consumption. His Honor sent me word by Mr. Alrichs, that I should order this prohibition about the brewing and distilling to be made also above among the Swedes, (although there is nobody there who makes it his profession, unless for his private consumption). I answered, if the Hon^ble^ Director and Council had to ask for or propose something, they would please to give it to me in writing; I would then do it in all equity. However, I heard nothing and therefore I omitted it. It seems, his Honor thinks, that by such means there will be some grain left for shipping, for his Honor offers in cash silver 30 stivers for the schepel of wheat and 15 stivers for barley.

I cannot see or hear, that there is more grain to be had on the River, than they need in the Colony for bread for the new increase.

The goods, coming here from the Manhatans, shall henceforth be subject to duties, likewise the peltries and tobacco going there from here.

I have not yet seen nor spoken with Mr. d'Hinojossa. I desire to live elsewhere, for I cannot trust him, when I am a free man (if one wants to beat the dog a stick is easily found, says the proverb), so that I shall find myself obliged, to remove my family to Maryland, in case your Honorable Worships should have no occasion to continue me in the service, (which however, I hope).

Jan de Caper has not been heard from until to-day.

Closing herewith I commend your Hon^ble^ Worships to the protection of God and remain with wishes for a long life and a happy New-Year,

Gentlemen,
Your Honors' very affectionate
and faithful servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

WILLIAM BEEKMAN TO DIRECTOR STUYVESANT AND COUNCIL.

IN HASTE. ALTENA, *the 12th of January, 1664.*

NOBLE, HONORABLE, VERY WORSHIPFUL, WISE, VERY PRUDENT GENTLEMEN.

GENTLEMEN: Your Honble Worships' favor and copy of the 22d of last month have been received on the 30th and 31st ensuing. On the 5th inst., when I had summoned here to Altena all the Swedes and Fins, though they did not all come, I resigned my office and was then informed by the Honble Council of New-Amstel, sent here as Committee, that agreeably to your Honors' letter I might retain my present lodgings until the spring and it was agreed, that I should remove the soldiers' quarters in 14 days, which will be done.—It is quite evident, that the ship "de Purmerlander Kerck" shall come there, as only very little or no freight can be expected here. Mr. d'Hinojossa tries to constrain the skipper to a voyage to Curaçao for a lading of salt, to which the skipper objects, as he is specially bound to remain here until the last of March or at the longest until the 8th of April and wait for freight, for it is thoroughly believed by the ship's consignees, that they will get a full cargo here. The skipper therefore makes the excuse, that this voyage to Curaçao is contrary to his charter-party, he can furthermore hardly be ready to sail within a month, as the large bricks and tiles have not yet been discharged and there is no ballast at hand, to take it in suddenly during this cold winter time. On the 9th inst. the Swedish Commissaries and many of their and the Finnish nation made their appearance. After I had released them from their former oath (at the proposition and request of Mr. d'Hinojossa), to take then a new one, they went to New-Amstel on the 10th inst. and said "Now we are sold, hand us over." On the same day an oath was read to them in my presence by Director and Council, which they unanimously refused to take, for they wanted before (taking it) a document, giving them the same privileges in trading and other matters, as they had

had under the goverment of the Hon^{ble} Company; without it, they would be compelled to remove. Eight days were granted to them, to advise with the rest; they will have to take the oath or to remove. I understand from several, that they would prefer to break up and to come to the Nevesins or thereabouts under your Hon^{ble} Worships' government.

My present quarters have been offered to me by Mr. d'Hinojossa himself on the 2^{d} inst. as a present, if I wanted to establish about here a considerable bouwerie. He said also that he had orders from his Hon^{ble} Principals to persuade me to remain here on the River. The same was repeated by the Hon^{ble} Council on the 5th inst. and they assured me of the friendship of Mr. d'Hinojossa and theirs, upon which I reminded their Honors of the position formerly held and finally said, that, when I had returned my charge into the hands of your Hon^{ble} Worships at the Manhatans, the other matter should be further talked over upon my return.

I thank your Hon^{ble} Worships for the favorable letter of recommendation to Mr. d'Hinojossa, also for your Honors' great willingness to re-employ me. I hope that in the course of time an opportunity will offer itself.

Gentlemen! I shall miss no opportunity to bring over the property of the Hon^{ble} Company and the garrison either in the ship or with Jan de Kaper. This goes at hap-hazard, if the bearer gets along. I did not dare to venture at present and send the garrison, of which there are now three unable to march, overland, partly on account of the variable weather, partly also because I have no express orders for it from your Hon^{ble} Worships, wherewith closing I commend your Hon^{ble} Worships to the protection of God and remain with wishes for a long life and a prosperous administration,

Noble, Honorable, Very Worshipful,
Wise, Very Discreet Gentlemen,
Your hon^{ble} Worships faithful
and affectionate servant
WILH. BEECKMAN.

INSTRUCTIONS TO S^{r} ROBERT CARR FOR THE REDUCING OF DELAWARE BAY.

September 3^{d}, 1664.

When you are come near unto the ffort which is possessed by the Dutch you shall send your boat on shoar to summon the Governour and inhabitants to yield obedience to his Majestie as the rightfull sovereign of that tract of land and let him and them know that his Majestie is graciously pleased that all the planters shall enjoy their ffarms, houses, lands, goods and chattels with the same privileges and upon the same terms which they do now possess them, Only that they change their masters, whether they be the West India Company or the City of Amsterdam. To the Swedes you shall remonstrate their happy return under a Monarchicall Government and his Majesties good inclination to that nation, and to all men who shall comply with his Majesties rights and title in Delaware without fforce of arms.

That all the cannon, armes and ammunition which belong to the Government shall remain to his Majestie.

That the acts of Parliament shall be the rules of future trading.

That all people may enjoy liberty of conscience.

That for six months next ensuing the same magistrates shall continue in their offices only that they and all others in authority must take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty and all public acts be made in his Majesties name.

If you find you cannot reduce the place by force nor upon these conditions you may add such as you find necessary upon the place; but if those nor fforce will prevail, then you are to dispatch a messenger to the Governour of Maryland with this letter to him and request his assistance and of all other English, who live near the Dutch plantations.

Your first care (after the reducing of the place) is to protect the inhabitants from injuries as well as violence of the soldiers, which will be easily effected if you settle a course for weekly or dayly provisions by agreement with the inhabitants which shall be satisfyed to them either out of the profitts, customes or rents belonging to their present masters or in case of necessity from hence.

The laws for the present cannot be altered as to the administration of right and justice between partyes.

To my Lord Baltimore's son you shall declare, and to all the English concerned in Maryland, that his Majesty hath at his great expense sent his ships and soldiers to reduce all fforeigners in these parts to his Majesties obedience and to that purpose only you are employed. But the reduction of the place being at his Majesties expense you have commands to keep possession thereof for his Majesties own behoofe and right and that you are ready to join with the Governour of Maryland upon his Majesties interest in all occasions, and that if my Lord Baltimore doth pretend right thereunto by his patent (which is a doubtfull case) you are to say that you only keep possession till his Majesty is informed and satisfyed otherwise. In other things I must leave you to your discretion and the best advice you can get upon the place.

GRANT TO PETER ALRICKS OF THE ISLAND IN THE DELAWARE RIVER CALLED MATINICONCK.

Richard Nicolls Esq. &c. Whereas there are two certaine Islands in Delaware River scituate lying and being on ye West side of ye said River and about South West from ye Island comonly called Matineconck ye wch is the biggest of the two Islands haveing beene formerly knowne by the name of Kipps Island and by ye Indian name of Koomenakanokonck containing about a myle in length and half a myle in breadth and ye other Island lying somewhat to the North of ye former being of about half a myle in length and the quarter of a myle in breadth and there being also a small creek neare unto ye lesser of the said Islands fitt to build a mill thereupon, Now to ye end ye best improvement may be made of the said Islands and creek to wch there appeares no other lawfull Pretenders for divers other good reasons and considerations me thereunto especially moving, Know ye that by virture of the Commission and authority unto me given I have thought fitt to give and grant and by these presents doe give ratify confirme and grant unto Peter Alrichs his heirs and assignes the afore recited two Islands which all the Soyle, meadow ground wood land pastures marshes waters creeks fishing hunting and fowling and all other profitts comodityes and emolumts to the said Islands and premises belonging or in anywise appertaining as also the small creek aforementioned neare unto the lesser Island running up a mile wthin land to have liberty to erect and build a mill thereupon where shall be found most convenient as also a convenient proportion of land on each syde of the said creek for Egresse & Regresse to and from the mill and for other necessary accommodocons thereunto belonging, To have and to hold all and singular the said two Islands Creeks and proportion of land on each syde thereof and premises wth their and every of their appurtenances to the said Peter Alricks his heirs and assigns unto the proper use and behoofe of ye said Peter Alrichs his heirs and assigns forever. Yielding and paying therefore yearly and every year unto his Majestys use ffoure Otto skins as a quit rent when itt shall be demanded by such person or persons in authority as his Majesty shall please to establish and empower in Delaware River or ye parts and Plantations adjacent. Given &c.

The Pattent is Dated ye 15th of February 166⅞.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN DELAWARE.

That it is necessary to hould vp the name and countenance of a garrison in Delaware wth Twenty men & one Commission officer.

That The Commission Officer shall vndertake to Provide all sortes of Provisions for the whole garrison at the rate of 5 d. p^{r} day (viz) Wholesome bread, Beare, Porke, Pease or Beefe, That no just complaint be made of either.

That the Souldiers (so farre as conveniently they may) be lodged in the Forte & keep the Stockades vp in defence.

That The Civill Governm^{t} in the respective Plantacons be continued till furth^{r} ord^{r}.

That To p^{r}vent all Abuses or Opposicons in Civill Magistrates so often as Complaint is made the Commission Officer Cap^{n} Carre shall call the Scout wth Hans Block, Israel Helme, Peter Rambo, Peter Cocke, Peter Aldricks or any two of them as Councello^{rs}, to advise heare & determyn, by the Maio^{r} vote what is iust Equitable & necessary in the case or cases in Question.

That The same Persons also or any Two or more of them be called to Advise & direct what is best to be done in all cases of difficulty w^{ch} may arise from the Indians & to giue their Councell & ord^{rs} for the arming of the seuerall plantacons & Planters who must obey & attend their summons vpon such occasion.

That Two Thirds at least of the Souldiers remayne Constantly in or about New Castle at all howres.

That the Fynes for Praemunires & Light offenses be executed wth moderacon, Though It is also necessary that all men be punished in exemplary manner.

That The Commission Officer Capt^{n} Carre in the determination of the Cheife civill affaires whereunto the Temporary foremenconed Councello^{rs} are ordained shall haue a casting Voyce where votes are Equall.

That The Newe appointed Councello^{rs} are to take the oath to his Royall Highnes.

That the Lawes of the Governm^{t} Establisht by his Royall Highnes be shewed & frequently Communicated to the said Councello^{rs} & all oth^{rs} To the end that being there wth acquainted the practise of them may also in Convenient tyme be established w^{ch} conduceth to the Publique Welfare & Comon Justice.

That No Offensiue Warr be made against any Indians before yo^{u} receive direccons from y^{e} Governo^{r} for yo^{r} so doing.

That In all matters of difficulty & Importance yo^{u} must have re-

recourse by way of appeale to the Governour & Councell at New Yorke.

Given und^r^ my hand at Forte James in New York The 21st of Aprill 1668.

GOV. NICOLLS AND COL. FRANCIS LOVELACE TO CAPT. CARR AT NEW-CASTLE.

FFORT JAMES *the 5th June 1668.*

CAPt CARR: Since ye last to you by the Swedes Ensigne, concerning the Mantas Indyans, who committed the late Murther upon the Servts of Mr Tomm, & Peter Aldricks, here is come Peter Rambo, who Informs us that ye Indyans in those parts, have desired that there should bee an absolute Prohibicon upon the whole River of Selling Strong Liquors to the Indyans. You are therefore by these prsents Authorized to convene as many of those Persons who are joyned with you, in Commission, for the Management of the Civill Affaires, and with their advice, to give all necessary Rules & Orders for the good Government both of Christians & Indyans; And because both those Murthers and the restraining of the Indyans from Liquors, will fall into deliberacon what you shall (upon discourse with the Indyans) conclude to bee the best for those Plantacons must bee remitted hither and shall bee confirmed, as if wee had been prsent at yr transaccon.

Your Loving ffriends
R. NICHOLLS
FRAN. LOVELACE.

ORDER FOR THE ARREST OF THE LONG FINNE.

An Ordr for ye apprehending of ye Swede at Delaware.

Whereas I am giuen to understand that there is a certaine Swede at Delaware who giues himselfe out to bee Sonne to Coninckmarke heretofore one of ye King of Swedens Genell or Genell Officers & goes up & downe from one place to another frequently raising speeches very seditious & false tending to ye disturbance of his Maties peace and ye Lawes of ye Governmnt in such cases provided To whom is associated one Henry Coleman one of ye Fins & an Inhabitant at

Delaware who hath left his habitation Cattle & Corne w^th^ out any care taken for them to runne aft^r^ y^e^ oth^r^ person and it being suspected that y^e^ said Coleman being well verst in y^e^ Indian language amongst whome both he & t' other keep, may watch some opportunity to do mischiefe to his neighbours by killing their cattle, if not worse; whereupon yo^u^ haue already according to yo^r^ duty sett forth yo^r^ warrt. to apprehend him but he cannot yett be met withall These p^r^sents. are to order impower & appoint yo^u^ to sett forth a proclamation in my name that if y^e^ said Henry Coleman do not come in to yo^u^ and surrend^r^ himselfe up to answer to what shall be objected against him w^th^in y^e^ space of Fifteene dayes aft^r^ divulging y^e^ same that then y^u^ cause all y^e^ estate belonging to him w^th^in this Governm^t^ to be seized upon & secured to his Ma^ties^ use, of w^ch^ yo^u^ are to rend^r^ mee an Account w^th^ y^e^ first opportunity. Given unde^r^ my hand & seale at Fort James in New Yorke this 2^d^ of August 1669.

To y^e^ Officers at Delaware.

COUNCIL MINUTE. THE INTENDED INSURRECTION IN DELAWARE.

Sept. 14^th^ 1669. At a Councell held by y^e^ Governo^r^ &c.

Present—M^r^ Whitfield, M^r^ Nicolls.

Vpon y^e^ Receipt of Letters trom Capt Carr that an Insurrection is very much feared the Chiefe Acto^r^ being in Hold, and the Depositions of severall Persons taken;

It is Ordered, That a Letter of Thanks bee sent to the Officers there for their great Care.

That y^e^ Long ffinne in hold & in Irons bee kept still in safe custody in like manner as hee is, untill the Governo^r^, or some Persons commissioned from him shall goe over to examine into & try y^e^ matter of ffact, w^ch^ is of soe heynous & high a Nature.

That all Persons who have had a Hand in y^e^ Plott be bound over & enjoyned to give security to answer their misdemeano^rs^ & an acco^t^ to bee taken of their estates in the mean time.

GOV. LOVELACE TO CAPT. JOHN CARR AND THE MAGISTRATES OF NEW-CASTLE, ON THE INTENDED INSURRECTION OF THE LONG FINNE.

The Governors Lre to Capt John Carr & ye Schout & Commissaryes at New Castle upon Delaware.

FORT JAMES IN NEW YORK *this 15th day of September 1669.*

GENTLEMEN: I Recd yor Pacquett wch you sent by Henry de Loper dated ye 8th of September in wch were inclosed three other Copyes Two of them subscribed Coningsmark ye other Armgart Prins as likewise ye Deposicons of seuerall persons concerning a lately insurrection happened in yor parts occasioned by ye Long Swede their pryme Incendiary, all wch being taken into a serious consideration I haue thought fitt wth ye advice of my Councell to resolue & determyne as followeth. In ye first place I uery well approve & applaud yor prudent & carefull management in circumventing & securing ye pryme Instigators of this comotion togethr wth ye chiefest of his Complices, likewise (for yor future animation) that so good & seasonable service both to his Royall Highness & ye security & tranquility of ye country may not be buryed in Obliuion, I can not but take notice of it & do returne you thanks wth all assuring you to represent this Action to his Royall Highnss wth such characters as are justly due to so worthy an undertaking.

Next I heartily wish myselfe wth yu to bring that Grand Imposter together wth ye cheife of his Pack to condigne punishmt, but ye hourly expectation I am in of ye Arrivall of some shipps from England by wch I look for seuerall Instructions wch will require a present dispatch, ye whole frame of ye Governmnt standing at this tyme still neither Mayor nor Aldermen elected, That Grand Assizes like to be prorogued all business wayting upon that breath that must animate this little body Politique of ours, So that what I do Recommend unto you now must rathr respect ye stopping of ye spreading of ye contagion that it grow not furthr then by anyway of amputating or cutting of any member to make ye cure more perfect.

I would therefore haue you to continue ye Long Swede in Custody & in Irons until he can haue his Tryall wch shall be as speedy as my affairs can permitt, eithr by my presence or some of ye Councell sufficiently authorized to heare and determyn that affaire, For those of ye first magnitude concerned wth him you may eithr secure them by imprisonment or by taking such caution for them to Answer what shall be alleadged & proued against them.

For ye rest of ye poore deluded sort, I think ye Advice of their owne Countrymen is not to be despised who knowing their temper well, p^re^scribe a method for keeping them in ord^r^, w^ch^ is seuerity & laying such Taxes on them as may not giue them liberty to Entertaine any other thoughts but how to discharge them.

I thought that Juff^o^ Papegay, Armgart Prins had beene so discreete not to haue intermedled in so unworthy a designe, for though what she hath Comitted was not of any dangerous Consequence, yet it was a demonstration of their Inclynation & temper to advance a strange power & a manifestation of her high Ingratitude for all those Indulgences & fauours she hath received from those in Authority over her.

I perceiue y^e^ Little Domine hath played y^e^ Trumpeter to this disord^er^ I referr y^e^ quality of his punishm^t^ to yo^r^ discretions.

I haue rec^d^ a Peticon from diuers of the Inhabitants at Delaware in y^e^ behalf of those that Joyned w^th^ y^e^ Long Finne it came inclosed in M^r^ Cousturiers Letter but I shall take little notice of it since it came not by yo^r^ hands howeuer if they shall make any further a Publication to yo^u^ about it & yo^u^ send it to me w^th^ yo^ur^ advice thereupon I shall doe therein what shall be thought most fitting & convenient. I haue no more but to recommend y^e^ continuance of yo^r^ care of this & y^e^ rest of y^e^ publique affaires in yo^r^ p^rtes^ to yo^r^ prudence & discretion w^ch^ is uery much relyed upon by

Gent

Yo^r^ affectionate & Loving freind.

Indorsed:

To Capt^n^ Jn^o^ Carr & y^r^ Schout & Commissaryes at New Castle upon Delaware.

I Doe think it would not be amisse if for punishment to y^e^ simpler sort of those who haue beene drawne into this Comotion yo^u^ injoyne them to labour sometymes in y^e^ reparation of y^e^ workes about y^e^ Fort. But for John Stalcop be sure he be secured in like manner as the Long Sweed, He Hauing beene I perceive a Cheife ffomenter as well as an Acto^r^ in this by them intended Tragedy. The mischeife whereof is like to fall upon their owne heads.

GOV. LOVELACE TO CAPTAIN CARR, ON INDIAN AFFAIRS IN DELAWARE.

The Governo^rs^ Lre to Capt^n^ Carre.

FORT JAMES *19^th^ Octob^r^ 1669.*

I haue rec^d^ yo^r^ Lre of y^e^ 25^th^ of September by Hendrick de Loper wherein yo^u^ give mee y^e^ relation of a foule fact committed by y^e^ Indian upon y^r^ body of Xstian Womane what y^u^ & y^e^ rest of y^e^ Com^ers^

haue done in prosecution of him & sentencing him to death, I doe very well approue of but I am informed he is since broken out of prison, if so lett him be lookt after & y^{e} Sachem und^{r} whom he is, so that he may be surrendered & Justice Executed upon him. As to y^{e} long ffinne who attempted his Escape likewise lett him be kept safe a little longer until I send some Com^{ers} from home to Examyne into y^{e} whole matter, wh^{ch} shall be wthin a month but I would not haue y^{e} ordinary people who he drew in be too much frighted, since I have thought fitt to Excuse them by a pecuniary mulct to be imposed upon them as they shall appear more or lesse guilty. This is all att p^{r}esent to recommend to yo^{u} being

Your Loving friend
FR. LOVELACE.

COMMISSION FOR THE TRIAL OF THE RINGLEADERS IN THE INSURRECTION IN DELAWARE.

The Governo^{rs} Com^{n} for y^{e} Tryall of severall Prisone^{rs} at Delaware.

Francis Lovelace Esq^{re} &c. To all to whom these p^{r}sents shall come sendeth Greeting: Whereas there hath lately hapned an Insurrection at Delaware by some evill mynded persons Enemyes to his Ma^{ties} & y^{e} Peace of this Governm^{t} w^{ch} might haue proued of dangerous consequence had not y^{e} Ringleaders beene surprised & so preuented of their wicked designe by y^{e} vigilance & care of y^{e} Officers there all wth w^{ch} having represented unto mee I haue wth y^{e} aduice of my Councell made some Resolucons thereupon y^{e} w^{ch} are speedily to be putt into Execution. I haue therefore thought fitt to nominate constitute & appoint, & by theise p^{r}sents doe nominate constitute and appoint yo^{u} . . . to be Com^{ers} to give Ord^{s} & to take Care that The Acte of Councell be put in execution accordingly Giving yo^{u} or any five of yo^{u} of w^{ch} M^{r} Matthias Nicolls to be one & President power to call before yo^{u} any such person or persons as are now in hold upon this Occasion & to pronounce sentence against them according to y^{e} directions herewth given yo^{u}. And also^{e} that yo^{u} cause all others suspected to be Guilty to be summoned to make their appearance before yo^{u} & as theire demeritts shall be that yo^{u} impose such mulct or fyne upon them or any of them for y^{e} use of his Ma^{ties} as shall seeme best to yo^{r} discretione. And if need be that yo^{u} Administer an Oath to any person or persons for y^{e} better clearing of y^{e} Truth, y^{e} w^{ch} Oath yo^{u} are hereby Impowered to giue. And also that yo^{u} Committ any refractory person or notorious offender to prison, or any other Release as yo^{u} shall see cause, of all w^{ch} yo^{u} are to send me a due Account & for w^{t}ever yo^{u} shall Acte or doe in prosecution hereof this my present Commission shall be yo^{ur} sufficient warrant and discharge.

Given und^{r} my hand & seal wth y^{e} Seale of y^{e} Colony at ffort James in New York this 22nd day of November in y^{e} 21st yeare of his Ma^{ties} Reigne Annoque Dm. 1669.

FORM OF HOLDING THE COURT AT THE FORT OF NEW CASTLE, UPON THE DELAWARE RIVER, FOR THE TRIAL OF THE LONG FINNE.

The forme of holding the Co^{rt} at the Fort in Newcastle vpon Delaware River for the Tryall of the Long Finne &c. about the late Insurrection, Decem. y^{e} 6th 1669.

Vpon the meeting of the Co^{rt} let a proclamacon bee made by saying, O yes, O yes, O yes, Silence is commanded in the Co^{rt} whilst his Ma^{ties} Commission are sitting vpon paine of imprisonment.

Lett the Commission be read & the Commission^{rs} called vyon afterwards, if any shall bee absent Let their names bee recorded.

Then let the proclamacon bee made again by O yes, as before, after which say: All manner of persons that have anything to doe at this speciall Co^{rt} held by Commission from the Right Ho^{ble} Francis Lovelace Esq. Governo^{r} Genr^{ll} vnder his Royal Highness the Duke of York of all his Territories in America draw neare to give yo^{r} attendance, and if any one have any plaint to enter or suite to prosecute let them come forth & they shall bee heard

After this let a jury of twelve good men bee empannelled.

Then let the Long Finne prisoner in the Fort bee called for & brought to the Barr.

Vpon which the jury is to be called over & numbered one, two &c. & if the prisoner have no exception against either of them let them bee sworne as directed in the Booke of Laws for Tryall of criminals, and bid to look vpon the prisoner at the Barre.

The forme of the oath is as followeth: You do sweare by the Everliving God that you will conscientiously try and deliver yo^{r} verdict between o^{r} Soveraigne Lord the King, & the prisoner at the Barre according to evidence & the lawes of the country, so helpe you God & the contents of this booke.

Then let the prisoner bee again called vpon and bid to hold up his right hand:

Viz. John Binckson alias Marcus Coningsmarke alias Coningsmarcus alias Mathews Hincks . . . . . .

Then proceed with the indictment as follows:

John Binckson, Thou standest here indicted by the name of John Binckson alias Coningsmarke alias Coningsmarcus alias Mathews Hinks, alias etc^a^ for that having not the feare of God before thine eyes but being instigated by the devill vpon or about the 28th day of August in y^e^ 21st year of the Raigne of o^r^ Soveraigne Lord Charles the 2^d^ by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c. Annoque Domini 1669, at Christina & at severall other times & places before thou didst most wickedly, traitorously, feloniously & maliciously conspire and attempt to invade by force of armes this Government setled vnder the allegiance and protection of His Ma^tie^ & also didst most traitorously solicit & entice divers & threaten others of his Ma^ties^ good subjects to betray their allegiance to his Ma^tie^ the King of England, persuading them to revolt & adhere to a forraign prince, that is to say, to The King of Sweden In prosecution whereof thou didst appoint and cause to bee held Riotous, Routous & Vnlawfull Assemblyes, breaking the Peace of o^r^ Sovereign Lord the King and the laws of this Government in such cases provided. John Binckson &c what hast thou to say for thyself, Art thou guilty of the felony & treason layd to thy charge or not guilty? If hee says not guilty, then ask him By whom wilt thou be tryde. If hee say by God & his countrey, say, God send the a good deliverance.

Then call the witnesses and let them bee sworne either to their testimony already given in, or to what they will then declare vpon their oaths.

Vpon which the Jury is to have their charge giving them directing them to find the matter of Fact according to the Evidence and then let them bee called over as they go out to consult upon their verdict in which they must all agree.

When the Jury returns to deliver in their verdict to the Co^rt^ let them bee called over againe & then ask^t^: Gent^s^, Are you agreed upon your verdict in this case in difference between o^r^ soveraign Lord the King & the prisoner at the Barr. Upon their saying yes, aske who shall speake for you. Then the . . . . bring in their verdict & the . . . . Then read the verdict and say: Gentlemen, this is y^r^ verdict upon which you are all agreed; upon their saying yes, call that the prisoner bee taken from the barre & secured.

MINUTE OF THE TRIAL OF THE LONG FINNE.

Octob. 18th 1669.

At a Council then held &c.

Present—The Governor
Mr Tho. Delavall
Mr Ralph Whitfield
Mr Thomas Willett
The Secretary.

The mattrs under consideracon were ye Insurrection at Delaware occasioned by the Long ffinne, & ye Rape Committed by an Indyan there.

Vpon serious & due Consideracon had of the Insurrection begann by ye Long ffinne at Delaware, who gave himself out to bee son of Coningsmarke a Swedish Generall & ye dangerous consequences thereof, It is adjudged that ye said Long ffinne deserves to dye for the same, Yet in regard that many others being Concerned wth him in that Insurrection might be involved in the same Premunire if the rigour of the Law should be extended & amongst them diverse simple & ignorant People: It is thought fitt & Ordered, that the said Long ffinne shall be publickly & severely whipt & stigmatiz'd or Branded in the fface with the Letter (R) with an Inscription written in great Letters & putt upon his Breast, That hee received that Punishment for Attempting Rebellion. after whch that hee bee secured untill hee can bee sent & sold to the Barbadoes or some other of those remoter Plantations.

That ye chiefest of his complices & those concerned with him must doe forfeit to his Matie the one halfe of their Goods & Chattels & that a smaller Mulct or ffine be imposed on the rest that were drawn in & followed him, the which shall bee left to the Discretion of the Commissioners who shall bee appointed to make Enquiry into & examine the same.

That the Indyan who committed ye Rape upon ye Body of a Christian Woman bee putt to Death (if hee can bee found) for that foule ffact, according to the Sentence allready passed upon him, & that ye Sachems under whom hee is bee sent to that they Deliver him up that Justice may bee executed upon him accordingly.

ORDER CONCERNING THE INSURRECTION IN DELAWARE.

Janry 25th 166$\frac{9}{70}$.

At a Councell here held &c.

Present—The Govenor
Mr Delawall
The Secretary.

The sentence against ye Long Finn taken into Consideracon.

It is ordered that two Warrants beeldrawn, the one to Mr Cousseau to receive, tother to Capt Manning ye Sherriffe to deliverr ye said ffinne according to the Sentence.

The matter about Wm Douglas taken into Consideration.

The Complt from ye Whore-Kill read.

Its Ordered, That a Letter of thanks bee sent to them for their Care; And that according to their Desire, & an Order of the Speciall Court held at New Castle, there bee an Officer appointed amongst them to keep the Peace &c. & a Commission sent to that Purpose.

It's Ordered, that in regard to ye sd Douglas hath behaved himself so ill at ye Whore-Kill, hee shall bee Continued in Prison, untill farther Order, but that his Irons bee taken off. However if hee can give Security not to returne to ye Whore Kill &c hee may bee Discharg'd.

AN ORDr FOR Ye TRANSPORTATION OF Ye LONG FINNE TO BARBADOES.

Whereas Marcus Jacobs commonly called ye Long Finne, having for some great misdemeanor forfeited his liberty and life if ye strictnesse of ye Law had beene put in Execution but through ye Clemency & favour of the Governor & Councell have sentence onley to receive some Corporall punishment & also to be transported and sould into some of ye Remoter Plantations from ye place where he committed ye fact. These are to Impower you when you shall have brought ye said Marcus Jacobs als ye Long Finne to ye Barbadoes, That you cause him to be sould for a Servant to ye best advantage for ye space of Fower years or ye usuall tyme Servants are there sould at, & that ye make retorne of the produce to this Forte, deducting ye charges of his passage & oth^{r} necessary expenses about him. And for so doing this shall be yo^{r} warr^{t}.

Given und^{r} my hand at Fort James in New Yorke this 25th day of January 16$\frac{69}{70}$.

January 25th 16$\frac{69}{70}$.

This day y^{e} Long ffinne callee Marcus Jacobsen was by warr^{t} put on board M^{r} Cosseaus Ship called y^{e} Fort Albany to be Transported & sould at y^{e} Barbadoes according to y^{e} sentence of Court at Delaware for his attempting rebellion. He had beene a Prisoner in y^{e} State house ever since y^{e} 20th day of Decemb^{r} last.

PROPOSITIONS MADE ABOUT THE FORTIFICATIONS AT DELAWARE, UNDER THE HANDS OF CAPTAIN CARR AND THE REST OF THE HIGH COURT THERE.

On the proposition made by the Hon^{ble} Capt. Carr to the Worshipful Council, that a suitable place might be selected here at New-Castle, to erect some fortifications for times of need and that another suitable place might be chosen above Christina Kil, which would serve as retreat in times of need and should also be fortified,

It was resolved and answered:

1. That it was thought the market place, where the bell hangs, was the most convenient place in New-Castle to erect block-houses for defensive purposes and it was resolved to give the order accordingly, provided that his Honor Captain Carr shall cede forever the necessary ground thereto, without retaining any claim on it. As to the expenses and labor required for the aforesaid fortifications and blockhouse, the citizens of New-Castle are first to advance money, each according to his means and position, to pay the laborers, provided that inhabitants of this district, able to do all such work, shall be held to assist in the work, as occasion may require.

2. Concerning the fortifications above, the matter is left to the discretion of the people there, to choose the most convenient place or places for the defense.

3. All however with this understanding, that, if no war breaks out with the natives, which God may prevent, the said houses shall be used for the public service, as Council house, prison and for other public purposes, while they may be used as such by the whole river for a general and public account and expenses.

4. This resolution shall not be carried into effect without order of his Honor, the General, but preparations may be made in secret, without arousing suspicion among the natives. Thus done and resolved this 5th of October 1670.

JOHN CARR
WILL TOM
H. BLOCK
ISRAEL HELM
The mark P RB of PETER RAMBO
The mark of PETER KOCK.

GOV. LOVELACE TO CAPT. CARR, URGING ECONOMY IN THE PUBLIC EXPENSES IN DELAWARE.

The Governors Lre to Captn Carre.

NEW YORKE *Novmb 16th 1670.*

CAPTn CARRE: I hope all affayres stand now in a peaceable posture since I have not lately heard from you. I have so amply instructed Mr Aldrich that at this tyme I know nothing to be added; in my last I intimated to you that you should contract yor expence occasioned by ye late disordr of ye Indians & now ye Season of ye winter approaching in wch there is no danger of ye Indians molestation, I believe you may safely lessen ye charge in disbanding those you last entertained & in ye Springe (if occasion be) take them on againe but I doubt not, but by yor prudent management you will procure such reperations from ye Indians as is Agreeable to ye Justice of their Crymes & his R. H. Honor & interest. If it fall too difficult, I must then be forc't to give you a visitt & shall expect to be directed by you what force may be requisite to bring wth me. But I hope there will be no occasion, for such a voyage from hence will prove very smart to our little Incomes. The messengrs suddaine departure makes me I cannot larger expostulate on that Subject & there fore still recomend it to yor careful management & so bidding you farewell till ye winter frees you to afford me a visitt I am

Yor loving friend
FRAN. LOVELACE.

Gegout is here & hath made a calculation of his Losses wch amounts to about 5000 Gildrs but I believe he Reckons wth out his Host—Therefore make a Strict inquirye into ye matter lest he advancing y^e Sume too high might make y^e Indians desp^{r}ate in y^e Rep^{r}ation. Comend me kindly to M^r Tom & desire him to send me of y^e best Tobacco seed he hath, for I propose y^e next Sumer to make a plantation of Tobacco. If yo^u can conveniently send me what Walnutt Beames yo^u can for my Chimney pieces. Farewell.

COUNCIL MINUTE. HOREKIL, DEL., AFFAIRS, VIZ: THE PURCHASE OF THE HOREKIL FROM THE INDIANS MADE BY THE DUTCH, TO BE RECORDED.

At a councell held in y^e Fort May 18th 1671.

Present—The Goveno^r
M^r Mayo^r
M^r Steenwyck
The Secretary.

Capt. Criegers Busyness about y^e Whore-kill.

The Purchase of y^e Whore-kill by y^e Dutch to bee Recorded.

About y^e Mill Stones there to be as they desire.

A Lyst of y^e Inhabitants.

A Relation from thence of y^e Losse of Jan de Capres Sloope that the Sloope was cast away, & the Men drowned, not destroyed by the Indyans.

An examinacon made at y^e Whore-kill by Cap^t Crieger, and y^e Answer upon it, Together wth 3 papers brought by Capt^t Carr concerning it.

The Relation about Jan De Capres Sloope being taken into Consideration, as it is sett forth in the Papers by Capt Crieger produc't. In regard of y^e Uncertainty of ye manner of that Disaster, & where certainly it befell, whither in these his Royal Highness Dominions or in Maryland. However It is Ordered, that a Letter bee sent to y^e Goveno^r of Mary Land, to know what their Opinion is hereupon; but for some time to suspend the sending it, some persons being expected from thence suddenly who may give farther light herein.

The other Matt^{rs} from y^e Whore Kill well approved of.

PROPOSITIONS ON BEHALF OF THE TOWN OF NEW CASTLE, IN DELAWARE, FROM MR. TOM.

To the Right Hon^{ble}.

1. Here is a Towne erected w^{ch} is the Sthrength for the river.

2. it has been studyed by o^{r} neighbors of Maryland to doe the same but could not attaque.

3. if o^{r} neighbors are so desirous, then necessary,

4. if good then incouragement.

5. the way to in courage is that noe skipper passe aboue this Towne to handle wth the inhabitants.

1. for what before war had to be brought here is delivered *aboue* and w^{t} debts is due us can not be receaved for that they come not below.

2. then upon necessity the place must be forsaken and noe man left to make resistance ag^{t} the Indians having noe profitt and must another way out of the land w^{ch} will breake the towne and if so every man must stand vpon his owne guarde single wthout any assistance, w^{ch} if the Towne had any incourage^{t} war able to defend the whole river or at least themselves but the sloopes going vp and selling drinks vp the small measeaure and receiving there ready paym^{t} and wth furnishing wth ther petty wares by there doores gette themselves an advantage to o^{r} ruine w^{ch} if permitted every man may doe the like and then his Roy. Highness may wth cost make another Towne of defense.

A QUERY OF MR. TOM'S TO BE RESOLVED CONCERNING THE TENURE OF THE LAND AT DELAWARE.

To know by what tenure wee hold o^{r} land not being expressed in o^{r} patente.

In common soccage as the Duke holds his, as of the manor of East Greenwich.

PROPOSALS FROM CAPT. CARR TO THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL, TOUCHING THE TOWN OF NEW-CASTLE AND PLANTATIONS IN DELAWARE RIVER.

Some matters to be tendred to the consideracon of his Hon^{r} y^{e} Governo^{r} & his Councell touching y^{e} towne of New-Castle & Plantacons in Delaware River now und^{r} his R. H^{s} Protection & Government.

That y^{e} Towne of New Castle being y^{e} strength of y^{e} Riv^{r} & only capable to defend it selfe against y^{e} suddain Violence & Incursion of y^{e} Indians, It's humbly left to consideracon whether y^{e} inhabitants should not have some more than ordinary Encouragement. As first, that a Block House may be erected in some convenient Place of y^{e} towne, where a constant Watch may be kept (now y^{e} efforte, is fallen to ruine & decay, for the comon Defense; the w^{ch} will cost noe great Matt^{r} & may be risen at ye charge & expense of y^{e} Inhabit^{s} of y^{e} Towne, & Plantations upon y^{e}, Riv^{r} who will not be backwards (if any Order shall be issued forth for it) in contributing towards y^{e} same. Granted.

2^{ly} That noe Sloope or Vessell from this or any other place comeing to traffick or trade there be permitted to goe up y^{e} River above ye Towne (w^{ch} hath of late been only tolerated), for that it will probably be y^{e} ruin of y^{e} place, if continued, all Trade deserting them; and those that goe up receiving ready payment in Peltry or Corne for Their Liquo^{rs} w^{ch} they sell by Retaile with y^{e} small Measure or for their petty Wares, y^{e} Inhabitants can neither be paid for what formerly hath been due to them, nor shall be capable of getting a Livelyhood hereafter. Graunted Not to trade.

3^{ly} That y^{e} distilling of Strong Liquo^{s} out of Corne being y^{e} Cause of a great Consumption of that Graine, as also of y^{e} Debauchery & Idleness of y^{e} Inhabitants, from whence inevitably must follow their Poverty & Ruine, bee absolutely prohibited or restrayned.

4^{ly} That y^{e} Number of Victuall^{rs} or Tappers of strong Drink be ascertained, That is to say, Three only for y^{e} Towne & some few up y^{e} River, who y^{e} Offic^{rs} shall thinke fitt to approve of & noe more then will be found convenient, who may have Lycense to doe y^{e} same; whereby disorders will be prevented & Travell^{rs} have bett^{r} Accomodacon. Graunted.

5^{ly} That Constables may be appointed to keep y^{e} King's Peace, who shall have Staves wth y^{e} Kings Armes upon them, as practiced in y^{e} Rest of these his Royall Highness Dominions. Graunted.

6ly That they may have ye Kings armes to be sett up in their Courts of Indicature, as well as on ye Staves, the wch they will bee at ye charge of themselves.

Graunted.

7ly That what Land ye Officrs there have made Grants of for new Plantacons (being waste unplanted land) & ye wch they had Encouragemt to doe by yor Honrs Predecesor & never had Order to ye contrary, may be confirmed, there being generally Care had for a Moderacon therein.

8ly That severall Ordrs past at and about ye time of ye Tryall of ye Long ffinn as well about Publique Charges, as ye Whore-kills haveing Officrs subordinate to those of New Castle, as also for clearing ye High wayes, maintaining ffences & other mattrs relateing to ye Well-Governmt of that place be reinforced by yor Hono' approbacon.

Graunted.

9ly That whereas their Neighbors of Maryland have made offer to cleare ye one halfe of ye way between Mr Augustine Harmens Plantacon & ye Towne of New Castle an Order may be issued forth that those of Delaware should cleare ye other halfe next to them ye wch will be noe great Labour or Charge, & may prove of great use & Benefit for Travelling & Commerce.

Graunted.

10ly That some Person may be appointed & sworne at ye Towne of New Castle to be Corne Meeter, who may not only see ye Corne duly measured, but prevent sending thereof abroad for fowle, by ordering it to be well cleansed; And also that ye said Officrs have an Inspection & doe View their Beefe & Pork that it be well packt & merchantable.

Granted and the law in that case altd

11ly That there being a Mill, or most (if not all) the Appertenances thereunto belonging, up Delaware River at ye Carcoons Hooke wch did heretofore appertain to ye Publique & now is endeavoured to be engrossed by some particular persons for their private use; It may be recommended to be taken into his Royall Highness, or his Deputyes hands; by wch some Benefitt will accrew, & being kept in good Repaire will be of a publique and Genll Good to ye Inhabitants.

Graunted the spare mill stones preserved & to bee let and the profit to serve ye public until further orders.

12ly That no Quantityes of Liquors be sold to ye Indyans under a quarter of an Ancker, halfe, or a whole ancker.

13ly That ye houses in ye fforte being soe greatly decayed, as they cannot stand long, their Tiles, Brick, Iron, or other Materialls may be taken downe in time & preserved for ye building a new House in their Roome, when opportunity permits.

Graunted.

That they may be acquainted by what tenure they hold their lands.

ANSWER OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL TO THE PROPOSALS FROM CAPTAIN CARR.

At a Councell held at Forte James in New Yorke ye 14th day of June in ye 23d yeare of his Maties Reigne Annoque Dm. 1671.

In answer to ye Proposalls delivered in by Captaine John Carr ye Governor & Councell doe give their Recolucons as followeth, vizt

1. As to ye first Branch ye Inhabitants of ye Towne of New Castle may assure themselves of all due Encouragement. And what is proposed as to ye Erecting of a Block House for their Comon Defence, its very well approved of. The Officrs there being hereby Authorized to prosecute that Designe, by enjoying ye Inhabitants, and others concerned to goe on and finish ye same.

2. The second Proposall is likewise granted That noe Vessell shall be permitted to goe up ye River about New-Castle to Traffick, but that ye former Order made to ye contrary be putt in execution.

3. To ye 3d It's Ordered that noe person in Delaware shall be permitted to distill Liquors but such as give in their Names to ye Officers at New Castle, from whom they shall have License soe to doe, and also that such Distillers shall pay or cause to be paid one guilder per can for all Strong Liquors, that they shall distill, the wch shall goe towards ye reparacon of ye New Block House, or fforte or some other publique Work.

As to what is proposed in ye 4th & 5th and 7th ye Governor & Counsell have also granted what is therin desired.

7. To ye 7th ye Governor doth allow of all such Grants as ye Officers at Delaware have already past, and doth Order that those now prsented by Captaine Carr and Mr Wharton have Patents of Confirmacon, upon ye same Termes and Condicons as ye rest of ye Plantrs in Delaware River under his Royall Highness Protection doe enjoy their Land, with this condicon that each Planter shall be obliged to settle upon ye Land for wch they have Patents in some convenient time to be appointed for ye same; and likewise that they maintaine a House Lott in ye Towne or Townes intended to be Erected for their mutual defence to ye wch they shall be nearest related.

And for ye future It's expected before any Grant be absolutely made there by ye Officers that ye desire of all such Persons who are willing to take up Land, together wth ye quantity thereof be first Transmitted to ye Governor here, who as hee shall see Cause will issue forth an Order to ye Surveyor there to make a survey thereof, the wch being certified, they may have Patents of Confirmacon for ye same. In ye meantime ye Officrs are to give Encouragemt to any such Persons, who shall make applicacons unto them for Land, who may with all be acquainted with this Order.

8. To ye 8th It is consented unto, That those Ordrs made at ye time of ye Tryall of ye Long Fin, at New Castle doe stand good, and ye Officrs there are to cause them to bee putt in execucon. But with all they are to return hither a Duplicate thereof, where by it may ye better be adjugded how long time they may bee practicable.

9. To ye 9th About clearing ye way between New Castle & Mr Augustine Hermans Plantacon, if those of Mary Land are willing to doe their parte. The Officrs at New Castle are here by empowered to enjoyne ye Inhabitants at Delaware likewise to cleare their proporcon.

10. The 10th Proposall is found very convenient. It being consonant to ye Lawes of ye governmt wch in that case ought to be attended, & ye Officrs there are authorized to see it putt in practice.

11. As to ye 11th concerning ye Mill, as also one paire of Millstones not used but lying in ye Mud or Water, It is ordered that care be taken for ye Letting out ye said Mill for ye best advantage to some persons who will undertake ye same & that ye proffitt thereof be reserved for ye publiqe, & for ye Millstones not used, They are to be taken up and prserved till further Ordr.

12. To ye 12th for selling Liquores or Strong Drinke to ye Indyans, It's left to ye discretion of ye Officers there to doe therein as shall be thought most convenient.

13. To ye 13th It is left to ye care of ye Captn Carr & ye rest of ye Officers in New Castle to see that the Materialls in ye Forte be prserved in ye best manner they shall thinke fitt, who have likewise Liberty to dispose of such of them towards ye Erecting of ye New ffort or Block house as there shall be occasion.

14. Lastly as to ye tenure of ye Land at Delaware, It is to be held in free & comon Soccage as his Royll Highness by his Maties Patent holds all his Territoryes in America, that is to say according to ye Custome of ye Mannor of East Greenwch, only wth this Provisoe that the likewise pay ye Quitt Rents, reserved in their severall Patents as an Acknowledgmt to his Royall Highness.

WILLIAM TOM AND PETER ALRICKS TO GOVERNOR LOVELACE, ABOUT THE INDIANS.

9th of March 167$\frac{0}{1}$

Right Honoble: Yrs of the 28th of ffebruary wee have receaved and to give yor Honor a full answer is more than we can doe being not all one mens children . . . for us few English none of vs able to speake to the Indians but soe farre as wee can advise yor Honor is as followeth.

1. that wee are in sad condition; 't is most uncertaine living vnder the power of the Heathens and no power to defend by reason a number of out plantacons are not able to secure themselves and wee make a great question, if wee in the place can well secure orselves and to bring them into the Towne wil be their vtter ruine losse of the river for and then they expose their houses corne and cattell to the fury of the Indians and we not able to mainteyne them here for prvencon of wth or last proposall is if yor Honor could spare soe much time as to come over to treate wth the Sackems, wthout dispute the reverence to yor person would procure vs 4 or 5 yeares respect and by that time the numerous issue by the assistance of god will be able to defend themselves.

2. The Sachems of the Indians give for reason of there warre that they threaten to make vpon the Christians is they say where the English come they drive them from there lands and bring for instance the North Virginia and Maryland and feare if not timely prevented shall doe soe here.

3. If possible to invite Capt. Carterett to beare yor Honor company the most of the Indians living vpon his side.

4. fourthly wth all reverence yor Honor having writt that yor Honor if occasion was would expose yorselfe to the trouble of coming over and desire to know what force to bring wth you wee doe think that 25 men is enough for the guard of yor Honors prson and that number will not frighten the Sachems and more may render yor Honors iourne improfitable by there non-appearance yor Honor now att this time of the yeare not being to fight but to treate.

5. fifthly if yor Honor comes as we well hope bee pleased by the first to send an expresse and Peter Aldricks shall meet yor Honor att the time prfixt to pilot yor Honor from the Navecinx and inform the Indians of yor coming that they may not leave there houses att the sight of so many men unexpected.

6. sixthly or intencon here is to build a blockhouse 40 foote square wth 4 att every end for fflancks in the middle of the Towne the fort not being fitt to be repaired and if repaired of noe defence lying at the extreme end of the town and noe garrison therefore wee beg that

wee may libty to pull itt downe and make use of the tiles bricks and other materials for the vse of o^r new intended fortificacon w^{ch} if wee have noe occasion for, as wee fear wee shall, will be convenient for a Courthouse notwithstanding.

This being o^r duty in answer to yo^r Hono^{rs} letter we p^{r}sent to more prudent consideracon and assure yo^r Hono^r wee will not alone maintayne o^r owne interest so farre as god shall inable us to the furthest of o^r industry . . . . to save the Hono^r of y^r Royall Master and o^{rs} together wth the hono^r of o^r country and then lett fate act with vs as the greate god is pleased in the meane time we subscribe o^{r}selves

Right Hono^{ble},
Yo^r Hono^{rs} most humble
and faithful serv^{ts}

WILL TOM,
PIETER ALRICHS.

COUNCIL MINUTE. INDIAN MURDERS AT MATINICONCK ISLAND, DELAWARE.

AT A COUNCELL HELD AT FORT JAMES *Sept. 25, 1671.*

Present—The Governo^r
M^r Mayo^r
M^r Steenwyck
The Secretary
} of New York.
Governo^r Philip Carterett
Cap^t James Carterett
} of New Jersey

The Occasion of y^e Present Meeting is the Lett^r brought from M^r Toms by Pieter Alricks about the Murder of two Christians (Dutch Men) killed by some Indyans, at the Island Matiniconck in Delaware River.

Pieter Alricks being p^{r}sent relates what is to y^e Truth of the Murder upon w^{ch} hee is examined. Hee saith the whole Nation of the Indyans of whome these Murderers are, consists of about 50 or 60 persons All the Mischeifs committed in Delaware these 7 years by Murder and otherwise, are said to be done by them.

The Indyans their Confederates (as it's supposed they will bee if a Warr follow) with this Nation of the Murderers, may bee about a thousand persons besides Women and Children.

The Names of the two Murderers, are Tashiowycam & Wywannattamo.

Peter Alricks declares, That two of y^e Saggamores of the Nation

Murderers, promised their best Assistance to bring in the Murderers, or to procure them to bee knockt i'th Head, if it might be allowed by the Governor.

Many other Indyans that he mett upon the Road did very much disallow y^e^ murd^r^ & were very sorry for it, & offered their Assistance against them likewise, only the Difficulty was, that there were seven of these Indyans, Men of the Same Stock, that if the two should be seized, the other five would seek to bee Revenged; soe it was unsafe.

Divers other Discourses between him & the Indyans he related as to this matter.

The Proposall to have y^e^ Murderers destroyed was to cause a Kinticoy to bee held, & in the midst of their Mirth, That then one should be hired to knock him i'the head. This by the Sachem.

Peter Alricks saith: The proper time to sett upon this Nation of the Murderers is within a Month from this time, for after they'l breake off their keeping together in a Towne, & goe a hunting, soe bee separated & not to bee found, but now the danger is of their destroying the Corne and Cattle of the Christians.

The Occasion of y^e^ Murther is said to bee that Tashiowycans Sister dying, hee exprest great Griefe for it, & said—The Manetto hath kill'd my Sister & I will go & kill the Christians, Soe taking another with him hee went & executed this Barbarous ffact.

GOVERNOR LOVELACE TO M^r^ TOM AT DELAWARE.

Septem 26^th^ 1671.

M^r^ TOM: I received yo^r^ Lett^r^ of y^e^ 15^th^ of September, 1671, by Hendrick Loaper, where you give me an Acct. of the Barbarous Murder of y^e^ two Christians on Matinicock Island by y^e^ Neighbour Indyans. I must confess I was much startled at y^e^ Narrative, and y^e^ rather in regard Capt Carr had given mee lately soe full an Assurance, that all things between yo^u^ and y^e^ Indyans were so firmely settled, that there were hardly any Roome left for any Distrust or Jealousy of them, betwixt you and them; Much lesse that soe suddenly after they should break out into these unheard of Crueltyes & villanous Murth^r^ w^ch^ as their Crimes have not Paralell, soe I am assured y^e^ vengeance of God will never forsake us, till wee avenge y^e^ Blood of y^e^ Innocent on y^e^ contrivers heads. Had my Directions been bravely & vigorously followed by you in the last sad Accident, I doubt not but it would have p^r^vented this; & I pray God this sin be not laid now to your charge. I shall by this Conveyance Transmitt but little to you in regard I know not how and when it may arrive you, but I reserve my more ample Instructions, w^{ch} I will send by Peter Alrick, who To-morrow will Imbarque in Tom the Irishman; However if this arrives you first I would have you to pretermit noe time, but to bethink how a Warr may be prosecuted on those Villaines; And in regard it will require some time, till all Things be brought in Order to y^{e} best Advantage of Compassing our Designe. I think it requisite that all y^{e} ffrontier scattering Plantacons be ordered immediately to thrash out or remove all their Corne, as likewise their Cattle, that soe they may receive y^{e} less Damage by the Effects of y^{e} Warr w^{ch} will ensue. Next that none (on paine of Death) presume to sell any Powder, shott, or Strong waters to ye Indians, and that in y^{e} meane time you carry (if practicable) a seeming Complacency with that Nation by either Treaty or Traffick, that soe they may have y^{e} less mistrust of our intended Designs; but if it can be soe contrived that that Nation will either Deliver up y^{e} Murtherers to you, or their Heads you have then Liberty to assure that Nation of noe Disturbance till I am acquainted there wth; The Governo^{r} of New Jersey & Capt. James Carterett are acquainted wth all o^{r} Resolucons, who this Day repaires from hence to his own Government to settle all Things in Order to y^{e} bringing those Villaines to condigne Punishm^{t}; hee is very hearty & Zealous in that Affaire; & I am assured wee may depend on a handsome & considerable Supply & Assistance from him; I charge you lett mee heare from you on all immergent Occasions, and bethinke yo^{r} selfes of y^{e} prosecuting of a warr, and therefore make y^{e} best preparacons in Order to it; If a good Worke were throwne about Matinicock House, and that strengthened wth a considerable Guard, It would be an admirable Frontier; and from thence wee might proceed to an execucon when all Things are in readyness there unto. I am sorry to heare Capt. Carr is soe ill as you relate him; I hope hee may in some reasonable time recover strength enough to follow this Affaire; w^{ch} if at this time I had not soe many different and considerable Affaires to Dispatch, you should not have receiv'd a Letter from mee, but my own person.

I have nothing more at p^{r}sent to Add, but to assure you that I am

Yo^{r} very Affectionate Friend

FRAN. LOVELACE.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL ON THE INDIAN MURDER AT MATINICONCK ISLAND, DEL.

At a Councell held by Mutuall Agreement at Elizabeth Towne in New Jersey by y^{e} Governo^{r} of his Royall Highness Territoryes & y^{e} Governo^{r} under the Lords Proprietors of the Province of New Jersey y^{e} 7th day of November in y^{e} 23th yeare of his Ma^{ties} Reigne Annoque Domini 1671.

Pres^{t}—Governo^{r} Lovelace
Gov. Carterett
Mr. Steenwyck
Mr. Tho: Lovelace
Capt. Berry
M^{r} De La Praire
Mr. Pardon
Mr. Nicolls.

Vpon series and mature Consideration of what hath been returned by the Officers of Delaware in Answer to the late Ord^{rs} sent thither, concerning the Barbarous Murder committed by some Indyans on the East side of that River upon two Christians at Matiniconck Island, It is resolved and Concluded upon as follows:

Inp^{mis} That this present Season of y^{e} yeare is not a fitting time to Commence a Warr with ye Indyans, who shall take part with the murderers, as well for the Reasons given in Writing from y^{e} Offic^{rs} at Delaware as for other Causes debated in Councell; soe that the p^{r}sent intended Expedition thither is deferred untill a more convenient Opportunity.

That in the meane time all Endeavo^{rs} bee used by persons in Authority in Delaware to have the Murder^{rs} brought in either dead or alive; ffor the accomplishing whereof, if any Reward shall bee proposed or promised by the s^{d} Offic^{rs} for the bringing them in, the same shall be punctually made good. And for that may soe happen the Malefacto^{r} by some Strategem or otherwise may bee taken alive, a Commission shall forthwith be granted by his Royall Highness Governo^{r} & herewth sent empowering and Authorizing the Offic^{rs} and Magistrates, who shall therein bee named, to bring them to Condign Punishment by putting y^{e} said Murder^{rs} to Death in the most Publick and shameful manner that may bee, soe to strike a terrour Consteration in the rest of y^{e} Indyans, who shall see or heare of the same.

3. Whereas some Resolutions & Ord^{rs} have been lately made at Delaware of their Intentions to retire into Townes for their better safety and security against the Indyans in case of a Warre y^{e} said Resolutions are very well approved of; And it is Ordered, That at

their best & soonest Convenience they bee putt in Execution accordingly.

4. The like Resolucon proposed as to Matinicock, It being a ffrontier Place, it is also allowed and approved of; & shall bee done at the first Convenient time & season.

5. It is also Ordered, That the Inhabitants at New-Castle & parts adjacent upon Delaware River bee digested into severall Companyes as y^e^ Townes and number of Men will permitt; & upon returne of the Names of the Officers, that shall bee chosen amongst them to have the Command of such Companyes they shall have Commissions for their respective Employments under his Ma^ties^ Obedience. In the meane time those Officers, that shall bee chosen, are to Act & proceed w^th^ Allowance, till they bee confirmed.

6. That every Person that can bear Arms from 16 to 60 years of Age, bee allways provided with a Convenient proportion of Powder & Bullett fitt for Service, and their mutuall Defence, upon a penalty for their neglect herein to be imposed by the Commission Officers in Command according to Law.

7. That y^e^ quantity or proportion of Powder & Shott to bee adjudged competent for each person bee at least one pound of Powd^r^ & two pound of Bullett. And if the Inhabitants in the River shall not bee found sufficiently provided w^th^ for Armes, his Royall Highness Governo^r^ is willing to furnish them out of the Magazine or Stores, they being accomptable & paying for what they shall receive to the Governour or his Ordre.

8. That the Places, where the Towne-ships upon y^e^ River shall bee kept, bee appointed & Agreed upon by the Schout, Commissaryes and the rest of y^e^ offic^rs^ there according to their Proposall sent, as also where the Block-Houses & Places of Defence shall bee erected as well in the Towne as in the River.

9. That all former Prohibitions of selling Powder & Ammunition to the Indyans under what penalty soever be suspended or left to the discretion of the Officers, as they shall see Occasion until further Order.

10. That no Corne or Provisions bee transported out of Delaware, unless that which is already on board or intended to bee shipt in y^e^ Sloope of Thomas Lewis (now in that River) for y^e^ w^ch^ hee shall have a special License or Permitt, untill further Order.

11. That y^e^ Offic^rs^ & Magistrates at Delaware bee hereby Empowered & Authorized to treat with the Neighbours Indyans of the Susquehanas or others to joyne together against y^e^ Murder^rs^ & such as shall harbour them or take their part, if Occasion shall require, & promise them such Reward as they shall think fitt. Provided it bee done with great Privacy & Caution soe that noe sudden Jealously bee given to the Persons intended to bee prosecuted or their Confederates.

12. And Lastly that the afore-recited Officers & Magistrates upon all emergent Occasions doe take Care by all Means, that shall present, as well as by Expresses, to give an Acco^{t} hither of what from time to time shall happen there in relation to this matter, w^{ch} said Expresses & Messengers shall be well & duly satisfyed for their paines and troubles.

GOVERNOR LOVELACE TO CAPTAIN CARR AT NEW-CASTLE.

FORT JAMES, *y^{e} 10th November, 1671.*

CAPT. CARR: The backwardness of y^{e} Inhabitants in Delaware has putt a stop to y^{e} forwardness of those in New Jersey, who were ready wth a handsome Party to have stept in y^{e} Worke to bring ye Murderers to condigne punishm^{t}. And truely I was much ashamed to see such an Infant Plantacon to outstrip us, who should have been rather an Example to others then to follow them; especially having ye Countenance of a Garryson to Boote, and you y^{e} principall Officer! What Acc^{t} I shall give to his Royall Highness of this remissness I know not, other, but to lay y^{e} blame where it justly is due; ffor you to receive y^{e} Dukes pay constantly, and y^{e} appearance of Souldyers, and to lett y^{e} Forte runn so miserably to Decay, and not employing them in y^{e} reparacons, when they did noe Duty is but just a perfect Rent Charge to ye Duke; ffor it is not reasonable that his R: H^{s} should bee at that Charge, only to allow you a Sallary and Souldyers, and no ffruits appeare of their Labour and Industry; Tis otherwise soe at Albany, w^{ch} Garryson in no respect exceeds yo^{rs}, and yett Salisbury wth his Men have made shift to refortify that place very secure; Besides y^{e} Inhabitants not so much as digested into any Military fforme, nor halfe of them armed, though you have had annually Monito^{rs} of y^{e} Murthers committed on yo^{r} Inhabitants: Believe me, This remissness will one day be called upon; and how you will Answer it, you best know, though I feare.

What hath now been concluded on will be brought to you by Peter Aldrick, to w^{h} expect a punctuall Complyance at yo^{r} perrill. I intend early in ye spring to be wth you, by w^{ch} time I hope you will contrive it soe, that ye Murderers may be brought in dead or alive, and likewise y^{e} former Murtherers of the Woman and Children at y^{e} Parde Hooke; Something must be done considerably to wipe off that stayne of yo^{r} Remissness, or I cannot now determine what penaltyes may ensue; I have both formerly and now Transmitted all ye Insolency of ye Indyans to his R: Hs whose answr I expect, till when I say noe more on that subject, I am,

Yor Loveing Friend,
FR: LOVELACE.

My Love to all or Friends.

A SECOND PLACATT CONCERNING STRANGrs GOING OUT OF THIS GOVERNMENT.

Where as Compct hath been made unto mee That diverse strangrs coming into this Porte, for their Accomodacon on Shoare, doe runn in Debt to severall of ye Inhabitants of this City, as well for Goods wch they sometimes Contract for and receive, as for Meat, Drinck, and Lodging; Making faire Promises of paymt upon prtence of having Moneys due unto them, or upon prsumption That they themselves are capable of giving satisfaction, but having Intent to deceive their Creditors many of them doe privily with draw Themselves, and upon a suddaine are Transported out of ye Government to ye great loss and Discouragemt, of such as keep publique Houses and Detriment of all others Concerned; These are strictly to require and enjoyne, That no Commandr Master or other Person, who hath Charge of any Ship, Vessell, Sloope, or Boate, that shall come to an Anchor within this Porte shall receive any Person on board but such as doe really (and Bonâfide) belong unto their Ship, Vessell, Sloope, or Boate, to Transporte them out of the Governmt without a sufficient Pass-porte; And if it shall soe happen, That any Comandr of Ship, Vessell, Sloope, or Boate having occasion, or upon prtence thereof doe, Ship on Board have any Seaman, or other Person to doe that Service without a Pass-porte, or affixing the Names of such Persons They shall soe Ship, one weeke at least before his or their Departure out of this Porte upon ye Weigh House at ye Bridge in this City; That such Commandr Master or other person prsuming soe to doe shall forfeit ye Sume of Ten pounds. And if any person or persons after this Notice given shall not give Obedience hereunto, ye said Person or Persons or ye Ship, Vessell, Sloope, or Boate soe transgressing, whensoever They shall arrive here again, shall bee lyable to make paymt of ye Sume afore menconed, with such Damage and Charges for ye Contempt as shall be adjudged requisite by ye Governor and Councell.

Given undr my Hand at Forte James in New-Yorke, the 13th day of Novembr, in ye 23th yeare of his Maties Reigne, Annoque Domini, 1671.

FRAN: LOVELACE.

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL—NEW-CASTLE, DEL., INCORPORATED—PROPOSALS FROM CAPT. CANTWELL ABOUT THE BLOCKHOUSE—SALE OF LIQUOR TO THE INDIANS.

At a Councell held at Fort James in New York, May the 17th 1672.

Severall mattrs being taken into consideracon relating to ye government and other affayres at Delaware, it was ordered as follows, viz:

That for ye better Governmt of ye Towne of New Castle for the future, the said Towne shall be erected into a Corporacon by the name of a Balywick, That is to say, it shall be Governed by a Bailey & six Assistants, to bee at first nominated by the Governor and at ye expiracon of a yeare foure of the six to go out & foure others to be chosen in their places, the Bailey to continue for a yeare, & then two to be named to succeed, out of whom ye Governor will elect one; Hee is to preside in all ye cotrs of the Towne & have a double vote. A constable is likewise annually to be chosen by ye Bench.

The Towne Court shall have power to try all causes of debt or damage to the value of ten pounds without appeal.

That ye English Lawes according to the desire of the inhabitants, bee establisht both in ye Towne & all plantations upon Delaware River.

That the office of Schout be converted into a Sheriffalty & ye High Sheriffs power extend both in the corporacon & river & that he be annually chosen by two being presented to the Governr, of whom he will nominate & confirm one.

As to ye clause given in by the officers and magistrates there, about having a free trade without being obliged to make entry here, but that it may bee done there paying his Maties customes and dutyes; It is thought fitt that the determinacon thereof be for the present suspended until directions be sent about it out of England or some further consideracon had thereupon here.

And for ye matter of the Whore Kill brought by Capt Carr certifying that some person, from Maryland pretend interest there & seat themselves without leave; The officers are to take care that his Maties & his Royall Highness Interest there be not infringed, and that they submit themselves to nor acknowledge any other Governmt, unless they have orders to do the same from the Governmt here.

By order of the Governor & Councell.

Maryland and Whorekill.

Vpon Consideracon had of a Certificate brought by Capt. Jno Carr from New-Castle in Delaware River about ye prtences from Maryland to ye Whore Kill & their sending Surveyors to lay out land without the Consent or Approbation of the Officers there under ye Protection of his Royall Highness, who withstood their Proceedings therein, It is ordered, that ye Magistrates there bee vindicated in what they have done, to whom a Letter of Thanks is to bee sent & it is likewise expexted, that they continue in their Observance of such Ordrs & Directions as they shall receive from this his R. Highness Governmt & none other until his Maties or his Royall Highness Pleasure bee signifyed to the contrary.

By Ordr &c.

Mr Nicolls his charges ye first voyage to Delaware to be borne out of ye fines of the Long Finn.

GOVERNOR LOVELACE TO GOVERNOR PHILIP CALVERT OF MARYLAND.

To Philipp Calvert Esqre Governor of Mary-Land, August 12th 1672.

FORT JAMES IN NEW YORKE, *ye 12th day Aug:, 1672.*

SR: I thought it had been impossible now in these portending boysterous times, wherein all true hearted Englishmen are buckling on their Armors to vindicate their Honor & to assert ye imperiall Interests of his Sacred Mties Rights and Dominions, that now (without any just ground either given or prtended) such horrid Outrages should be committed on his Maties Leige subjects, under ye protection of his Royall Highness Authority, as was exerciz'd by one Jones, who wth a Party as dissolute as himselfe, took ye paines to ride to ye Whore Kill, where in Derision and Contempt of the Dukes Authority bound ye Magistrates, and Inhabitants, despitefully treated them, rifled, and plunder'd them of their Goods; and when it was demanded by what Authority hee acted, answer'd in noe other Language but a Cockt Pistol to his Breast, wch if it had spoke, had forever silenc'd him. I doe not remember I have heard of a greater Outrage & Riott comitted on his Maties Subjects in America, but once before in Maryland. Sr you cannot but imagine his Royall Highness will not bee satisfyed wth those violent Proceedings, in wch ye Indignity rebounds on him; Neither can you but believe, It is as easy an Undertaking for mee to retaliate the same Affront on Jones his Head and Accomplices as hee did to those indefencible Inhabitants. But I rather chuse to have first a more calme Redress from you, (to whom I now appeale) and from whom may in Justice expect that Right in ye Castigation of Jones cum Socys, that yor Nature & the Law has provided for; Otherwise I must apply myselfe to such other Remedyes as the Exigence of this Indignity shall perswade mee to. Thus leaving it to your Consideracon I still remaine

Yo^{r} very humble servant,
FR: LOVELACE.

ANSWER TO CAPTAIN CANTWELL'S PROPOSITIONS.

Whereas y^{e} Proposals hereunto annexed were presented unto mee by Captain Edmond Cantwell, I have thought good to give this result thereupon, together wth the following orders concerning the regulation of Affayres in Delaware.

In answer to y^{e} first Proposall about the New Block House at New Castle in Delaware; since my former orders concerning y^{e} finishing thereof have been noe better observed; I doe once more enjoyne them y^{e} compleating of it, before the first day of November next and that under the penalty of one thousand guilders Seaw^{t} [wampum] in case of default; As ye way of raising a tax or contribucon for the effecting thereof, It shall bee left to the discretion of the officers there either to raise it by the way proposed, or any other they shall judge most convenient.

To ye second concerning y^{e} great abuse in selling strong liquors to the Indyans, I do hereby order & strictly enjoyne the Magistrates & officers at New Castle and other parts in Delaware River to cause the Lawes & orders heretofore made on that behalfe to be more carefully & severely put in execucon for the future to prevent such danger and ill consequences as otherwise might thereby ensue.

As to ye third that a person be nominated to receive the quit-rents in Delaware River, I have thought fitt to order and appoint Capt. Edmond Cantwell who is to bee the present High Sheriff, to bee Receiver and Collector of the said quit-rents for the w^{ch} he shall have my authentick Commission & for his trouble & paines therein, he shall have a reasonable allowance.

And as to y^{e} fourth about the runaway servants that frequently pass through Delaware either in coming from or goeing into Maryland & Virginia. It is ordered that no person or persons, but such as have passes & certificates, or can give a good account of their travails towards these parts or goeing from hence, shall be permitted travail but shall be apprehended and kept in safe custody untill it be made known what they are & to whom they doe belong. The care hereof is to be committed to y^{e} Bayliff of New Castle & y^{e} High Sheriff who are to act jointly herein, both as to the examing of their tickets or passes and likewise to give tickets to such as shall have occasion thereof; And no person is to presume privily to conceale or convey away any such servant; but if he bee acquainted therewth, that hee give notice of any such runaway unto the magistrates or officers under the penalty of———.

It is likewise ordered that Capt. Jno Carr ye present Bayliff & High Sheriff Mr. Wm Tom & Mr. Hans Block, or any three of three of them have inspection into ye arrears of the quit-rents, the fines about the Long Finn, as also the taxes & rates for the keeping the high and low Courts in New Castle & Delaware River & all other public rates and taxes to make inquiry how and where they have been disposed of or in whose hands they are, and where any persons are in arrears to levy the same by distress; of all which they are to render me an extract and speedy account that all abuses therein may be regulated.

Whereas his Matie hath been pleased to give order that his Declaracon of Warr against the States Genll of the United Belgick Provinces, should be proclaimed in all his Colonyes & Territoryes, It is ordered that forthwith after ye arrivall of Capt Edmond Cantwell at New Castle the said declaracon is publickly to be read there, & also at the Whore-Kill as soon as opportunity shall present to send from thence thither.

That the great gunns bee wth all convenient speed sent up to the Block houses in Delaware River according to my former order; and that the greatest be disposed of according to the distance of the place.

As to ye determinacon of ye busyness between Foppe Outhout and Isaack Tyne wc soe long hath been in dispute, that the orders made by the Court at New Castle concerning the same bee inspected & examined into by ye present Bayliff & Assistants in ye presence of Capt Carr & Mr Tom as one of them, who together are to make a finall result thereupon, there having been some misinformation heretofore given unto me as to that particular affayer, wch is the occasion of its being now called in question.

And lastly it is to be taken notice of, that although there is an alteration as to the officers & holding of Courts at New Castle, yet this doth noe way intrench upon the privileges of the High Court for the town & river which is to continue in the same manner it did formerly without any molestation or interruption upon this or the like accompt.

Given under my hand at Forte James in New York this . . . . day of August in the 24th year of his Maties Reigne Annoq Domini 1672.

PROPOSALS FROM CAPTAIN EDMOND CANTWELL TO HIS HONO^{r} Y^{e} GOVERNO^{r} ON Y^{e} BEHALFE OF HIMSELF & THE REST OF HIS NEIGHBO^{rs} Y^{e} INHABITANTS AT DELAWARE.

1. That his Hono^{r} would please to give his Instructions about the finishing y^{e} Block house in Delaware, w^{ch} standeth still in that posture his Hono^{r} left it; It is high time that some speedy order bee taken therein, in regard not only of the troubles now likely to ensue from the Warrs in Europe, but that what is already expended thereupon will be as good as thrown away by reason as it is now, it only stands & rotts; It is humbly conceived that the most effectuall means to be used for y^{e} accomplishment will be by a Gen^{ll} Tax to bee imposed both upon Towne & River.

2. That his Hono^{r} would please to make some order for the restrayning of persons to go amongst the Indians wth liquors & drink to sell, whereby greath mischief doth frequently arise; there being divers of late that leaving their own homes have taken what quantityes of drink & other trade they pleas^{d} gone a hundred or two of miles to the Indyans Plantations & there (for a little proffitt) selling what they had to the Indyans, great uproars and disturbances have arisen, insomuch as the Christians living near them have been put into great frights & unless great wisdome had prevented, 'tis believed that murder had many times been committed by ye Salvages merely through that occasion. It were very necessary that this abuse were regulated.

3. That his Honor would please to nominate some persons or other to receive the quit-rents there, there being divers persons who pretend they are ready to pay them if they knew to whom.

4. And that in regard there hath been great comp^{lts} from Maryland (about servants running away from thence who pass through New Castle, that the inhabitants of New Castle doe rather help to convey them away then stop them &c soe are accused of being instrumentall to their escape. It were necessary some orders were made as to that particular, empowering some person at New Castle to grant passes or tickets to people that pass to and again in these parts (w^{ch} person is to question & examine them) and also laying a fine upon those who shall be found to convey away such persons as are runaways. Whereas * * * * *

JOHN CARR TO GOV. LOVELACE ABOUT THE AFFAIRS AT THE HOREKIL.

NEW CASTLE *27th Septb. 1672.*

SIR: According to your Honors orders we sent those papers to the Horekill by Mr. Wharton where they found noe reception. I need not give your Honor the resons, for your Honor will find them in the papers inclosed taken by Mr. Wharton, the number of men and horse that came to the Horekill was but thirty, but they were sixty halfe way, where meeting Mr. Parrott goeing to Acamake and soe to Virginia and understanding by him there was noe other forces from your Honor but the inhabitants of the Horekill thirty horse was sent back to Maryland. this Mr. Parrott is a gentleman seated near Horekill by your Honors patent, the Horekill boat is come heere with fower of the inhabitants and desiers to take a tract of land up the River neare your Honors land, they say before they came from thence Harmanus and Sanders was returned from St. Maries, who brings news that in Maryland they are levieing a considerable force to bring this place and soe fare up the river to the degree forty northerly under theyr obedience, we shall know more when Cantwell returns with answer of your Honors letter, which I shall despatch to your Honor with all expedition, I have not else but waite your Honors comands, and subscribe mysealf as in duty bound yr Honors most faithfull and obedient servant

JOHN CARR.

Indorsed:

ffor Generall ffrancis Lovelace Hast poste hast. New Yorke.

JOHN CARR.

GOVERNOR LOVELACE TO CAPt CARR.

FORTE JAMES IN N: YORKE *this 7th day of Octobr 1672.*

Capt. CARR: The Lettr you sent by the Express over Land came safe to my hands wth the enclosed Relacon and Papers concerning the Whore Kill, & the Marylanders forcible possessing themselves of the Place, as also of the Goods and Estates of some of the Inhabitants, of wch we had some Rumors before, but did not give much Creditt to it, supposing what was done before to bee the rash Action of some Private person, not thinking the Authority of Maryland would invade his Royall Highness Territoryes wch hee hath been possest of for near 8 yeares, w^th^out giving the least Overture of it to mee, who am here his Royall Highness his Deputy. Their former violent Action & Force upon those poore unarmed People, together w^th^ the particulars of their Plunder, I had immediate Opportunity of transmitting to his Royall Highness by a Ship then bound away for London, the w^ch^ I made use of and recommended their case, & I hope it hath long ere this arrived his Hands, soe that some Directions about it may bee expected in a short time, till when I think it best for the present to leave matt^rs^ there as they are; But as to the Cloud w^ch^ likewise hangs over yo^r^ heads at Delaware, w^ch^ its said they are making Preparacons to invade, My instructions and Orders to you & the Officers in Gen^all^ are, that you putt yo^r^ selves into the best posture of Defence possibly you can, by fitting up the Fort in the Towne, keeping yo^r^ Companyes in Arms both there and up the River, who are to provide themselves w^th^ fitting Ammunicon, & that all Souldyers bee at an houres Warning upon any Alarum or Ord^rs^ given; That in the Towne especially you make yo^r^ Guard as strong as you can, and keep a strict Watch; and if any Enemy comes to demand y^e^ Place, That you first desire to know their Authority & Commission, & how it comes to pass those of Maryland should now make such an Invasion, after soe long quiet possession of those parts by his Royall Highness his Deputyes under his Ma^ties^ Obedience, & by other Nations before that, severall yeares before the Dates of the Lord Baltimores Patent, whom they never disturb'd by Armes, & whose Right is now devolv'd upon the Duke. Stand well upon your Guard & doe not begin w^th^ them, but if they first break the peace by firing upon yo^r^ Guards or any such hostile Action, then use all possible means to defend yo^r^selves and the Place, and command all his Ma^ties^ good subjects to bee ayding & assisting to you, who I hope will not be wanting to their Abilityes; In all Matters of Concerne you are to take Advice of the chiefe Officers there, This will come to you by yo^r^ Bayliff M^r^ Peter Alricks, who is hastening over Land to secure his Affayres there in this portending Invasion, and to give his best help for y^e^ Safeguard of the Place, & his Royall Highness his Interest. Upon all Occasions faile not to send an express to mee, by whom I shall give you such farther Directions and Assistance as will bee requisite; & if occasion shall bee will come over my selfe in Person though the Spring would be more suitable for mee than a Winter Voyage, Soe recommending all things to your Care and Vigilance, of w^ch^ I expect a good Acco^t^ I conclude being

Yo^r^ very Loving Friend,

FR: LOVELACE.

CAPT. CANTWELL TO GOV^{r} LOVELACE ABOUT THE AFFAIRS AT THE WHOREKILL.

N. CASTLE *y^{e} 10 of December 1672.*

RIGHT HONORA^{ble} S^{r}: Yo^{r} hono^{r} writt M^{r} Aldrichs of my not writing to yo^{r} hono^{r} I had writt to Capt. Nicolls att Large of what I heard and saw in Maryland. I thought Capt. Nicolls would have informed yo^{r} hono^{r} of all I heard so much that my Lorde thus intend for to keepe y^{e} Whore kill. I saw Jones procure & seas all Indyan goods or skins att y^{e} Whorekill and one Smith y^{e} Judge of y^{e} Go^{rt} att y^{e} Whorekill tould me that my Lorde Baltemore gaue him order for to driue a 20 d. naile in y^{e} touchhole of y^{e} greate gun and seas y^{e} guns and millstones att y^{e} Whorekill. His Comission was so Large as yo^{r} hono^{r} can imagene, when I came to S^{t} Marys Jones went to y^{e} Governo^{r} and he writt upon y^{e} backside of his Comission that he would maintaine his Comission. I tould them that itt was a folly for them for to striue against yo^{r} hono^{rs} power and tould them if yo^{r} hono^{r} gave but order for to beatt a downe all y^{e} servants would come away from them, y^{e} most part of y^{e} people thus fear that theire servants will run away from them all y^{e} people will be glade submitt themselves vnder yo^{r} hono^{rs} Government and they plainly say, that they will not Resist yo^{r} hono^{rs} power nor will have noting to doe wth what my Lorde has done.

Capt. Nicolls writt to me about Derck Smith goin vp y^{e} River. I gott for to goe for y^{e} Quitt Rent, y^{e} w^{ch} he has a boarde for to be sent to yo^{r} hono^{r}, what he has not in I shall take care for to send in y^{e} Spring nor Derck Smith should not go up y^{e} River If itt had not bene for y^{e} Quitt Rent wth out yo^{r} hono^{rs} Orders. The vessel is just going away and I shall end and Remain yo^{r} hono^{rs} most faithfull servant

To Command

ED. CANTWELL.

Indorsed.

ffor y^{e} Right honora^{ble} Coll: ffrancie Lovelace Esq^{re} gouerno^{r} off all his Royall highnesse Teretoryes in America att New-Yorke p^{r}sent.

THE RESULT AND REASONS OF THE MAGISTRATES OF DELAWARE AGAINST DECLARING WAR AGAINST THE INDIAN MURDERERS.

RIGHT HONO^{ble}: The Indyans not bringing in the Murtherers according to their promise I went vp wth M^{r} Aldrichs to Pieter Cocks and there called the Raedt *(Council)* together to informe yo^{r} honor^{r} what wee thinke most for o^{r} p^{r}servacon and defence of the river.

first wee thinke that att this time of the yeare itt is to late to begin a warr ag^{t} the Indyans, the hay for o^{r} beasts not being to be brought to any place of safety and so for want of hay wee must see them starve before o^{r} faces: the next yeare we can cutt it more convenient.

2^{dly} o^{r} corne not being thrashed or ground wee must starve for want of provisions w^{ch} this winter we can grind and lay up in places of safety.

3^{dly} that there must vpon necessity a warr in the spring and by that time we shall make so much as we can preparacon but wayte from y^{r} hono^{r} assistance of men ammunition and salt.

4^{thly} wee intend to make Townes att Passayvncke, Tinnaconck, Vpland, Verdrieties Hoocke, whereto the outplantacons must retire.

5^{thly} we thinke that yo^{r} hono^{rs} advice for a frontier about Mattinacunck Island is very good and likewise another at Wicaquake for the defence whereof yo^{r} hono^{r} must send men.

for there anything else vnwritten wee have sent Mr. Aldrichs and Mr. Helme to advice yo^{r} hono^{r} what is best to be done but intend to stop Thomas Lewes until yo^{r} hono^{rs} order for wee thinke itt not convenient any corne or provision be sent out of the river until this bruit be over for wee know not the next yeare, whether wee shall have any corne or noe, wee have not more att p^{r}sent, but to informe yo^{r} hono^{r} that Capt. Carr is not recovered but remayne,

Right Hono^{ble}
Yo^{r} hono^{rs} most humble
serv^{ts}
WILL TOM.

that if possible there be Hired fifty or sixty North Indyans who will doe more than 200 men in such a warr.

The mark of PETER RAMBO

The mark of PETER COCK

H. BLOCK, HENRICH JANSEN, ED. CANTWELL
M. ROSEMANN, The mark of OLE TORSEN.

PRIVILEGES GRANTED TO THE INHABITANTS OF DELAWARE; JURISDICTION OF THE SEVERAL COURTS THERE.

At a meeting of their Honors, the Commanders and the Noble Council of War, held the 12th 7bre 1673.

Present—Jacob Benckes } Commanders.
Cornelis Everse, junior }
Captn Antony Colve.

The deputies from the Southriver appeared and presented their credentials: they declared their submission to the authority of Their High: Might: the Lord States-General of the United Netherlands and his illustrious Highness, the Prince of Orange, requesting, that some privileges might be granted to them. They submitted for that purpose, some articles, which were taken into consideration and answered as follows:

1. The petitioners are granted free trade and commerce with Christians and savages, until further orders from our Lords-Principals. The other inhabitants to have the same privileges.

2. Somebody shall be appointed Commander at the Southriver with authority to enlist 10 or 12 men at our expense and to summon the sixth man from the whole population of the river and order them to make a fort on a suitable place, if the Commander deems it necessary.

3. The Commander shall authorise somebody to examine, what debts were due to and by the former English government. After a pertinent report thereof has been made to his Honor, the Governor, further orders shall be given.

4. Freedom of conscience is granted to the petitioners.

5. Such disposition of the marshes near the place shall be made in due time, as his Honor, the Governor, may think fit.

6. The Swedes and Fins on the Southriver shall enjoy the same privileges, as are granted this day to all the other subjects of this government.

7. As reward and in consideration of the great expenses, which the inhabitants of the Southriver will have to incur in erecting the fort, they are herewith granted freedom from all ground-taxes and from excise on beer, wine and distilled waters, which may be consumed at the Southriver, until the month of May 1676.

8. The inhabitants of English nationalty shall enjoy the same privileges, as other inhabitants of this government, provided they take the oath of allegiance.

9. All residents on the Southriver shall have and keep their houses, lands and personal property, which belong to them lawfully. And

as some persons, now residents of Maryland, have taken up some lands on the South river and received proper patents for them, permission is given to such persons to address themselves to his Honor, the Governor, here within three months from date and to get their patents confirmed. Within the same time they must settle under this government and take the oath of allegiance, under penalty of confiscation of their lands.

Done at Fort Willem Hendrick, date as above.

CORNELIS EVERSEN the Younger.
JACOB BENCKES.

Whereas it is necessary for the maintenance of good order and policy as well as for other reasons, that the population on the South river should be provided with courts of justice, therefore we have resolved to command the inhabitants of that river to nominate by a majority of votes in each district eight men for their magistrates, whose jurisdiction shall for the present extend as follows:

The court of New Amstel shall have jurisdiction over the inhabitants of the east and west side of Christina Kil as far as Boomtieshook and the inhabitants of Apoqueminy Kil included.

The court for the inhabitants of Upland shall have jurisdiction over the people on the east and west side of Christina Kil and upwards to the head of the river.

The court for the inhabitants of Hoere Kil, to have provisional jurisdiction over the people on the east or west side of Cape Hinlopen and northward to Boomties Hook.

All inhabitants are hereby required and directed to beliver their nominations to the Commander, Schout Pieter Alrigs, to be sent to us by first opportunity. A selection shall then be made and communicated to them. Done on the day as above.

CORNELIS EVERTS the Younger.
JACOB BENCKES.

COMMISSION OF PETER ALRICHS AS SHERIFF AND COMMANDANT ON THE SOUTH RIVER.

IN THE NAME OF THE LORD. AMEN.

The 19th of September 1673.

Commission of the Noble, Hon^ble^ Governor Anthony Colve to Peter Aldrigs as Schout and Commander at the South river of New-Netherland.

Anthony Colve, Governor-General for Their High: Might: the Lords States General of the United Netherlands and for His Illustrious Highness, the Prince of Orange etc. to All, who may see this or hear it read, Greeting!

Whereas it is necessary, to designate a good and suitable person as Commander and Schout for the Southriver of New-Netherland, lately called Delloware and extending from Cape Hinlopen or so much farther south, as it was owned and settled in former times under Dutch government, to the head of said river, *Therefore*, upon hearing the good report of Peter Alrigs, late Ensign and Commissary there at the time of the Dutch government, we have commissioned, authorised and appointed, as we herewith commission, authorise and appoint the same, to be Commander and Schout on the said river and of its inhabitants, to govern under the above authority and direction the said river and the inhabitants on the east and west side and protect them against all hostile invasions, as in his judgment it shall be best for the country. We order and direct herewith all officers, justices, magistrates, citizens and residents there to recognize, respect and obey the said Pieter Alrigs as their Commander and Schout under the aforesaid chief command, for we have decided, that it is for the best of the country, subject however to the approval or disapproval of our Lords-Principals. Thus done at Fort Willem Hendrik, this 19th 7tember A° 1673 in New-Netherland.

A. COLVE.

Oath of Office.

Follows the oath taken by Schout and Commander Pieter Alrigs in presence of his Honor, the Governor:

I, Pieter Alrigs, Schout and Commander of the South river of New-Netherland, appointed by the Noble, Valiant Governor-General of Their High: Might: the Lords States General of the United Netherlands and His Illustrious Highness, the Prince of Orange etc., promise and swear, in the presence of God Almighty, to be true and faithful to Their said High: Might: and His Illustrious Highness, as well as to the Noble Patroons of these territories and to maintain and help maintain the Reformed Church, to promote to the utmost of my power the rights of their Honors, the said Patroons and to administer good law and justice to the best of my knowledge and to comport myself in the aforesaid position, as a faithful Schout and Commander is bound to do. So help me God Almighty!

ORDER TO COMMANDER ALRIGS TO ADMINISTER THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE RESIDENTS ON THE SOUTH RIVER.

Done at FORT WILLEM HENDRICK, *this 25th 7tember 1673.*

As it is necessary, that the people on the Southriver, who have submitted voluntarily, should take the oath of allegiance to Their High: Might: the Lords States General of the United Netherlands and His Illustrious Highness, the Prince of Orange etc., therefore his Noble Honor, the Governor-General of New-Netherland has commissioned and authorized hereto Sr Pieter Alrigs, Schout and Commander on the Southriver; the same is hereby authorized to demand of all the inhabitants on said river, from Cape Hinlopen to the headwaters, on the east and westside of it, they take the aforesaid oath; he will make by first chance a report of what he has done and send in a pertinent list of the inhabitants, residing on said river.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SCHOUT AND COMMANDER ON THE SOUTH RIVER, PIETER ALDRICKS.

Done at FORT WILLEM HENDRICK, *this 27th 7tember 1673.*

1. To see that sincere, true Christian religion in conformity with the Synod of Dortrecht be taught and to maintain it by all proper means, without tolerating, that people holding another belief may make the least attempt against it.

2. He is earnestly charged, to keep his soldiers in good order and to be punctually in the fort every night.

3. He is to keep on friendly terms with the Commissaries on the South river, as far as it is in his power.

4. He is to keep the natives or Indians in submission, as far as possible, and make them like the Dutch government.

5. He shall observe the following rules for the issue of rations:

Each man receives per week 6 lbs. of meat or 3½ lbs of bacon
6 lbs of bread
½ lbs of butter or instead 2 stivers Holl. money
½ barrel of small beer for 7 men.
Each man receives per month 1 schepel of peas.

6. In his capacity as Schout, he shall act according to the instructions, which will be sent for that purpose.

7. He is further to govern himself by the orders and instructions, which from time to time may hereafter be given to him.

8. He shall not fail, to report what happens there at every occasion and if necessary, he is to send an express messenger.

9. He shall do his best, to get information of the doings and proceedings of the English in Maryland and Virginia and report them likewise.

10. He is authorized for the promotion of agriculture to assign lands to the inhabitants of the South river, subject to my approval, and to call for confirmation and proper title-deeds after the land has been surveyed by the sworn surveyor.

PROCLAMATION SENT TO THE DELAWARE ON AN INVASION OF THE DISTRICT BY MARYLAND PEOPLE.

The following placard was sent to Commander Pieter Alrigs, to be published by him.

As some English of Maryland have driven some of the subjects of this government out of their dwelling-houses in a very strange and cruel manner and have ruined the same by burning their houses, whereby several have doubtlessly been deprived of all their means of subsistence, therefore I consider it necessary to proclaim hereby, that all such exiles, Dutch as well as English, who may come here with certificates from Commander Alrigs, that they were among the sufferers, shall be provided with means of support. And in order to prevent such cruel tyranny for the future and to deliver all good inhabitants from it, it is necessary to make proper arrangements; therefore all inhabitants of the Southriver of New-Netherland are hereby commanded and directed, to place themselves immediately under the orders of Commander Alrigs, as soon as an enemy appears, when it will be decided, what is most necessary for their better protection and which is the way to do the most harm to the enemy. Men, who have acted contrary to this order or have been found negligent, shall be prosecuted for treason in the usual manner for such proceedings. Done at Fort Willem Hendrick, the 14th of January, 1674.

A. COLVE.

By order of his Honor, the Governor-General of New-Netherland.

A. BAYARD,
Secretary.

GOVERNOR ANDROS TO THE GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA, INFORMING THEM OF THE RETAKING OF NEW YORK AND DELAWARE.

A Letter sent to the Governor of Maryland.

NEW YORKE, *3^d November 1674.*

SR: Having Saturday last received this place and dependences from the Dutch in behalf of his Ma^ty, to continue as formerly under the command of His Royall Highness; I cannot omitt by this first opportunity, to give you an account thereof; and that I give order that all officers and magistrates of this Government and Delaware take all possible care upon this change, to prevent or redresse any kinde of injuryes to the neighbouring Colonyes, and will not doubt the like in yo^r parts, for the preventing all occasions, and shall be glad to improve all opportunityes for good correspondence to assure you of my being

Sr.

Yo^r most humble serv^t

E. ANDROS.

A letter sent to the Governor of Virginia.

NEW YORKE *4^th November 1674.*

SR: This is to give you an acco^t of my having Saturday last received this place and dependences, in his Majesties behalfe from the Dutch, to be againe as formerly under the command of his Royall Highness, and to assure you not only of my endeavor to keep that friendly correspondence I ought with our neighbors, his Ma^ties subjects in these parts, but particularly to remain.

Yo^r most humble serv^t

E. ANDROS.

THE GOVERNOR'S ORDER APPOINTING COMMISSARYES IN DELAWARE RIVER AND DEPENDENCIES.

Having received this place and Government in the behalfe of his Ma^ty from the Dutch; and being invested in the command thereof, under his Royal Highness, I do hereby in his Ma^ties name, nominate and appoint you to bee Commissaryes in the town of New Castle in

Delaware River and dependences, authorizing you or any thereof you (whereof . . . . . . to preside as first in nomination) to act in nomination) to act in all respects, according to the Lawes and Customes as have been used amongst you, during his Royall Highnesse Governmᵗ, in Governour Nicolls and Governour Louelaces time; And that you give order for the election of a Constable, in each of the other townes adjacent, to whom the president is hereby empowered to administer the oath of his office, as is directed in the lawes established by his Royall Highnesse. This settlement to continue in force for the space of six months, or further order, according to the trust reposed in you, for the which this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seale in New York this 4ᵉ day of November, in the 26ᵗʰ year of his Maᵗⁱᵉˢ Reigne Annoque Domini, 1674.

E. ANDROS.

Indorsed:

To the Commissaryes of New Castle in Delaware, who were in office at the time of the Dutch coming into these parts, in July, 1673.

A COMMISSION TO CAPT. CANTWELL AND Mʳ WILLIAM TOM TO RECEIVE NEW-CASTLE IN DELAWARE RIVER AND DEPENDENCES.

Having received this place and Governmᵗ in the behalfe of his Maᵗʸ from the Dutch, (whereof Delaware is a dependent,) These are to authorize you Capt. Edmund Cantwell, and Mr. William Tom, to take possession of the ffort at New Castle in Delaware, as also the Cannon and all other Stores of Warre there, or any other part of the River, for his Maᵗⁱᵉˢ use, pursuant to the Articles of Peace: And you are upon occasion, to send to any other Part of the Countrey, for the repossessing and setting any of his Maᵗⁱᵉˢ good subjects in their just Rights, and particularly at the Whore Kill; You are likewise to comport yoʳselves with the Neighbour Colonies in a friendly and amicable manner; And for what you shall Lawfully act or do in prosecution hereof, this shall be your sufficient Warrant: Given under my hand and Seale at New Yorke, this 6ᵗʰ day of November in the 26ᵗʰ yeare of his Maᵗⁱᵉˢ Reigne Annoque Domini 1654.

E. ANDROS.

To Capt. EDMUND CANTWELL and Mr. WILLIAM TOM.

The names of y^{e} Justices for

New Castle are	For the River
Mr. Hans Block	Mr. Peter Cock
Mr. Jn^{o} Moll	Mr. Peter Rambo
Mr. Foppo Outhout	Mr. Israel Helme
Mr. Joseph Chew	Mr. Lars Andriesen
Mr. Dirck Alberts.	Mr. Woolle Swain.

ORDER AUTHORIZING CAPT. CANTWELL TO ADMINISTER THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Capt. Cantwell's Power to administer an oath to the Commissaryes of Delaware.

Edmund Andros Esq., &c.

Whereas I have with the advice of my Councill thought fitt to appoint the Commissaryes of New Castle in Delaware, as also those of the Court up the River, and at the Whore Kill in y^{e} Bay to reassume their places; These are by virtue of the authority derived unto me, to require and empower you to administer an oath to the said Commissaryes of the respective places afore mentioned, or any others there, who have particular trust reposed in them; That they be true and faithfull to the Governm^{t} in their several imployments for the w^{ch} this will be yo^{t} sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seale, at New Yorke, this 11th day of November, in the 26th yeare of his Ma^{ties} Reigne, Annoque Domini, 1674.

E. ANDROS.

To Capt. Edmund Cantwell Sheriffe or Schout of Delaware river.

GOV. ANDROS TO CAPT. CANTWELL AT NEW-CASTLE.

A Letter sent by the Governor unto Capt. Cantwell at Delaware about Militia.

Capt. Cantwell: I have received both yours of the 30th of November and 9th of December, of your having taken possession of the fort, and of the magistrates being settled in New Castle, as also up the river and at the Whore kill, being present yourself in the several places, and am very glad to hear that people are generally so well satisfied wth the change, and of the likelyhood you tell me of new comers to settle in those parts. I thank you for your care and diligence in putting in execution my severall orders, as above, and do allow of your entertaining a man for the fort, and taking up a barrel of powder and shott, as you mention. You may assure y^e^ Magistrates and Inhabitants in those parts, that continuing in their dutyes, I shall not be wanting in anything fitt for me in my power, for their further encouragement and protection under his Royal Highnesse Government, Which that I may do the better I am resolved (God willing) to make a journey to you myself in the beginning of the spring. In the meantime you may give such new comers as desire to continue there, any reasonable quantity of landes not disposed of settled in time, according to their capacity and number of hands they shall bring for clearing it: due regard being had to the late warre; and former under takers to be preferred. The quantity of lands to be disposed of to each person, I must leave to your discretion, referring you to the custome of the place and neighbourhood, but suppose forty or fifty acres may be sufficient for a head of age to improve it, least we run into former errors, of giving greater tracts of land then improved to the hindrance of others. And till my arrivall or order do further empower you to be surveyor for the whole river and bay. As to your apprehencon of some peoples removal to the East side I suppose none of any note will be hasty therein, the Proprietors not being agreed; and though some have obtained; others have no grants yet from his Royall Highness, so that tis not like to come into one hand. As to what you write to Mr. Nicolls concerning execution upon Capt. Carr's estate I can add nothing to my proclamation, which I think doth sufficiently confirme all legal judicial proceeding, and is sufficient authority for all persons concerned as well as for all officers and magistrates. As to the militia, I do not think to make any alteracon untill I come seeing no necessity for it; Yo^r^ Lientenant in yo^r^ absence having power to Command; And the Ensigne being absent, the oldest Sergeant may do that duty or be made ensigne upon occasion. And for the Whore Kill the number is yet to little for a Company, but if it be necessary you may nominate a Lieuten^t^ who may chuse Sergeants and command there till further order. You have done well in summoning the Indyans to demand justice upon y^e^ murder of Dr. Rhoades, which I pray prosecute in the best meanes y^e^ can, that it may be effected (if possible) without warrs, if not, let me hear from you very early in the spring, that I may take order in it, and supply you accordingly. The messenger hath stayed the longer by reason of my voyage to the east end of Long Island and his being lame. In an inclosed paper the Messenger hath had here a p^r^ of Shooes one hundred guild^rs^ for a horse, 1½ lbs. powder, 6 lbs. bread besides boat hire 20^d^. to go after.

I am yo^r^ loving friend

E. ANDROS.

To Capt. EDMUND CANTWELL, at New Castle in Delaware.

GOV. ANDROS TO CAPT. CANTWELL.

New York, *March 27, 1675.*

Capt Cantwell: Yo^{s} of the 20th I received yesterday, to which I gave you an answer the same Houre, by Capt Krigier's Sloope, then ready to saile; This is by yo^{r} owne expresse, that I have inquired into the businesse of After-Cull, and cannot find that there is any more in it, than an Indyan drinking himselfe dead, at a House near Raritans River there being three more with him, very rude, which frightened very the woman, her children and a man (her husband being absent at Woodbridge) nor did they know of the said Indyans death who was (as I am told) found dead in the woods; so I doubt this is rather a pretence than a real cause of their keeping off and refusing to comply with our just demands concerning the murder of Doctor Rhodes and his man. You have done very well to give notice all over the River to bee upon their guard; But think you will do well to proceed no further against them (if it may be avoided) until I come, when (I hope) we may accommodate all or take such effectual courses, as shall be advisable and fit to bring them to reason. You do not say anything of an Indyan, who I heare had lately his ribs broke by an Inhabitant in the River, of w^{ch} hee dyed; Which if so may be a great cause of their present actings. But if the Magistrates have done their parts, in examining and doing justice therein, as the case might require, there can be no more expected, otherwise if any such thing hath happened, and the prosecucon neglected, bee sure it be done effectually without delay though not demanded by the Indyans, or though they should have complyed before this comes to you: I thought to have begun my journey to you by this time, but my not being very well, the spring very backward, the Kings ships not yet gone, I did think to put off my journey, till the latter end of the month or the beginning of May, but now as I shall heare from you, shall hasten it accordingly, and do designe bringing with me, about forty or fifty men, and to go by the upper way to the falls I hope you have prohibited all manner of distilling corne, as well as its transportacon, if not, I pray that it be done presently. I am

Yo^{r} very Loving friend
E. ANDROS.

Indorsed:

To Capt Edmund Cantwell, Schout of New Castle in Delaware.

GOV. ANDROS TO CAPT. CANTWELL.

April 23^{d} 1675.

Sr: I have this afternoone rec^{d} yo^{r} Lre of the 19th by Walker and sent by your expresse; In which you give me an Account of the Murder of two Christians about the 8th of this instant, about Millstone River and that it should be done by the brother of him that lately dyed at After-Cull; I think it something strange that at the writing yo^{r} former Letters of the 14th and 16th, which I received by Mr. Osborne, neither you nor the said Osborne in his Journey should have heard nothing of it; This is to lett you know that the 20th inst. three of the Nevisans Sachemakas, were here with me, and about thirty of their people with them, and did not only conclude a peace with them, but they did also engage, neither to harbor or have anything to do with any of the Indyans, that should happen to be our enemyes and particularly those beyond them. Now upon the receipt of this last Lre of yo^{rs}, I have advised with my council and sent to Governor Carteret to desire him to send by expresse to the Indyans to know the truth of the murther, and if so, by whom, the manner and cause, without declaring any further intent, and give me a present answer. As also that he will give order for horses for our journey to Delaware, to be ready at furtherest the last instant about w^{ch} time I thinke of setting out from here, though I had not intended till the 4th of the next and shall (as afore) come by the way of the falls, where you may meet mee on Tuesday the 4th, or if yo^{u} shall be there sooner and thinke good, may come on towards or to Milstone River, as you proposed; In the meantime I think there needs no further order, but y^{t} you looke to yo^{r}selves and give no just offense, or cause of suspicon to the Indyans; But as to James Sandyland (if you are not sure of his being criminally guilty) you ought to have had a Court, that he might have had a Legall Tyrall, and so either be justly detained, punisht or releast. Therefore if you have time, let it be yet done before you come, having had no other meaning, nor (I think) given any other direccons in my former letter. As to his being out upon Bayle (if he be not not criminall), it cannot be denyed him. Pray let there be as little noise or talke of the Indyan concernes in yo^{r} parts as may be. I am yo^{r} Loving friend,

E. ANDROS.

GOV. ANDROS TO CAPT. CANTWELL.

A Letter written to Capt. Cantwell of the 30th April, 1675.

New York, *the 30th April, 1675.*

Two houres since I received yors of the 25th by two Indyans sent expresse, as also the copyes of the 10th from Israel Helme and 24th from Peter Cock, By all of which I finde how much you are alarmed in yor parts, and persuaded of the Indyans Intention to do mischiefe, upon consideracon of which, I am apt to believe, that your Indyan Intelligencer, if hee be real himselfe, is but ill informed; For at ye time that hee reports the former messengers, Cock and Walker to be murdered, they were in these parts, safe and well, arriving here on the 23d and were dispatch't back, the same night, in the evening; By whom I gave you an acct of a firme Peace concluded wth three of the greatest Sachemacks, and their people, at and beyond the Nevisans, who promised not to bee any ways concerned, or to harbor any other Indyans, particularly their Neighbors, if they should happen to be in enmity with us; That the Mauques and Sopus Indyans had likewise this Spring, renewed the Peace with us, and that I did hold my resolucon of setting out for yor parts (at furtherest) on Munday the third of May, and to be at the falls on Tuesday of which I shall not faile (God willing) I hope and do not doubt of a good succese, for the quiett and settlement of all those parts, and that yor former messengers, are safely arrived to you, with my said Letters; Hearing from all other hands that the Indyans are quiet and busie on planting; However I thanke you for yor great care for myselfe as well as for the preservation of the Inhabitants of the River, and giving notice for the preventing of surprises, and providing against all events; And if there shall be occasion, I shall not be wanting in supplying you with all things necessary, I am

Yor Loving friend
E. ANDROS.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN GOVERNOR ANDROS, THE MAGISTRATES AT NEW CASTLE, DEL. AND THE INDIAN SACHEMS OF NEW JERSEY.

At Newcastle, *May 13th, 1675.*

Vpon an Appearance of the Indyans before the Go: & the New Magistrates, in the afternoone. They were those who came in morne, with Mr. S. Edsall, Isr. Helme, and Lanse Cock. The names of the Chiefs were Renowewan of Sawkin on the Eastern side, Ipan Kickan of Rancokeskil, Ket-marius of Soupnapka, Manickty of Rancokeskill heretofore all of N. Jersy side. The governo^{r} declares his desire to continue in friendship with them & his readiness to protect them, & thanks them for their coming down.

They by Israel Helme the interpreter expresse their readiness to continue in good friendship, & return their thanks to the Gov.

They are told, that it is not that the Governr wants their help—if the other Indyans will bee bad, he can deale well enough with them, but now is wishing to be kind to those that will live quietly and well.

They believe so they say.

They are told they must not kick the beasts or swine belonging to the Christians & the Christians shall not doe them any injury, but justice shall bee done as they might see to-day in the case of Jam^{s} Sandylands.

The first sachem rises up & walks up & down taking notice of his old Acquaintance P. Rambo & Peter Cock, Lansa Cock with C. Cantwell then taking a band of sewant, hee measured it from his neck to the length downward & said his heart should bee so long & so great to the Gov. & the Christians & should never forget the Gov. so presents the belt of wampum, throwing it at the Gov. feet.

The next rises up & professing much friendship & thanks to the Gov. for his kind expressions p^{r}sents another belt of wampum.

The Gov tells them the two belts shall be kept as bands of friendship between them.

The belts of sewant were written upon, to be kept in token of a continuance of Peace.

The first belt was 15, t'other 12 wampum high.

The Gov. presents them with 4 Coates & 4 lappcloathes.

They return thanks and fall a kintacoying with expressions of thanks, singing *kenon*, *kenon*.

GOVERNOR ANDROS [AT THE DELAWARE] TO LORD BALTIMORE.

May 15. 1675.

R^{t} Ho^{ble}: I received some time before coming from New-Yorke yo^{r} very obliging Letter, for the which I should haue sooner returned you, (as I now doe) my acknowledgm^{t} & thanks, but that it mentioned yo^{r} Intent of suddenly departing from Engl^{d} I shall thinke myselfe very happy of the honor you intend of seeing you at N. Y.

& am sorry my extraordinary occasions of going to the severall p^{ts} of y^{e} Government will not admit my now waiting on you at S^{t} Mary's, so assure you myselfe of the Sense I have of yo^{r} civility & my Inclination to serve you. I have beene the more hastened to this place by y^{e} neighbouring Indyans rudenesse with the Christians, of whom they killed 2 in y^{e} Dutch time & since some Cattle in a more publick manner then ordinary & gaue great Apprehension of greater disorders, if not . . . . . now. All which I hope is now remedied; I haue settled all publick concerns here & giuen p^{r}ticulars orders to the Magistrates & offic^{rs} of this River & Bay, that they bee very carefull, that they & all others in their severall precincts comporte themselves & keep that due & friendly Correspondence as they ought with their neighbours in yo^{r} Province. Not doubting (which I pray) that you'l give like fitting orders to those of yo^{rs} who border upon his R. H^{s} Governm^{t} I am now hastening away for N. Y. in order to my going up to Alb^{y} But where ever I am shall bee ready to receive yo^{r} Convenience, Remaining

R^{t} Ho^{ble}

Indorsed:

For his Excellency Charles Calvert Esq.^{re} Go: & C Gen^{ll} of Maryland at S^{t} Mary's.

Copy of a Lre. to my Lord Baltimore May 15. 1675.

PETITION OF THE LUTHERANS ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.

ACTUM NEW CASTLE *the first of June Anno 1675.*

To the Noble, Right Honorable, Major Edmond Andros, Governor-General of all his Royal Highness, James, Duke of York and Albany etc. Territories in America.

Show with all reverence the subscribed petitioners, the community of the unchangeable Augsburg Confession, called the Lutheran, which has its residence on the Southriver, that after the petitioners had addressed an humble petition to the Right Honorable Governor on the 13th of May Anno 1675, together with a document, drawn up in Council at New Castle on the 10th December 1672, and presented by petitioners' minister, whereby they divided the river into two parishes so that all above *Verdritige Hock* is and shall remain under the pastorate of Mr. Laers and all below *Verdritige Hoek* under the pastorate of Mag^{r} Jakobus Fabricius, and requested and asked with due humility, that your Noble Honor would please to confirm the action and the division for the sake of God's glory and good order, the petitioners expected hereupon a favorable answer and decision and had hoped to receive the same through Capt. Ed. Kantwell, but as the speedy journey and many troubles have prevented your Noble Honor, the petitioners do not know, how to act and they came therefore again to your Noble Right Honorable Worship with the humble request, to confirm the act and the division, also their minister Mag^r Jakobus Fabricius and to grant a favorable reply to the petitioners, doing which they remain your Noble Right Honorable Worships subjects and mediators with God.

The Community of the Unchangeable Confession of Augsburg on the Southriver belonging to the Churches of Swaenewyck and Kraenhoek.

HENRICK JANSEN
HENDRICK Hj JANSEN VAN BREEMAN
HARMAN JANSSEN
PETER VELCKER
PETER CLASSEN
PETER X WILLEM'S mark
CORN JANSEN
PIETER MANSLANST
JAN B BARENDS
SIBRAND JANSEN
HINRICH FRANSEN
WILLEM JANSEN
JAN JANSEN
JOHN VOKMER (?)
CLAS ANDRESEN
and all the others.

PETITION OF THE DISTRICT OF NEW-CASTLE RELATIVE TO MAKING DIKES.

To the Right honorble majo^r Edmund Andross Cap^t Generall off all his royal highnesses Territories in America & governor of New-Yorke.

The humble petition of the Inhabbitants vnder y^e government of New Castle humble sheweth Thatt whereas yo^r petition^ers att a publique meeting in y^{e} towne of New-Castle bearing date y^{e} 4th day of June 1675 by ord^{r} of the shiriff & magistrates of this towne to dispose of a parcele of morast or flye formerly belonging to Cap^{t} Carr & through the said flye to make two dickes or highways, one for the Concernes of the King & publique, y^{e} other for Convenience of y^{e} towne, all which yo^{r} petitio^{rs} Condisend to, butt nott any way willing to repaire the Dicke which belongs to the flye of Hans Block without the privilege thereoff, itt being the said Hans his owne and therefore belonging to him to make good the dick the whole Company of y^{e} inhabitants or y^{e} most part making the parties named John Ogle & Dominie Fabricius their speakers, thatt they were willing to repaire the Kings highway through the flys as also to make & secure the Dick for a foott passage over by the river side with a sufficient sluyce to draine the water outt of the flys, butt nott to be slaves to Hans Blocks perticular Intrest, for which cause nott only one butt all in whose behalf these whose names are vnd^{r} written Complaine, y^{t} theire speakers were solely beaten without cause, as we all hope yo^{r} hono^{r} will take Cognesens off, for nott Condisending to make vp the flye of Hans Block which is nott a publique, butt a privett Concerne Comitting them likewise without any Just Cause of offense onely speaking for y^{e} rights & intrests belonging to vs, which with our moneye according to yo^{r} hono^{rs} grant wear willing to purchas & god sending vs helth to maintaine the said Dikes. The flye being by yo^{r} Hono^{rs} apprizers accounted of no vallew yett According to yo^{r} Hono^{rs} order in New Castle we humbly acsept yo^{r} hono^{rs} pleasure therein and are willing to maintaine both ways, so^{t} we may have the privelige of y^{e} Comonage.

And yo^{r} petition^{rs} shall for yo^{r} Hono^{r} Ever pray as in duty bound.

his
Liftenant Tho: JACOBSEN
marke

his
JACOB JOHNSON Ensign
marke

both for the whole Company of Cristena Creek. (June 1675)

his
Capt. EVERTT HENDRIKSEN Eak
marke

for y^{e} hole Company of Crane hooke.

REASONS WHICH LED THE MAGISTRATES TO MAKE THE ORDER ABOUT THE DYKES.

1675.

Reasons which have induced us, to order that all the inhabitants of the district of New Castle should help to make the outer two dikes.

First. To obey the Hon^{ble} General's order concerning roads to be made from one village to the other. No wagon or cart road could be made, unless the aforesaid dikes and floodgates have been constructed first to keep out the water.

2d. There are only a few here, who have a knowledge of such work especially among the people of New Castle, and they have been compelled to pay their workmen from 30 to 40 guilders a day for such work, so that the people, who wanted to labor, have earned much and nobody would have lost more than 5 or 6 hours' work on the public dike and 3 or 4 hours on Mr. Hans Block's dike.

3d. All inhabitants, country-people and strangers would have been compelled to go 5 or 6 English miles through the woods, only to reach Swaenewyck, which is not more than one English mile from here. Now that Mr. Hans Block's dike has been made, although he could make his hay without repairing his dike, as it can be made on other marshes without dikes, he has nevertheless made 16 parts of his dike at his own expense, besides one-fourth of the dike, which had already been made and has also paid the expenses of making a floodgate and everything needed thereto; so that the mutineers had not the least reason or cause to make reflections about it or to vent their foul language.

4. Several private persons offered Mr. Block to work one or more days on the dike, which runs along his marsh, because they did not want to go through the morass, where people now and then meet with great danger; hence the community in general is not so guilty, as the ringleaders of the mutiny.

5. In case of a war with the savages or other enemies, especially during winter, when the river is closed, it would be very dangerous for us and our nearest neighbors to go 5 or 6 English miles through the woods, in order to assist each other; we need each other besides in diverse emergencies every day.

We request the Hon^{ble} General to consider the foregoing reply, while we rely upon your Honor's sound judgment, to decide, whether we have given the least lawful reason to the community, to resist our order and to mutiny.

H. BLOCK
JOHN MOLL
DERCK ALBERTS.

Indorsed:

No. 11.

The Magistrates of Delaware reasons about the repairing or mending the Dyke in Dutch.

REMONSTRANCE OF INHABITANTS OF NEW CASTLE AGAINST BEING COMPELLED TO REPAIR THE DIKES.

NEW CASTLE, *5th June, 1675.*

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL OF NEW CASTLE: Pursuant to the permission, which your Honors have given us, to make our complaints and requests in writing, we remonstrate with due reverence against being obliged to help making Mr. Hans Block's dike and are resolved not to do it, as we see no reason for it, unless the Hon^ble^ General expressly commands it; we therefore altogether respectfully request and ask to have a copy of the order, to act accordingly.

As to the marshland, formerly belonging to Capt. Carr, we are ready to help the inhabitants of New-Castle in the construction of the dike, provided that we may have part of the marsh for us and our heirs, then we will keep our portion of the dike in repairs. We request your Honors to delay this work, until we have planted our corn and remain, hoping to receive a favorable decision, etc^a^

JACOP VAN DER VEER
EVERT ECK'S mark
TOMAS JACOBSEN'S T mark.
MADIS LARS MADIHASEN DEFOREST
JACOB JANSEN'S ╪ mark
MARTIN GERTSEN'S X mark
JOHN OGLE
JOHN BREADBORNE ⋈ his mark
PIETER JEJOU.

The petitioners are directed, to obey our former order and in case of refusal the High Sheriff shall execute the work at the double amount of their expenses, pursuant to the order of the Hon^ble^ General.

By the Co^rt^ ordered

WILL TOM.

Indorsed:

New Castle in Delaware 5th of June 1675. Petition to ye Court in oposition to order.

Domine fabricius & Ogle to bee sent for here & ye other subscribed to be questioned and sentenced at ye genll Court at Delaware.

WILLIAM TOM, CLERK OF THE COURT AT NEW CASTLE, TO GOV. ANDROS.

NEW CASTLE UPON DELAWARE, *this 8th day of June, 1675.*

RIGHT HONble, these are to informe yor honor that acccording to order wee nominated fewer good men to value the valley belonging to Capt. Carre by name Mr. Peter Alrichs, Mr. Johannes de Haes for the Towne and Mr. Peter Cock and Mr. Lans Andreesen to that purpose who viewing the said valley returned that itt was not worth anything by the reason of the greate reparacone and the yearely charge for maintenance of the same thereto belonging whereVpon the Cort did order hauing regard to yor honors instruccons in making Highwayes betweene Towne & Towne wch could not possibly be done vntill the foote way by the waterside was repaired that all the Inhabitants wthin the Jurisdiction of this Towne should assist in ye making and the repayring of the same the Towne paying double to what the Outlivers and after such reparacon done the Towne to keepe it for the future vpon there owne charge and likewise vpon the request of Mr. Hans Block for assistance in repairing his ditch itt being the Common and neerest footway from this Towne to Swanewick, Crane Hooke and parts adiacent he likewise oblidging himselfe and his heires for the future to maintayne itt vpon his owne charge wch said foot way is so necessary and conuenient as well for this Towne as the Out livers themselves that itt cannot well be left vnrepaired for that they the Townepeople must goe five miles about or by water if either of them have occasion but to buy or sell one pound of butter or any other such small necessareis or else wade vp to the middle in water and mudd some having fallen into the prill of theire lives and losse of wt they had about them all wch wee being gathered together and duely considering the greate occasion and necessity of repairing the said way likewise itt not being aboue two days worke for one there of the people, who were ordered to worke in three companyes vnder three several Overseers And the people of Swanewick and others thereby living having as much occasion for the way as wee and being in number allmost a full third of the three being willing to assist alone that ditch but the other also for there necessary repairing likewise considering . . . . bee of noe effect onely for the securing the Cartway issued an order that all the Inhabitants as above should meete in the Towne the fewerth of June instant there to heare read o^{r} determinacon w^{ch} was accordingly done in the Church but after the reading and being opposed wee returning from the Church by some of this Towne and a number of the Inhabitants from wth out in such a mutinous and tumultuous manner being led on by ffabricius the preister Jacob van der Veere John Ogle Barnard Egbert Thomas Jacobson Juryan Bratesman Mathew Smyth Evert Hendricksen and severall others some having swords some pistolls others clubbs wth them wth such despitefull language saying they wont make neither the one nor the other, that they could no longer be foreborne in so much that Capt. Cantwell by our consente calling for the Constable layd hold of the preister and Ogle and sent them on board the Sloope wth intencon for New Yorke to yo^{r} Hono^{r} but the tumult therevpon arising vpon their going on board cursing and some crying "fatt them on, fatt them on" being most drunk and wee not knowing to w^{t} height itt might come they being in such a humour still crying one and all wee were inforced to send for them from on board and disccharge them w^{ch} said mutinous way of proceedings wee hope yo^{r} hono^{r} will not allow it and impossible for vs to get . . . Justice according to the best of o^{r} knowledge when all o^{r} accons shalbe disputed by a plebeian faccon w^{ch} will not onely force vs to leave the bench but will expose the Country to greate charges when vpon every occasion there frenzicall braynes pleases what wee determine there according to yo^{r} hon^{ors} order and instruccons must bee sent to Yorke contrary to the same instruccons and order the Swedes and Fynnes being such a sort of people that must be kept vnder else they will rebell and of that nation these here are the worser sort as by instance the Long Fynne for w^{ch} wee referr yo^{r} hono^{r} to Capt. Nicolls then p^{r}sident if this bee not remedyed and a free Co^{rt} of Law according to instruccons noe man knowes his owne and trade must dye when noe man is sure of his owne estate witness former examples as Mazinello John of Leyden Jack Cade and Wat Tyler the De Witts and in these partes since o^{r}coming the insurreccon att New Yorke in the time of Generall Nicolls for remedy of w^{ch} wee wholly rely vpon yo^{r} hon^{rs} order in this materiall affaire Mr. de Haies will wayte vpon yo^{r} hono^{r} about eight or tenne days hence by whom wee desire yo^{r} hono^{rs} order and answer who was then p^{r}sent the next morning the mutineers brought in their request to vs w^{ch} wee sent to yo^{r} hono^{r} to consider of wth o^{r} answer vnder the foote thereof; further wee believe if Capt. Cantwell had not seized vpon the bodyes of the principall and beaten one of the principall itt would have proceeded to bloodshed; if yo^{r} hono^{r} thinks itt fitt that two fyle of soldiers may be sent hither to ly in this river to keepe the people in awe and vs in security. This o^{r} narrationand remonstrance wee p^{r}sent to yo^{r} hono^{r} expecting an answer by Johannes or sooner if occasion offers, for if itt bee not done before the Harvest itt cannot be done then, we remayne, Right Hono^{r}able, yo^{r} hono^{rs} humble serv^{ts},

by order of the Co^{rt},

WILL. TOM.

Indorsed:

ffor the Right Hon^{ble} Maior Edmond Andros Generall of all the forces of his Royal Highnes in America and Governor of New Yorke these p^{r}sents.

MAGISTRATES OF NEW CASTLE TO GOV. ANDROS.

NEW CASTLE UPON DELAWARE, *this 15th August, 1675.*

RIGHT HON^{ble}: Capt Cantwell has rec^{d} yo^{r} Hono^{rs} letter, wth the two warrts for the apprehension of Magester ffabricius and Ogle, w^{ch} are executed, and they vpon there Journey for New Yorke, the others bound over to the next Generall Sessions, according to order; as for that part of yo^{r} Hono^{rs} letter concèrning Capt. Carre's valley itt was never improved in the least; itt is o^{r} humble desire the fort lying on the other side may be removed . . . . making of a Co^{rt} House and that some other convenience may be made by itt for a prison both being very necessary for this Towne and river, and where itt stands rather detrimentall then otherwise to the place; that it may be done at the publique charge of the whole river and bay, itt being a generall concerne; that there may be some tax layed for the expenses of the High Co^{rt} and Low Co^{rts} it formerly being one Sch. of Wheate for the High Co^{rt} and one Sch. of Rye for the Low Co^{rts} all w^{ch} is left to yo^{r} Hono^{rs} discretion. That there may be more Magistrates named in this Towne for the completing the Bench, Mr. Moll being to goe to Maryland where his business will keep him most part of the Winter; ffop Outhout when there is Ice in the river cannot come over; Mr. Chew living soe farre as Apoquenamy not to be relyed; vpon the same reason for Hans Block in fowle weather he being ancient; so are none relyed vpon but Capt Cantwell and Dirick Albertsen who will make a slender Co^{rt}, that yo^{r} Hono^{r} would be pleased to send over a new Lawe book and if to be got some other paper books for the keeping of the records in order, none being here to be purchased.

* * * * * * * * *

Right Hono^ble^
yo^r^ Hono^rs^ most humble serv^ts^
H. BLOCK,
JOHN MOLL,
DERCK ALBERTSEN.

Indorsed:

ffor the Right Hon^ble^ Major Edmund Andros Commander in Chiefe of all the forces belonging to his Royall Highness in America and Governor of New Yorke
these p^r^sent.

GOVERNOR ANDROS TO CAPTAIN CANTWELL ON INDIAN AFFAIRS IN DELAWARE AND COVERING A LETTER TO THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND ON THE INDIAN WAR

N YORK *Decem: 10: 1675.*

Letter from the Governo^r^ to Capt. Cantwell.

CAPT. CANTWELL: I have received both yo^rs^ of y^e^ 24^th^ & 25^th^ past, and a letter from the Governor of Maryland, to whom you are by the first good opportunity to send the inclosed.

You are punctually to observe the order I here send you concerning Mr. Fenwicks & the customes as practiced here, which I hope will satisfy all persons. Mr. Dyre will send y^e^ rules you desire for entryes &c.

I am sorry that you find the Indyans in yo^r^ parts wavering but being fore-warned & I hope fittly prepared, hope wee need not fear them: However I pray be just to them on all occasions and kinde to Renowickam in particular manner, who shall not loose for his Constancy: By Capt Creiger's Sloope I'l supply you with what is fitt for a Garrison in your Towne at this juncture for security of yo^r^ parts and would have you take Orders for removing the Block House, about the middle of yo^r^ towne above it, into the place I shewed you when there: soe to command both ends.

I am, Yo^e^ affec^ate^ Friend
E. ANDROSS.

Letter to y^e Governor of Maryland.

N. YORKE *Decem. 10^th 1675.*

RIGHT HON^ble: I have received yo^rs of the 4^th past, of your progresse against the Indyans, which I wish may have ended it, but am sorry the Susquehannas were concerned, having allwayes (as the Maques to this) had the repute of being perfect friends to the Christians, particularly Maryland; and being off-springs of the Maques, through by the Sinnekes engaged in Warre, & the Indyans to the Eastward, soe great successes in plymouth & Massechutsetts Colonyes, having engaged all others their neighbors and endeavouring by all means of command & proffitt to engage the Maques, and sent to all other parts as farre as Canada, w^ch New England think do supply their said enemyes & all our Indyans as farre as Delaware thought only to wait opportunityes. There only remains firme the Maques, and by their meanes the Sinnekes, which as seated are most able to do Good or harme, & soe farr^e & particularly the Sinnekes, if they fall off to bee forced.

I here send you an Abstract of a Letter sent from the Commander at Albany relating some particulars (writt by y^e Jesuite) among the Maques, by which you may see his sence though I think him in great measure mistaken, but of myself can do no more than I have already.

I heare that all New England have joyned a very great force to fall on the Narragansett Indyans, the event whereof (w^ch I hope good) will very much influence things, & conduce to the future or next year's action; which is all in addition to mine of y^e 21^st of October last. Soe remaine

Yo^r very humble serv^t

E. ANDROS.

CAPTAIN CANTWELL TO GOVERNOR ANDROS, ON THE AFFAIRS AT THE DELAWARE.

N. CASTLE *y^e 11 of May 1676.*

RIGHT HONO^ble: The eight of this instand I Rec^d yo^r honno^rs letter of y^e 19 of Aprill, whereout I vnderstand yo^r honno^rs safe arrivall from Albany and y^e wellstand of y^e indyans in them parts I tanke god wee are as well and our indyans are Civell as ever I knew Them to be and as wee, can perseave no ill intent, for they follow theire planting and honting as they vse to other years.

I have had no time ever sence y^e indyans came from honting to go to y^e fales & take possession of that Land that yo^r honno^r bought y^{s} last Summer, y^{e} Reason is Mr. Block's death and Mr. Moll's being from home; but now with y^{e} first I shall goe and take possession of it. for planters I give them as much incouragem^{t} as Lyes in me and shall obserue yo^{r} honno^{rs} order about y^{e} fees, it thus very much discourages y^{e} people that theyre pattents thus not come out, all y^{e} people from y^{e} Whorekil and bay did expect to have theire pattents wth y^{e} Returns of y^{e} Justices from our Co^{rt} it being ended this Day. I hope yo^{r} honno^{r} will be pleased to giue order that they may be sent wth y^{e} bearer Mr. Cock and also ord^{r} to Lay out y^{e} bonds of y^{e} horekil for there are already people in Dispute where they Liue and vnd^{r} whoos governm^{t}; y^{e} Indyans Declares how far y^{e} Dutch has had y^{e} said Bay southward of y^{e} horekill sum people are Doutfull it might Ly vnd^{r} Baltemore and will not take it vp; when y^{e} pattents Come from New Yorke I shall go to y^{e} horekill and wth yo^{r} honno^{rs} ord^{r} Ly out y^{e} Line That y^{e} people may know how far to take vp Land. Y^{e} ould indyans sayes that y^{e} Dutch when they had brought y^{e} Lands they did sett vp sumthing w^{ch} I supose may be y^{e} armes and sum indyans thus promise to show y^{e} very place. There was a great affront this spring given to y^{e} imperor of those indyans a very subtle fellow and one who bears the greatst command and keepes his indyans in y^{e} greatst aw in this part of y^{e} worlde; y^{e} abuse was given by one Peter Smith about bying sum skins from him. Capt. Crygier can tell y^{r} honno^{r} how it came to passe; such fellows might be y^{e} occasion of shedding much blood, who coms there for one month or two and care not what happens to y^{e} people when they are gon. I knew noting of y businesse whilst he was here or else would have callen him to acc^{t} for so Doing and to giue y^{e} Sachem sattifaction for y^{e} abuse w^{ch} I hope y^{r} honno^{r} will be pleased to Do there that others may take notice of.———

y^{e} Susquehanno w^{ch} I formerly writt to y^{o} of is as yet here in y^{e} Riuer and thus intend here to abide: I have tould all men not to speake wth him and haue inquired for him by y^{e} indyans: They all Deny him to me by Reason sum people has tould y^{e} indyans that I would bind him and send him to yo^{r} honno^{r} notwthstanding I tell them to y^{e} contrary, when I go to y^{e} fale I do intend to speake wth him by one meanes or other in y^{e} mane while I shall end and Ever remaine

Right Honno^{ble} yo^{r} honno^{rs}
moste hum^{ble} and faithfull
servant

ED CANTWELL.

Indorsed:

ffor y^{e} Right honno^{ble} major Edmond Andros Esq^{re} gen^{ll} of all his Royall highnesse forces in america and governo^{r} att New Yorke p^{r}sent.

NEW CASTLE, *the 13th of May 1676.*

RIGHT HONO^{ble}: On Tuesday last being the nyneth of May the highe C^{rt} sate in this Towne w^{ch} continued Wednesday and Thursday vntill noone att w^{ch} weere p^{r}sent all the Magistrates aboue and two from the Hoerkill when they amongst other things did order (the wolves being so over frequent and doing such dayly damage both to sheepe cattell and hogs) that any p^{r}son or p^{r}sons should bring in to any of the Magistrates of this river or bay any wolveskins or heads vpon the Certificate for the said Magistrate the party or p^{r}son so bringing itt or them should have for each head the some of forty guilder to be paid out of the next publick leavy after the procuring of the said Certificate and also considering the charges w^{ch} may arise by that and also that of the Horekill High Co^{rt} w^{ch} now must by confe (?) greater by reason of the farr distance to the Hoerkill and the dangerousness of the bay did unanimously order that a letter should be written to yo^{r} honno^{r} to desire that there might be a publick leavy p^{r} pole for the defraying such publick and other incident charges as may arise as is the custome in o^{r} neighbour province of Maryland or else that yo^{r} hono^{r} would be pleased to order some other more convenient way this being the request of the whole Co^{rt} rep^{r}sent to yo^{r} hono^{r} and remane

Right Hono^{ble}
yo^{r} hono^{rs} humble
serv^{t}
ED. CANTWELL.

Indorsed:

ffor the Right Hono^{ble} Maior Edmond Andross Commander in cheife etc etc.

ORDER DEFINING THE POWERS OF THE SHERIFF IN DELAWARE; THE SUSQUEHANNA INDIANS IN DELAWARE; LAND MATTERS IN NEW CASTLE.

August 4th 1676.

It being represented how inconvenient it was for the Sheriff to preside, and be Judge in a Court, whose Orders and Warrants he is to execute: Resolved, that ye Sheriffe of Long Island and Delaware shall have ye precedence of the Justices of ye peace, whose duty it is to represent matters to ye court, and to execute ye law or courtt orders but not to preside or have any vote in Court.

Upon the receipt of a Letter from Capt Cantwell from Delaware about the coming in of the Susquehanna Indyans.

Resolved, To write to Capt Cantwell still to encourage the coming in of those Indyans, till when not to promise or engage anything to them, but if they desire it, the Governour will endeavour to composure of all things in Maryland, and perfect a peace with ye Maques and Sinnekes, after which the said Indyans may returne to their land as they shall think good.

If the said Indyans do comply, that Capt Cantwell do give notice of it to the Governor here and to the Government of Maryland, and lett them know, that the Governor hath given him ye said Order, thinking it ye greatest service he could do^e them, so to take off the said Indyans, least goeing to ye Maques and Sinnekes, they might induce them to make inroads upon the Christians, which none of us could remedy.

If the said Indyans will come in that he give notice where they are most inclinable to go, for a present being, either at the Falls or the middle of the River at Delaware.

Upon a petition from . . . . . the widow of Hans Block of New Castle in Delaware, y^t of late a fence hath been run between ye Commons or woods and her land, so y^t shee hath no liberty for the commonage of her cattle as for many years heretofore, and being never before debarred thereof Ordered, that there shall bee convenient outdrift for her cattle as formerly and is usuall.

GOVERNOR ANDROS TO CAPTAIN CANTWELL, RELATIVE TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Aug 11, 1676.

CAPT. CANTWELL. I received yo^r Lett^r Concerning the coming in of the Susquehanna Indyans about a weeke agoe, & having Considered thereof, doe thinke it convenient that you encourage them therein, till when not to promise or engage anything to them, You may acquaint them, that if they deserve it, I will endeavor a Composure of all things in Maryland, & perfect a peace with the Maques & Sinnekes After which they may returne back to their owne land, as they shall thinke good.

If the s^d Indyans doe comply herein, you are to give mee notice of it & doe the like to the Governm^t of Maryland & let them know that I have given you order so to doe, & doe think it the greatest service I can doe them, so to take off the Indyans, least going to the Maques & Sinnekess, they might induce them to make inroads upon the Christians, which none of us could remedy. Vpon the s^{d} Indyans coming in, you are to let mee know, where they are most inclinable to goe for their prest. being either at the Falls or the middle of the River.

Yo^{rs} of the 6th instant I rec^{d} this morning wherein I understand that upon the receipt of M^{r} Augustine Hermans letter of the suspicon of a familye being cut off by the Indyans you fired off three great Guns & sent for 4 men out of each Company which gave an Alarum throughout the River, wherein ye did very ill upon so slight Grounds to bee so rash, however you are not to be carelesse;

If you have not already you are to send to the Susquehanneh Indyans and to know their Intents about comeing in, which if they will not, you are to be carefull as I advertised yo^{u} before not to promise them anything, It being not proper, or not in o^{r} power. If they shall come in they must live peaceably as the rest of the Governm^{t} doth, and then shall bee lookt upon & cared for accordingly. I am.

Y^{r} affectionate friend

E. A.

A lre. sent Capt. C. Cantwell by order of y^{e} Go: & Councell.

ORDINANCE. INTRODUCING THE DUKE OF YORK'S LAWS ESTABLISHING COURTS OF JUSTICE ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.

EDMUND ANDROS, *Esq., Seigneur of Sauzmarez Lieu^{t} and Governo^{r} Gen^{ll} under his Royal Highnesse, James Duke of New Yorke and Albany &c of all his territories in.*

Whereas upon a peticon of the Magistrates and officers of New Castle and Delaware River, Governo^{r} Lovelace did resolve & in part settle the Establish^{t} Lawes of this Government and appoint some Magistrates under an English Denominacon accordingly, In the which their having been an obstruction for reason of the late warres & Change of Government; And findeing now an absolute necessity for y^{e} well being of the Inhabitants, to make a speedy settlement, to be a generall knowne rule unto them for the future, Vpon mature deliberation and advice of my Councell, I have resolved, and by vertue of the Authority derived unto mee, doe hereby in his Ma^{ties} Name Order as followeth.

1. That the booke of lawes Establisht by his Royal Highnesse, & practiced in New Yorke, Long Island, and Dependencies bee likewise in force, and practiced in this River and Precincts, Except the Constables Courts, Country Rates & some other things peculiar

to Long Island, and the Militia as now Ordered to remaine in y^{e} King, but that a Constable in each place bee yearely chosen for the Preservacon of his Ma^{ties} Peace with all other Power as directed by y^{e} law.

2. That there bee three Courts held in y^{e} several . . . . & bay as formerly To witt one in the Townes . . . . Uplands another below at the Whorekil.

3. That the said Courts consist of Justices of the Peace whereof three to make a Coram, & to have the Power of a Court of Sessions & decide all matters under twenty pounds without Appeale, in which Court the oldest Justice to preside, unless otherwise agreed amongst themselves above twenty pounds & for crime Extending to life, Limbo or Banishment, to admitt appeale to the Court of Assizes.

4. That all small matters under the value of five pounds may be determined by the Court without a jury Unless desired by the Partyes as also matters of Equity.

5. That the Court for New Castle bee held once a month, to begin the first Tuesday in each Month And the Court for Uplands & the Whorekill, Quarterly & to begin the second Tuesday of the Month.

6. That all necessary By lawes or Orders (not repugnant to the Lawes of the Government) made by the said Courts, bee of force & binding, for the space of one whole yeare, in the severall places where made, They giveing an Account thereof to the Governo^{r} by the first Convenience, And that noe fines be made or imposed but by Order of Court.

7. That the Severall Courts have power to regulate the Court and Office^{rs} Fees, not to exceed the Rates in the booke of Lawes, nor to bee under halfe the Value therein exprest.

8. That there bee a high Sheriffe for the Towne of New Castle, the River, and Bay ; And that the said high Sherriffe have power to make an Under Sheriffe or Marshall being a fitt person, & for whom hee will bee responsable, to be approved by the Court, But the Sheriffe, to act as in England & according to the now practice on Long Island, to act as a principall officer in the Execution of the Lawe, but not as a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate.

9. That there bee fitting Books provided for the Records, In which all Judiciall Proceedings to be duely and fairely Entred, as also all Publick Orders from the Governo^{r} And the Names of the Magistrates & Office^{rs} Authorized, with the time of their Admission : The said records to bee kept in English, To which all persons concerned may have free Recourse at due or seasonable times.

10. That a fitt person for Clarke when Vacant, be recommended by each Court to the Governo^{r} for his Approbacon in whose hands the said Reccords to be kept.

11. That all writts, Warrants & Proceedings at Law, shall be in his Ma^{ties} Name. It haveing been practiced in y^{e} Government ever

Since the first writing of the Law booke, And being his Royall Highnesse Speciall pleasure & order.

12. That No Rates bee imposed or Levys of Money Made within the Town of New Castle River or Bay, by any under what denomination soever, without the Approbacon of the Governo^r Unless upon extraordinary occasion, in case of necessity, of y^e which the Governo^r to have a present account.

13. That upon the levy of any Rates, there be a Full Record kept, both of the Receipts and disbursements, which is to be given in the next Gen^ll Court there to bee past, & then Sent to the Governo^r for his Allowance Untill which not to bee deemed a Sufficient discharge; Whereas by this Regulacon there are no Overseers appointed, nor Constables Courts, but all matters to be determined by the Justices, I doe therefore recommend the Composure or referring to Arbitracion of as many matters (particnlarly under the value of five pounds) as may properly bee Determined that way: Provided it may bee by the consent of Partyes.

Given under my hand and Seale in New Yorke the day of September in the 28th yeare of his Ma^ties Reigne Annoqe Domine 1676.

That any person desiring Land; make applicacon to the Co^rt in whose bounds it is, who are required to sitt once a month or oftner, if there be . . . . to give order therein, & certify . . . . fitt proporcons not exceeding fifty acres . . . . upon extraordinary occasions where they see good Cause for . . . . . which Certificate to bee a sufficient Authority or warr^t for the Surveyo^r to survey the same, & with the Surveyo^rs returne to bee sent to N. Y. for the Governors Approbacon. That in the Certificates be specifyde how much Vpland and Meadow, with due regard that each may have a proporconable share according to the place they are in. Whereas the last yeare at my being at Delaware upon applicacon of the Inhabit^s representing that my Predecesso^r Gov^r Lovelace had begun to make a regulacon for the due administracon of Justice, according to the Laws of this Governm^t Pursuant to w^ch I did appoint some Magistrates & make some rules for their proceedings the yeare ensueing or till further order for which Having upon mature deliberacons by the advice of my Councell make some alteracons, they are to remaine & bee in force in forme following.

In answer to C. Edm: Cantwells & M^r Joh: de Haes applicacon for a Patent for the within menconed land.

Having heard some rumo^rs that my L^d Berkly hase disposed of his Right to some other P^rsons & that it is approved of by the Duke, I forbeare to give a further Graunt or patent till the Certainty bee knowne, but doe recomend Cap^t Cantwell & Mr. de Haes right to the Justice of such whom it may concerne to confirme this title. Given under my hand in N. Y. this 22th day of Sep^t 1676.

HERMANUS WILTBANK TO GOVERNOR ANDROS.

167$\frac{6}{7}$ *this 26th of February*, AT THE WHOREKIL.

RICHT HONO^{ble} GOUVERNEUR: Yours receaved the 18th of this Instand month wear in wy understand your great Cear & deligenth of us wich wy *durender* to your Hono^{r} menny tanks wear in wy doe inform your Hono^{r} that wy ar in good Helt Lickewise thear is good Hops of success & situatie of this plaets by menny persons both out Virginnia & Merryland & heaue alsso reseaved ohn halfe barrel of powder which youe thet sent by your schaloop & given alsso menny tanks to your Hono^{r} ffor your good instruction and schal mack as good jus af them as possibelly Lays in our pour & Schyl how that your Hono^{r} thet deseir af occesion thet requier a piloot for your Hono^{rs} Schaloop; thear was non keapabele her & your Hono^{rs} Schloop meester thet not much question his gohin well. Wy doe hereafulger raport from the Commun people in Merrylandt that the Lord Baltomore thus ar immagine to Heave this pleats again but wy doe wenset & wy thacht fit to give your Hono^{r} notis af it. Lickewise her is dayly severale persons Commin out Virginia which brings news that the rebellion thus Continue still against thear gouverneur & gouverment & Lick to be wors which is a great disheartening to all payes & sober meyndeth people. Not else but your Hono^{rs} servant to Commaund & pray for your Hono^{rs} good helt & succes in your gouverment,

HERM^{s} WILTBANCK.

Her is p^{r}sent news out of Accumacke that ther is twoo fregats is Com in & that the heave brought the Contre to a pays again & moor that my Lord Baltomore heave gott a grant from his Ma^{stie} fors is land & that the seam scud follow fourtnight after the fregats thet seth outh.

Indorsed:

These for the right Hono^{ble} Gouverneur Ed. Androsz, at New York.

RESOLUTION OF COUNCIL REGARDING THE SUSQUEHANNA INDIANS.

An Order of Councell April 6th 1677.

CAPT. COLLIER: If the Susquehannes in any part of ye Government your way, will come hither (as was told them last year) and resolve to leave off ye Warre, they shall have a convenient place assigned them to their content, or may goe and live with y^{e} Maques, or any other our Indyans, if they doe not like it, then they have liberty to go back where they will, but are not to live in y^e^ South River it being not safe for them, and therefore y^e^ River Indyans are to have notice not to suffer their continuance there amongst them, it being dangerous to both.

Resolved by y^e^ governor in Councell by unanimous advice.

MATTHIAS NICOLLS, Secr.

MAGISTRATES OF NEW CASTLE TO GOVERNOR ANDROS.

N. CASTLE *June 8th 1677.*

RIGHT HONO^ble^ GOVERNO^r^.

S^r^: In answer to yo^r^ Hono^rs^ Letter bearing date the 6^th^ of Aprill Last past, wee humbly Reply;—about y^e^ watching.

That there is none Lives neare the Towne but Swanwick, and in case they are exemted from watching and warding most part of the Towne will fly theither to bee free from the same, and chiefly those who are no house keepers; so that the Strenght of the Towne may thereby mutch decrease. We therefore humbly Intreat yo^r^ hon^r^ to furnish us w^th^ a small number of souldiers to watch the forte, whoe may be serviceable uppon all occasions to the Commander & Court; as formerly itt hath been allowed of by yo^r^ hono^r^ predecesso^rs^ for wee humbly conceive that there is no keeping of a forte w^th^out Souldiers, and that it is better to have no forte, then a forte w^th^out some to keepe it.

And whereas yo^r^ hono^r^ hath been pleased to admitt of a Levy by the Pole, wee find that the same can not be paid w^th^out a gener^l^ meeting or high Court of all the Justices once a yeare; whereof in o^r^ former Letter bearing date y^e^ 8^th^ of Februa^ry^ wee have made mention of to yo^r^ hono^r^ wee therefore humbly desiere that his Hono^r^ will take the same in conciederation and that the same meeting or gener^ll^ Co^rt^ May begein in September next, So that those whoe have Long Since disbourst their monny, for the publicq acct. may know where to bee Repaid; for w^th^out the same no p^r^son will for the future bee willing to disbours for any publicq acct., and if so no worke-men will bee to bee had, and no publicq workes go forward; and as for a Treasurer wee appoint M^r^ John Moll, and Intreat his Hon^r^ to nominate the Treasurers fees;

We Likewise humbly desier that the sending of the Law booke may not bee forgot, there being Great occasions for the same.

Wee further Returne his hono^rs^ humble thankes of the gracious act of granting the fynes, for the Lessening the Levys, but wee feare itt will bee Verry difficult to Collect unless yo^r: hono^r Resolves to send the Soldiers to assist the Sherrife in y^e execution thereof; The People fyned haveing formerly Showed their mutenous actions;—

As to the Lett^rs of administracon wee shall follow his hono^rs Instructions; For Vendu Mast^r we nominate the Clarke Eph: Herman, but In Regard the Trouble in Collecting of the debts by reason of the distance of the peoples, is so great, wee suppose itt would bee Convenient to Raize the Salary to above six p^r Cento.

The Dyke and Sluce being by a storm Lately broke and mutch out of Repaire Cap^t Colier & Cap^t Cantwell have therefore Ingaged the payment for y^e Remakeing of the same, againe the charge thereof amounting to about 800 Gilders, for the Repaying thereof The Court have ordered that the Burgers in Genn^ll bee called together and y^t those whoe will pay pro Rato towards itt, To have their parts but those who Refuse, to Loose their Commonadge.

As to the departing of p^rsons w^th out a passe, wee Shall Endeavor to observe his hono^rs orders and make the people acquainted there with; and as to the Liberty Given to Sloopes for the going upp the River for Receiving former debts etc; wee suppose they will never bee w^th out that p^rtence; and about the Indians wee Refer o^r Selves to what Cap^t Colier hath writt to yo^r hono^r about the same. So praying for his hono^rs health and Prosperity: Wee Remaine Right Hono^rble S^r

Yo^r hono^rs Most humble
Subjects & Servants.—
The Justices of the Co^rt att New Castle.
By order of the Same
EPH: HERMAN—*Clarke.*

HERMANUS WILTBANK TO GOVERNOR ANDROS.

WHOREKILL, *June 11^th An^o 1677.*

RIGHT HONO^rABLE: Whereas I am Informed Lately very Creditable that those of Mary Land have Surveyed Some Inconsiderable quantity of Land the Certaine quantity vnknown but is Supposed to bee Severall thousand acres the which Land Lyeing within the Limitts of these governm^t. As I can produce by an Instrum^t In Writting made Between the Christians and the Indians. In the first Setlem^t of these places being their bought and paid for, as the Writting more at large may manifest Being to the Southward of he Whorekill Creeke about the Distance of 18 or 20 miles, But to the northward of the supposed Cape Hinlopen and the extended Limitts according to the aforesaid Writting Being Called Assawoma Inlett Conveniently at the Seaboardside wherefore I have already acquainted severall p^{r}sons that what Incouragemt priviledges and Assistance Can or may bee procured from yo^{r} Hono^{r}able shall not be wanting if that any p^{r}sons are willing to settle there In those partes aforesaid vnder the protection of these his R. H^{s} Dominacon for to proceed as speedily in the proceedings of Settlemt vnto the vtmost Extent of the Limitts of the governmt. The most part of these magest^{es} are at p^{r}sent absent and about her owne occasions that noe p^{o}sibillity to make any further Conclusion thereof for Which I thought fitt to make yo^{r} Hono^{r} acquainted thereof it should bee needful that yo^{r} Hono^{r} would bee pleased to Consider thereof. Shall not further Inlarge at present onely Remaine in Duty

Yo^{r} Hono^{rs} humble serv^{t}

HERM. WILTBANK.

Indorsed:

To the Right Hono^{r} Able Gouverno^{r} Edmund Andross Esq^{re} Seigneur of Sausmarex p^{r}sent at N. York. p^{r} Capt Cryger These.

GOV. ANDROS TO THE JUSTICES IN NEW CASTLE ON THE MODUS OF ADMINISTERING JUSTICE.

NEW-YORKE, *August y^{e} 14th 1677.*

GENTLEMEN: This is by Capt. Billop who goes to releive Capt. Collier, and to bee Commander of the Militia and fforces in the River and Bay and to take care as chiefe officer and Accordingly to to determine any Difference, and Order Guards and Guard places as occasion, and will presently for y^{e} out farms or plantacons in New-Castle bounds; Hee is also Sub-Colector and Mr. Herman Clerk of y^{e} Customes; I have also by Mr. Ephraim Herman returned you the old Records, the Confusedness or ill Order of which I can no other wayes remedy, butt thatt Mr. Tom, the then Clerke, do forthwith putt y^{e} same in Order, and write or cause them to bee fairly coppyed in a fitt booke, and attested by him and answer for any Defects.

I intend making up your Court againe next month the usuall time, when you may also expect one of our Law Books.

As to penall Bonds or such like Cases of Equity, itt is the Custome and practice of Counts here to heare and judge thereof according to Equity, w^{ch} you may also observe, as allow'd by Law.

I find no need of a Generall or high Court in the river, every Court having power to make fitting rates for the high wayes, Poor, or other necessaryes, as is practiced in England · and unlesse other waies ordered by said Court, the Clerk proper to be receiver and pay all by Order of Court, for which you need no further authority or directions from the Governour, then former Orders and rules for keeping due accompts to be yearly Examined and past in Court and Coppyes remitted here.

You may appoint a Vendue Master, hee giving good Security and nott to take above six per Cent, which I shall be ready to confirme.

Pray take care and fitting Orders for Ordinaryes, thatt they bee fitt persons, duly Lycenced, and well provided according to Lawe, and that none else bee admitted to retaile, which is all at present from

Your affectionate friend

E. ANDROS.

HERMANUS WILTBANK TO GOVERNOR ANDROS, RELATIVE TO THE SURVEYS MADE BY MARYLAND IN DELAWARE.

WHOOREKILL *Sept. 18th Aº 1677.*

HONOrABLE SIR: Whereas by accidentiall of sum sickness of body by feavor & ague and Lamenes of my one Legg Cannot by no possibility appear at the High Court of assizes please yor Honor to pardon mee. Haue but this onely to say for my selfs that upon the Relacions of Peter Groenendike in the matters between the sd Groenendiek & Henry Smit I apprehend & vnderstood at that time with rest of the Jury buth Groenendiek afterwards goth Abraham Clement with a petition that wy migt Recalle our verdict & Groenendike spoocke himselfs to mee sum time whit treatning that the Jury hath given his monny away & further sayeth that of so bey wy would petition to the Court I may heaue Rehearing this would bee the easist way and the Least Chardge & so I tocht the Jury may haue done wrang not noying & of soo bie the Court would giue rehearing what is that to the Jury being from thear oath & the writtens out of thare aknowledge which beeing to mee vnderstanding to have Rehearing on a Reexamination as being not perfect to Distinguish the Circumstanges of many English woords or speaches by which Referr myselfs vnto yor Honors fauor, further acquainting yor Honor of one Major John West out of Accumacko in Virginia whom hath writ vnto mee about a Considerable quantity of Land for himselfs & sum partners of him which Land being Just to the Northward of the supposed Cabo Hinlopen seperating itself from itselfs from the s^d^ Cape with one Inlett and a Creek Comly called by the Indians Assawarnon the which I have mentioned vnto yo^r^ Hono^r^ In my former Lett^r^ that they of Merrylandt have made sum certaine survays by thiere p^r^tended Right, the which s^d^ Land the s^d^ Major West affirmes by his Lett^r^ to settle Immediately In his R. H. right soe he the s^d^ Major West may obtaine good Incorredgement and bee protected by yo^r^ Hono^r^ hee being a very able p^r^son with a vaste Estate to which End I have answered his lines that what soeuer preuiledges & Inccoredgement might or could be Expected from yo^r^ Hono^r^ should not bee wanting therefor of yo^r^ Hono^r^ pleased to Express any particulars in such a Conerne to setle the vtmost bounds and Limitts of the gouernment Refer the same unto yo^r^ Hono^rs^ wisedome & discretion, otherwise it is lukly to be settled by them of Merryland these winter as farr as I Can vnderstand.

One fauor shall request of yo^r^ Hono^r^ that whereas it was you^r^ Hono^rs^ pleasur the last yeare to depute mee for one of the magistrates for these partes which now the time of Limitation thereof being Expired therefore hereby begg yo^r^ Hono^r^ may be pleased to discharge mee by Writ of Ease Shall Humbly thank yo^r^ Hono^r^ for the same Being but little learnet and weak of apprehension & vnderstanding of the Lawes: haue no more at p^r^sent to acquaint yo^r^ Hono^r^ only take leafe to Conclude & Remaine with all due Love & Respect

Your^r^ Hon^rs^ humble
Servant to Command
'HERM^s^ WILTBANK.

Indorsed:

The Right Hono^r^able Major Edmond Andros Gouerneur Generall of All his Royall Highness Territories in America etc
New York.

COURT AT NEW CASTLE TO GOVERNOR ANDROS, RELATIVE TO THEIR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

NEW CASTLE *8^th^ febr^y^* 167$\frac{7}{8}$

RIGHT HONO^rble^ S^r^ Wee have Received yo^r^ Hono^rs^ Gracious answer dated y^e^ 23^th^ of November Last past, to o^rs^ of y^e^ 8^th^ of y^e^ same month, and do hereby Returne yo^r^ Hono^r^ humble thankes for his Readdinesse to Improve all opportunitys for y^e^ good of y^e^ River and in perticular of this place, whereof wee are dayly made more sensible.

In further answer to the same, order is taken for the Errecting of a prison, and a weigh-house; To bee built wth all possible Expedition; about the watching of all those wthin a myle of the Towne we would Reply, that some of those of Swanwike watch wthin the myle, and others their neighbours will not, although they Live but next doore, w^{ch} causes much discontent, the one haveing wthin a stone's throw as far to goe as the other; we therefore await his Hono^{rs} further order therein.

As to the Levy of a penny in the pound which yo^{r} Hono^{r} was pleased to allow, The people live distant and their Estates for the most part very Inconsiderable; that we can find no proper way to discover the Vallve of their s^{d} Estate, and if discovered to bring it in a Valluable shape (?) to Receive. But if yo^{r} Hono^{r} will bee pleased to allow of a Levy to bee Laid by the Pole, as they of Virginia and Maryland doe and have continued itt for so many yeares, not finding out a more easier and better way, then y^{e} Levy can bee easier made and Received; The Susquehannes have not been in Towne but passing by on the bakes went upp the River; if they had desired any thing, they should have been treated according to yo^{r} Hono^{rs} order.

None to watch or ward in ye town or fort but such as live in or neare ye towne unless an alarme or extraordinary occasions

Levyes. To bee by ye pole as usuall notice being first given of ye sume, then a responable Treasr to bee appointed who is to to bee accomptable & cleare every year.

A law booke shall bee sent pr ye first convenience.

The past and next yeares fines (the sheriffs allowance excepted) graunted for publick charges, so to lessen the rate.

The severall Cort has a Session proper and take security and grant administration of wills . . . 20w to remit the same here to the Secr. office to be recorded.

Wee hope yo^{r} Hono^{r} will be pleased to Remember o^{r} former Peticons about the sending of souldiers The Lawe booke and seale; here Inclosed wee Send yo^{r} Hono^{r} a Coppy of the former as also of the fynes Sence Capt. Colier's Court.

Wee also now p^{r}sent his Hono^{r} wth the hereafter mentioned perticulars, humbly desiring his Hono^{rs} order and approbation for the same.

1. That yo^{r} Hono^{r} will bee pleased so far to Impouwer the Command^{r} Cap^{t} Colier, or the Court, that wills may bee proved before them and Letters of administration granted accordingly; wth setlm^{t} of y^{e} fees; for the Estates of the most part of the People in these parts, are too Inconsiderable, that otherwyse the charges & expenses of going to yo^{r} hono^{r} att New Yorke for to obtaine the same, may Prove much to the hinderance of such Estates.

2. Wee desier his Hono^{r} to nominate Some fitt p^{r}son, for Vendu Mastar In the River, or Else to Impoure the Court to do the Same; Itt haveing alwayes ben a Custome here; and often occasion Requiers the Same.

3. That the Valley above the Towne Lately belonging to Cap^{t} Carr, and by yo^{r} hono^{r} Given to the Towne for a Common; may bee

a Stinted comon to be shut up the first of May, and opened againe the Last of July; and that every Individuall Burger have his Equall Sheare therein, and theire parts being Laid out by the Surveyo then to draw Lotts for theire Sheares, and no man to put in more than one other; Likewyse that all p^r^sons who shall be Concerned in the s^d^ Comon, bee obliged to maintaine the dyke and fence w^th^ the sluce in keepeing itt in Repayre, and if any openly Refuse them to Lose their s^d^ Commonadge.

4. That an order may bee set forth In the River and Bay, forbidding all p^r^sons, not to Transport or set over; or Lend a Vessell to any Strange p^r^son, to goe over to the East syde of this River without a ticket from a magistrate; as also servants; uppon penalty that every such p^r^son so setting over or conveiging any p^r^son who shall bee fugitive and in debt, bee lyable to make good the debts; and if a servant, to make good the tyme of his servitude to the master; yo^r^ hono^r^ may be pleased to Concider, that if such order bee not made, (when the alteration of the governm^t^ Commeth on the other syde,) we shall not bee able to keepe any servant on this syde.

And Lastly, that yo^r^ Hono^r^ will be pleased to admit of a gener^ll^ Court or meeting of all the Justices, as heretofore (if but only for the makeing upp of the Levys, collecting of generall Revenues & other publicq and Gennerall afaires, w^ch^ if yo^r^ hono^r^ thinkes not Convenient to bee, that then yo^r^ hono^r^ will p^r^scribe us a way how, that, that w^ch^ is alreaddy In generall done shall bee stated & decyded, and also how the Levys or other Gennerall Taxes, yet to come shall bee ordered & devyded;—Uppon all the afore s^d^ Perticulars wee humbly desiere his hono^rs^ favorable order & Construction. Wee being Reddy to observe his hono^rs^ order and to use all possible Endeavours for the best of the River & advancem^t^ of the People over whome yo^r^ hono^r^ hath putt us, wherewith

Right Hono^rble^ Governo^r^—
Yo^r^ hono^rs^ most humble
Subjects & Servants,
The Court of New-Castle in
Delaware
By ord^r^ of the Court
EPH. HERMAN.

5 guns, 30 hoes & 1 ancker of Rumme, the remaynder of y^e^ pay for y^e^ land at the falls to be forthwith p^d^ them. The remayning parte of y^e^ Land betwixt the old & new purchase as also the Island called Peter Alricks or so much as is not already purchased & the Indians will p^t^ w^th^ to bee bought of them, for w^ch^ C. Israel Helme is to inquire for ye Own^rs^ & if they will be reasonable to bring them to y^e^ Commander & C^rt^ at New Castle, for agreeing & Concluding

& Confirming a bargain thereof. If the above unpurchased Land be bought the survey^{r} may lay out 200 acres for Israel Helme.

To the Right Honor^{ble} Mayo^{r} Edmund Andros Esq^{re} and Governo^{r} Gener^{all} under his Roy^{ll} Highnesse att New-Yorke.

Indorsed:

No 47

8th feb^{y} 167$\frac{7}{8}$ propositions from the Court of New Castle in Delawarr Answer'd y^{e} 4th of Aprill. To bee recorded wth the within of Nov^{b} 20th

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MINUTE OF THE COURT AT NEW CASTLE ON SUNDRY MATTERS TO BE LAID BEFORE GOVERNOR ANDROS ON HIS ARRIVAL FROM ENGLAND.

By the Court of y^{e} Towne of N: Castle. Itt being taken into Consideracon that severall necessary buisnesses Relating to y^{e} welfare of this Towne of New Castle and the parts adjacent ought to bee demonstrated to his Hono^{r} the Governo^{r} att his arrivall from England, as alsoe Severall priviledges & other good and benefitiall Orders & Grants ought to bee Requested att his hono^{rs} hands; The Court have therefore thought it best to y^{e} end itt may bee well p^{r}sented and his hono^{r} made acquainted wth all material passages here and a Result and answer from his s^{d} hono^{r} y^{e} Governo^{r} obtayned; To desire Impower and depute M^{r} John Moll one of the members of this Court, In the behalfe of the s^{d} Court to Effect and accomplish y^{e} above said, and humbley to shew and att Large demonstrate the hereafter menconed particulars as followeth viz^{t}

1. To Desire and humbly Request his hono^{r} the Governo^{r} to grant us Leave and p^{r}mission to obtayne and have an Orthodox minister, to bee mayntayned by the gifts of y^{e} free willing giver.

2. To desire of his hono^{r} that a double number of magestrates may bee ordayned, and to present as y^{e} fittest p^{r}sons, viz^{t} M^{r} Johannes Dehaes, M^{r} William Semple, M^{r} Abram Man, and M^{r} Hendrick Williams and y^{t} a Coroner may alsoe bee appointed.

3. To Intreat his hono^{r} to send us the new Corrected Law booke and Seale for y^{e} office as heretofore promised;

4. Whereas y^{e} Land of Cap^{t} Carr deceased Lying between M^{r} Tom's Plantation and this Towne was formerly kept up in the Vendu, for for the Towns use, and whereas the Towne have as yett proffered any monny for itt. There to desire his Hono^{rs} orders to Sell y^{e} s^{d} Land, and further to know what Tytle Shall bee to the Purchasers;

5. To make his hono^{r} acquainted that y^{e} Surveyo^{r} M^{r} Walter Wharton neglects his office surveiging to y^{e} great obstruction and hinderance of Severall People, as well wth in the Jurisdiction of Upland as this Court, and that the Rate to bee paid for his Surveiging fees far exceeds the Maryland Rate, w^{ch} much discourages the People, therefore to desire that y^{e} fees may bee Equalized to Maryland fees; And Chiefly, his hono^{r} acquainted how that to y^{e} Greivance & shame of y^{e} Governm^{t} hee the s^{d} M^{r} Wharton hath married him selfe, and further that hee promisses Land to people and Enters it in his Surveigo^{rs} booke before that the p^{r}sons have any grant or order of y^{e} Cotrt, and takes bills under y^{e} peoples hands for the same all this Court by an order bearing date 4th of June, Laest have Referred to y^{e} Censure of his hono^{r} y^{e} Governo^{r}; and more that hee hath . . . one man in Maryland to assigne his Pattent to him only for surveigo^{rs} fees where by twoo familys are hindered of settlem^{t} w^{ch} s^{d} Land hee y^{e} surveigo^{rs} hath sould.

6. That his hono^{r} will bee pleased to Establish weights and measures, & that a gage bee appointed in the River for all Coopers to make the Tobb. hhds.

7. To make his hono^{r} acquainted how that Mayo^{r} fenwike forbids the People of y^{e} east syde of this River to pay their proportion of y^{e} publicq Rate Layed Laest Yeare for the Paying of y^{e} woolfs heads and that hee the s^{d} fenwike threatnes the People wth Ruine in case they pay any, and that hee y^{e} s^{d} fenwike now has Laid a tax him selfe; Therefore to know whether the People there shall pay any of y^{e} s^{d} tax, and how for the future this Court Shall act and behave them selves towards the s^{d} East syde;

8. To shew how that dayly severall People doe mutch Complayne, that their old debts due unto them out of the Publicq are not paid. To desire his Hono^{r} to Consider the Poore People that Some way may bee found out for their Sattisfaction either by the Lotts of Land yett to bee Granted in this Towne, or other wyse as his hono^{r} shall think best.

9. To know his hono^{rs} will and pleasure, whether a Levy or tax may bee Laid for y^{e} paying the debts made during the tyme of this Governm^{t} Conserning y^{e} forte & y^{e} Lyke etc;—

10. To know whether houses & Lands of p^{r}sons deceased or Runaway, are Lyable and may be publicqly Sould for y^{e} paying the Partees Just debts, In case the p^{r}sonall Estate falls short, and how the Court shall act in that & ye Lyke buisnesse;—

11. That Liberty of traede may bee granted us wth the neighbouring Collony of Maryland for ye Supplying us wth negros, Servants and utensils wth out wich wee can not subsist, and alsoe that Liberty may bee granted us for o^{r} owne Vessells w^{ch} wee may gett, to Enter & Cleare y^{e} same here, wthout Touching att New Yorke in case wee might Send them for England Bardados and other places, wee observing the acts of Parliment;

12. To Represent & make his honor acquainted wth actions & proceedings of ye Commander Capt Billop here since his honors departure, so that ye poore People may not bee oppressed, and the Court may know for ye future ye Right meaning and extent of ye Commanders Commission, The Cheef of wch sd Commanders actings briefly menconed,

1st That ye sd Commander att his first Comming here and all along hath publicqly blamed and defamed ye Governor and alsoe that hee the Commander contrary to his duty stands up for and holds wth Mayor fenwicke, wch hath so amased ye Inhabitants of ye Eastern Shoare that Some of them know not whome to Obey;

2nd To know whether ye sd Commander hath power over ye Court to Comand them and the Lyke as hee in Severall Speeches hath declared;

3d To take a Coppy and to prsent to his honors view what in ye Records ye 8th of March Laest Enterred downe Conserning sd Commander;

4th To desire his honor to Explane whether hee, ye sd Capt. Billop hath acted Lawfully to take ye peoples goods out of their houses, wch they had gott out of Maryland for old debts due for cattle sold to ye Marylanders, and wthout any manner of Lawfull proceedings to keepe the same and to Convert them to his owne use, the prsons whome hee hath taken sd goods being Lasse, Jan Boelsen, Andries Boen etc, and humbly to Intreat his sd honoe in ye behalfe of ye People that that and other ye Lyke buisnesse might bee examined and the Goods Returned to them;

5th & Laestly, To make his honor acquainted that hee the sd Commander hath from tyme to tyme taken up and made sale of unmarkt hoghs, horses, & mares, as alsoe of stray markt horses; for Instance one horse of doctor Tymen one of Caspares herman, one markt mare taken out of Capt Cantwellls Pasture and Sould to Mr James Coursey in Maryland for 1200 lb of tobb. and Severall hoghs had of doctor Tymen & Jan Staalcop. To ye End his Royll highnesse may have his due out of the above said creaturs, and further to desire his honor to know whether ye sd Commander hath power to grant Lycenses for Marriage, as to the severall prsons hee hath done, whereby ye Common Course of 3 proclamations in ye church or beams setting up is Laid aside,

Given under or hands In New Castle this 17th of July A: 1678;

E. CANTWELL,
INo MOLL.
PIETER ALRICHS.
FOP. OUTHOUT.
JEAN PAUL JAQUET.
GERRET OTTO.

By order of the Cort

EPH: HERMAN.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR ANDROS TO THE JUSTICES AT NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE, ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

NEW YORKE, *Octob^{s} 26th, 1678.*

A Lett^{r} Sent to the Justice of New Castle In Delaware.

GEN^{t}: I have rece'd yo^{r} Addresse In answer to which, yo^{r} desire of a Minist^{e} is allowed by the Law. A new Commission for Magistrates, is here with sent and alsoe a law booke, The Land Commonly Called Cap^{t} Carrs is allowed to bee Sold for the use of the Credito^{r} and the purchaser may have a new pattent for his tittle.

The Co^{rt} have power, to Ord^{r} matt^{err} relating to the Surveyo^{r} in every Respect, according to Regulacon an Law. The booke of Lawes gives directions for Weights and Measures to bee English, but antient Custome, may bee look^{t} upon as law, And the Publick Weighouse is to be gross Weights only if or above a quarter of a hundred. Paym^{t} for Wolves and Other Necessary Charges, are to Continue on the East side as formerly.

When the Acco^{t} of Publick Debts, are Stated and Allowed, order Shall bee taken for paym^{t} as desired. Houses and Improved lands are Lyable to pay Debts, as well as moveable and where none Administ^{r} the Co^{t} may appoint Some responsable persons to doe itt having due regard to Widdows.

All favor may bee expected as to trade, so that the Acts of Parliment, and Ord^{rs} there upon, bee not Infringed with due Regard to the Custome house here.

The late Commands^{r} is here and to give an Acco^{t} of his Actings in yo^{r} parts, and if any have beene Wronged by him they shall have Right, and alsoe any Publick Matt^{r} which may further accrew Rectifyed as soon as may bee.

Yo^{r} very Affectionate ffriend

E. ANDROS.

ORDERS REGULATING THE PAYMENT OF QUIT-RENTS IN DELAWARE.

An Ord^{r} about paying the quitt rents &c at Delaware.

BY THE GOVERNO^{r}.

Whereas I did in the yeare 1675 amongst other Regulacons then made for Encouragem^{t} remitt the Quitt rents for the 1st three yeares, of all land to bee taken up and Seated in Delaware and precincts, which hath prov'd Inconvenient, by many takeing up land and not Seating at all I Doe therefore repeal & recall the same, Except for Such as have seated and Improved (upon sd Order) to bee accordingly Indemnified, but all Such as have taken up land, and not Seated and Improved, and made due returnes thereof, as by law and Ordr (sent & published) last yeare, to bee recorded to forfeit the Same, and the land not Seated and Improved, to bee disposed of as Vacant lands, And all Such as have Improved and Seated, but not made Such returnes, are hereby againe Required (for rectifying of former and preventing of future DisOrders) within ye space of Six Months next ensueing the date hereof, to make Due returnes as above of Such their land, quantity and Scittuacon according to the Pattents, Surveyes or Cards, thereof to the Clerke, of the Cort in whose Jurisdicon their said land Lyeth to bee there Recorded, & by the Cort Certified to the Secretaryes Office here And Such as have not taken Care, to pay their Quitt Rents, due for the Same, come within the Space of Six months as above, and accompt & pay the Arreares to the now receiver, from my first Comming in to the Country in 1674 and for the future all Such as have or shall take up land, to pay their Quitt Rents from their taking up Such Land, & Yearly at Upland, New Castle or Whore Kill for the Severall Precincts at their prills and Such as shall Take up and not Improve land to forfeitt according to law, This Order forthwth to bee published, and Sett up at the Cort houses of Upland New Castle & Whore Kill in Delaware.

Given under my hand in New Yorke this 26th of Octobr 1678.

E. ANDROS.

WARRANT FOR CAPT. CANTWELL AND EPHRAIM HERMANS TO PURCHASE FROM THE INDIANS LAND NEAR THE FALLS OF THE DELAWARE.

An Ordr to Capt. Edmund Cantwell & Mr Ephraim Herman to purchase some Land on the West side of Delaware River.

By the Governor

Whereas I am Informed that some of the land on the West side of Delaware River below the late purchase att the Falls is as yett unpurchased of the Indyan Proprietors These are to authorise & appoint you Capt Edmund Centwell & Mr Ephraim Herman to agree for and buy of the Indyan Proprietors all that tract of Land as yet unpurchased on the Westerne Shoare, of Delaware River beetweene the Late purchase at the Falls & the Former below together with any Island or Islands, Lying or being in the River & to Adjust time & place as well as Sum & Species for paym^{t} of w^{ch} to Give mee p^{r}sent Notice for my approbacon Whereupon Order shall bee taken therein accordingly for said Indyans Sattisfaction Given under my hand in New Yorke this 18th day of Novem^{r} 1678.

To Capt. Edmund Cantwell Sheriffe & M^{r} Ephraim Herman Cl^{r} of the Co^{rt} at New Castle In Delaware.

E. ANDROS.

ARNOLDUS DE LA GRANGE TO GOV. ANDROS, RELATIVE TO THE ISLAND OF TINICUM.

To his Excellence EDMUND ANDROS, *Kn^{t} Lieut. & Governor Gen^{ll} under his Royall Highnesse of all his Territories in America.*

The humble petition of Arnoldus De La Grange Sheweth

That yo^{r} Petition^{rs} father Joost De La Grange heretofore of Delawair did agree with & buy of Juffro Armgart Prince Attorney of her father Johan Prince then in Sweden a Certaine Island In Delaware River called Tinicum Island, together with the houseing and stock thereupon for the sume of six Thousand Guild^{rs} Hollands Money, upon certaine condicons in a bill of Sale sett forth, past upon the 29th day of May 1662 before Cornelis Van Ruyven then Secretary in this place, & the s^{d} Joost De La Grange, yo^{r} Petition^{rs} ffather beeing put into possession of the s^{d} Island & premises paid unto the said Juffro Prince or her Order, in p^{t} of the said Purchase, the one Moity or halfe there of being three thousand Guilder^{s} Hollands Money (viz) two thousand upon her Arrivall in holland w^{ch} was upon the last day of July ffollowing & the oth^{r} thousand Gild^{rs} a yeare after as appeares by the Acquittances for the same. That afterwards upon the death of the afore named Johan Prince the ffather then in Sweden, there was a stop put to the Pay^{mt} of the remaining three thousand Gild^{rs} until a full and new power Should Arrive from the Other Three Sist^{rs} of the said Juffroe Prince als Pappegay, out of Sweden who were copartners with her in the ffathers Estate w^{ch} never arrived that hee hath heard in his ffathers time whether ever it came into these p^{t} or no yo^{r} Petition^{r} is Ignorant off but in the mean time yo^{r} Petition^{rs} ffather Dyed & left Margaret his Widdow yo^{r} Petition^{rs} Mother invested of the premises, who a while after was married to one Andrew Carr, that came over with Governo^{r} Nicolls & upon his request had the s^{d} Island of Tinicum afore menconed granted and confirmed by pattent unto him and Margaret his wife, by Governo^r^ Francis Lovelace without any reservacon as by the pattent bearing Date Octobe^r^ 1^st^ 1669 may appeare, that Dureing the abode of yo^r^ Petition^rs^ Mother or father in law on the s^d^ Island they nor either of them rec^d^ any disturbance by Law suite or Otherwise concerning the same nor till after the Departure of yo^r^ Petition^rs^ ffather in Law for Holland which was above a yeare after his mother went to Looke after an Estate befallen her there, when Cap^t^ John Carr Attorney for yo^r^ Petition^rs^ said ffather was ffirst summoned by the afore named Juffro Prince als Pappegay, & Sued at a Special Court held before ye Governo^r^ at Newcastle in Delaware & afterwards by consent between them put off to the General Court of Assizes where little defence was made the said Cap^t^ Carr being also absent, Soe that hee was cast on the behalfe of yo^r^ Petition^rs^ Said ffather & Mother & the said Juffro Prince put in possession of the said Island and p^r^mises (which were apprized very Low) & the same hath ever since beene Detayned and as yo^r^ Petition^r^ is Informed Since Sold to one Ernestus Otto much under the value which will redound greatly to the Detrim^t^ of yo^r^ petition^rs^ relacons & p^r^ticularly himselfe, the Said Sume of money, or a good p^t^ thereof, designed for his portion of his ffathers Estate, without reliefe therein.

Now Yo^r^ Petition^r^ having full power by procuracon from his afore-named ffather in Law & Mother to Clayme their rights in the p^r^mises wherein hee is likewise So much Concerned, hath recourse to yo^r^ Excellence, desiring to bee heard in Equity Concerning the Same (what hath past heretofore being only at Common Law) humbly Imploring yo^r^ Excellence will please (though Omitted before) to have some regard to the three Thousand Gild^rs^ So long since Disburst, the Long Possession & Improvem^t^ made on the said Island for w^ch^ if the entire Sume agreed for were not paid it happened to bee by the afore named accidents; & also yo^r^ Petition^r^ desires that consideracon may be had to the Lawes of Engld of which hee is a subject in Like cases provided (Viz^t^) that Definitive Sentence Shall not passe ag^t^ a man beyond the seas, against a feme convertt whose husbands neglect cannot make her loose her right and Ags^t^ an infant under age he being uncapable in his Non-age, but now makeing his Clayme as heire to his ffather which last is really yo^r^ Petition^rs^ case & prayes & with hopes that yo^r^ Excellence in yo^r^ prudence haveing Seriously pondered yo^r^ Petition^rs^ request will please to direct some way for his reliefe herein either by a hearing in Equity, So that hee may bee reimburst his money or that he may have the Advantage of preferrence So much haveing beene already paid for the remaining P^t^ of the Agreem^t^ to have the said Island & p^r^mises as it hath beene purchased by the p^r^ty in possession w^ch^ to be repaid him there haveing beene no pattent of Confirmacon from y^r^ Excellencyes predecesso^rs^ or yo^r^ Selfe to any other p^r^son or p^r^sons

for the sd Island, yor Petitionr haveing transported himselfe & ffamily with intent to remaine and abide in these Prts under yor Excellencys Governmt & protection for whose prosperity Hee shall
As in duty bound ever pray &c.

CAPT. EDMUND CANTWELL TO GOV. ANDROS.

Borlinton, *Sept 18th, 1679.*

Right Honorable Sr: In pursuit of yr honors order am come in company of Mr Alricks & Mr Israel Helm & sumoned the Indyans together & told them yr honors order concerning the Laying out of the Land in order of the setting out.

They did not hinder the same, so farre as the Indyans had settled wch they have markt & that is from the beginning of the Falls downe to the lower end of Orechton Island and no further. Where upon we made answer & shewed them the deed of sale wch was made to yr honor Neverthe lesse they deny laying out of the land or to settle without purchasing of the same for they are the right owners and never have had the value of a pipe, Matapis standes wth them & the Ockenickan who are the chief owners of the Land the sd Ockenichan saying that none will or shall come upon the Land without satisfaction.

Likewise we have treated according to your honors order, about the Land not yet purchassed they would give us no answer till they considered of it, being a busines of consequence being here taken verrie ill, I can not expresse myselfe as wont only Remaining
Right Honorble yr Honors
Most Humble & obedient Servt
E. CANTWELL.

EPHRAIM HERMAN TO SECRETARY NICOLLS.

New Castle *January 17th 16$\frac{79}{80}$.*

Honorable & Worthy Sir: Yor kind Lers of 24th & 28th of Nov, Least by mr Ralph Hutchinson together wth ye Inclosed Pattents I Received and humbly Returne you thenkes for yor soe Carefully delivering my Lettr to his Excellcy itt Cheefly Consisted in proposals & ther's noe doubt but his Excellency in his wisdome will doe for ye best; Yor youngest Lettr Countermanding ye Elder, the bill drawne, (whch otherwayes should haue ben by mee accepted:) is not come to my hands; The quaekers wil some tymes bafle; according to yor orders I haue delivered to Capt Cantwell (who's well Recovered) ye 2 letters of administration and to Mr Moll his Pattent and doubt not but they will make you Sattisfaction; wch I in yor honors behalfe will put them in minde of when occasion prsents; De Tesschemaker hath promissed to make Sattisfaction in ye spring for ye pattent & ye other wrytings 40 Shillings in wheat as by yor selfe demanded wch I thinke is soe reasonable as can bee Considering ye trouble wch to my Knowledge yor selfe had in yt buisnesse, Hendrick Vanden Burgh his Pattent I haue delivered whoe promised not to fayle of makeing sattisfaction as soone as opportunity of Sloopes prsent; also Matheus & Emilius De Ring; ye rest are to haue their Pattents when payment made; as for ye Lawe booke Its yett in Capt Cantwells hands, and I hope ye Cort will find out some way for yor sattisfaction, of wch I shal not fayle to put them in Minde againe att their next meeting;—I have heard Nothing further of the buisnesse of Jacob V. Veer & Tymen Stiddem, I am not neither was I in ye Least Conserned wth ye one or ye other; I question not but hee whoe has ye most Justice of his syde will prevayle: but am mutch troubled to heare that Mr Beeckman in Jacob Van der Veers behalfe (as I am Informed) hath gon about to make his Excellcy beleeve that one of ye witnesses by name Matthias Mathiassen de Vos should haue ben by mee as itt was forced or perswaeded to give in Testimony in Tymens behalfe, whch is utterly false, and therefore to Cleare myselfe of that Scandall I have summoned ye sd Mathias before a Cort of Magistrates, and then ye old deposition was Examd, & a new Certifyed, and also ye Testimony of Justice Will: Sempill before whome ye sd Mathias first swore of all wch I haue Imbouldned to trouble yorselfe wth the Coppies here Inclosed; and humbly request yor selfe to shew them to his Excellency and if need bee the originalls written and attested by ye Magistrates themselves shall bee sent. Newes wee have little here there's of Late a fleet of Shipps arryved in Maryland, but ye newes not come hither yett: all things are att prsent here well, the quaekers still multiply there being some come out of England by ye way of Maryld 2 months past; my father is and has been all this winter extreme weakly yet prsents his humble Servis to yor good selfe; Sr if you please to dignify mee with yor Correspondency itt shall bee most acceptable; myne and wyves humble Servis to yor good selfe & Lady wth thenkes for yor kind Remembrance to us and harthy wishes of your Prosperity & welfare and a merry good New Yeare I there with Rest,

Sr, Your Most Humble Servt
to his Power whilst
EPH: HERMAN.

Indorsed:

For the Honored Capt^{n} Mathias Nicolls & Cheefe Secretary of y^{e}
Province of New Yorke P^{r}sent
In New-Yorke.

JUSTICE MOLL TO SECRETARY NICOLLS ON DELAWARE AFFAIRS.

NEW CASTLE, *Jan^{y} y^{e} 20th, 1680.*

CAP^{t} MATHIAS NICOLLS.

HONO^{ble} S^{r}: Both y^{rs} off y^{e} 26th Nov: & y^{e} 4th Dec I received p^{r} Ralph Hudjeson at my returne ffrom Maryland y^{e} 24th past with a small packett, Returninge you minni thanks for your care & trouble thar in as alsoe ab^{d} y^{e} Land att Chiepiessinge, I suppose itt will bee best to Let that dorment thell y^{e} purtches is made Sertaine from y^{e} Headens & wthout dis Yett itt is moost secure I thinke to keepe ower old Schoos thill wee have new ones Cap^{t} Cantwell is gon for Maryland & Expected back againe everi ouer, hee told mee you had writt him which caused me to refaine off communicatinge to him what you write mee concerning the same. I am sorri Ralph Hudjeson has priudised himselfe so much in . . . off his tyme which wee I suppose are not able now to recall after . . . ower veraitt hee beaing dissatisfied & unwillinge to Hand unto . . . Robbert Prest vpon us for Judgment, upon y^{e} bonde off awarde which was held in suspence after that as I remember & then wee giving him leaffe & perswedit . . . was to stande to y^{e} awarde rather than unto y^{e} forfiture off y^{e} bonde. hee Contesende unto itt, where upon wee passed our Order against him, for y^{e} said awarde with proviso that what soever Ralph Hudjeson should bringe in between that & y^{e} next Courtt & prouff to have said for his Brother Robberts accompt since y^{e} awarde itt should be allowed to him as parte of payment, but hearinge nothinge off them execucon was issued oute against y^{e} estate off Ralph ffor y^{e} account off Robbert Hudjeson ab^{d} two months agoe wee past ouver said order & some month after that y^{e} said effects were executed by y^{e} creditors of Robbert Hudjeson as being his Estate, never the lesse I advysed him upon your recommendation to draw op a petition unto y^{e} Courtt which he did & received his answer almost unto y^{e} same effect as above.

I hope when his Excell^{ys} Leagir admitt him hee will bee pleased to give such Orders as hee in his Wisdome shall thinke meed ab^{d} . . . wee doe want a surveyo^{r} verri much, reparation off y^{e} . . . & ffort to know how to pay y^{e} pore man which leaves thare by his

Excell^{ys} Cullers for y^{e} ffort a seale for ower office & sundry other things as wee have often menconed itt I discussed his Excell^{y} alsoe ab^{d} y^{e} Quitt Rents that place havinge no weate nether are they able to portich itt fore Tob^{o} meight . . . Tob^{o} as in Verg^{a} & Maryl^{d} which his Excell^{y} promised mee to take into consideration; You know who Letell a portuniti ther whas to finish y^{e} thinge unto y^{e} porpis when I was thare I hope we shall see his Excell^{y} here next summer to Rectify all what is wasting & amis. We have received no letter from his Excell^{y} ab^{d} y^{e} difference betweene Timen & Jacob VandeVeer nor ani other metters. I suppose Mr. Beekman has to good one opinion off y^{e} s^{d} VandeVeer if all or moost y^{e} Inhabitants off ower P^{r}sincx whare off that man his temper I would not bee on the bench upon ani termes. Yea rather forsake & leaff all whatever I have received y^{e} pattin for y^{e} ground whare my dwelling house stands & y^{e} Gaerdin behinde itt which in Gerritt van Sweeringen as also in Cap^{t} J^{no} Carr there tyme was kept intyerly unused when I had bought itt there were some old Apple Trees grown upon the place which is now called y^{e} Lands Street. Cap^{t} Cantwell was schewinge mee by y^{e} old Dutch Map that there whas to bee a Fo(rt ?) Sixty ffot wide I whas willinge to condescend unto itt & caused mee to cutt downe y^{e} Apple Trees which grew thare as yett Apurs by y^{e} Street whare by I not onlye lost sixty ffott of ground but cost me a . . . to more to fence it in & y^{e} pattin it seems is entered three bussels of weate p^{r} a^{o} for Quitt Rents my Predecessors have paid but one bussel & I p^{d} one bussel since I have had itt I hope not dat my Se. viler . . . . . my neighbors my lott off ground & extraordinari charges . . . shall cause mee to pay two bussels of Weate yearely pray S^{r} bee pleased to acquaint his Excell^{y} with itt. I bought itt together & not in parts I shall make you honest satisfaction at y^{e} Springe y^{e} same I bliefe M^{r} Teschenmaker, M^{r} De Ringe &c. They have more than three lotts a pse. We have promised next Courtt to grand Ralph Hudjsson one Ord^{r} upon Cap^{t} Cantwell for y^{e} funerall charges off M^{r} Warton which is about twelve hundered (?) others have bin buried as hansom for one third of y^{e} monni & lesse, to my thinkinge wee have bin as civil & favourable to that man as hee in reason can expect as ower Records upon all occasions shall make itt appeare, y^{e} Chanceler off Maryland I know allows all administrators alyck for funeral charges iff they will be Astravigand they must doe itt upon there owne burthen not upon y^{e} Creditors Account.

Itt is verri necessary wee should know how his Excell^{y} aprouffs off Cap^{t} Cantwell his account for sum small metters must be p^{d} which iff y^{e} fynes will not defray itt wee must request his Excell^{y} to admitt off a small Levy to doe itt.

Y^{e} Land granted unto Ro^{bt} Tallentt & Thomas Snellinge, you know can not bee layd out ondthell itt shall please his Excell^{y} to nominate & apointe us a Surveyor which wee doe expect, niews wee have none by way of Mary land onely that some schips lately are arrived. Whissinge your selfe & your good Leady a prosperous marry & Blessed New Yeare with abondence more to come I and my wyffe salute you both veri kindly & shall remaine

Hon^{rble} S^{r} Your Most Humble

J^{no} MOLL.

"CENSUS OF THE RESPONSIBLE HOUSEKEEPERS AND THEIR FAMILIES RESIDING AT CEDAR CREEK, MUTHER CREEK, ST. JONES AND DUCK CREEK, MATINICUM, WICACOE, PASSAYUNCK, KINCESSE, CALCOON HOOK, TINNACUM, UPLAND, PRINTSDORP, NEW CASTLE, AND OTHER PLACES ON THE DELAWARE RIVER."

These are to certify the Honorab^{le} Sir Edmond Andros Kn^{t} Gouverno^{r} Generall of New Yorke and all his Royall Highness' Territorys in America of y^{e} Inhabitants y^{t} are Responsible house Kepers & their familys Inhabitanting Cead^{r} Creek, Murther Kill, S^{t} Jones and Duck Creek.

In Cedar Creek.

Rob^{t} Hart	3 in family
upon Joseph Cowdree plantation	3 in family
M^{r} Bowman	2 or 3 in family
George Collens on Shackerly^{s} plantation.	
Jn^{o} Curtis	4 in family
Jn^{o} Richardson	6 in family
Thomas Groves	2 in family
Thomas Heiffer	2 in family
Alexander Ray	2 in family
Thomas Williams & John De Shaw	2 in family

In S^{tt} Jones and Duck Creek.

M^{r} ffrancis Whitwell	5 in family
M^{r} Jones	1 in family
M^{r} Joshua Barksteede	3 in family
M^{r} Rob^{t} Bedwell	3 in family
Allex Humphreys	3 in family
Mr. Isaack	2 in family
J^{no} Brinckloo	2 in family
Gabriell Jones	3 in family
Richard Levey	2 in family

M^{r} Walter Bichason	6 in family
M^{r} Will^{m} Berry	2 in family
J^{no} Briggs	6 in family
J^{no} Burton	2 in family
Henry Stevens	3 in family
Daniel Jones	2 in family
W^{m} Winsmore	1 in family
J^{no} Stevens	3 in family
Thomas Bostick	2 in family
Rob^{tt} Beales	3 in family
John Hillyard	3 in family
Symon Jnons	4 in family
Thomas Willson	4 in family
Peter Bayard	2 in family
W^{m} Greene	2 in family
Ch: Ellett	2 in family
W^{m} Sherwood	1 in family

These are ye familys from y^{e} uper part of Cedar Crick to y^{e} upper part of Duck crick being 99 persons to y^{e} best of y^{e} knowledge of him who Remaines yo^{r} Hono^{rs} most humble servant

JOHN BRIGS.

Matinicum Island

Peter Aldrix
Lass Cock

Witka Coo

Swan Swansa
Olla Swansa
Andrew Swansa

Moy Mansy

. . Bancks
. . . .
. . . .
. . Molickka

Passayunck

Robert Ashman 10
Thomas Jacobson
Caleb Carman
Wilt^{m} Duncke
John Ashman
Thomas fflayle
ffrancis Waker
ffrederick Andrews

James Mott, Jacob.
Jacob van der Veer. 80
Jn° Stalcopp.
M^{r} Teeman

Dear Point

Andrew the ffine
Seneca Brewer
Uald Rauen

Bread & Cheese Island

Tho: Jacobson
Thomas Snelling
Clocker Olla

Swart Nuten Island

Tho: Wolleston
Bone Backer 90
Garit Otta
Harman Otta

fferen Hook

John Ericks
Peter Boollassen

Peter Ramboe
Hanse Mansa
Andrews Inkhorne 20
John Boulsa
John Eustace
Mathias Holsten

Kincesse
Jonas Neilson
Peter Andrews
Barth Sneeer
Elisabeth Dalbo
. . Cock
. . Otto
. . Bone 30

. . ones Hook
Andrews Trumpeters
Lass Collman
Olla ffrancis
Bent Salloon
Andrews Salloon
Mathias Matson
Hendrick Collman

Callcoons Hook
Israel Helme
Hendrick Jacobsen
Olla Kooko 40
John Ministerman

Ammersland
Henrick Johnson
Bartill Eschillson
Olla Sloubee
John Grilsaw
Mathias Mattison
Martin Martinson
Jacob Clementson
Hanse Peterson
Hendrick Tauta 50

Tinacum
Mr. Andrew Carr
Hansa Walter

Paules Lawson
Paules Poulson
Mathias Johnson
Henrick Lawsa

Long Hooke
Olla Shoemaker
Urin Boathman 100
John Kett
Laurante or his sonn

Mill drope
Peter Clauson
John Tison
John Clauson
William his son (?)

Crane Hook
Mons Poulsen
Hendricks . . . . .
Bartle the . . . . .
Polla Park . . . . .
Ericke Mat . . . . .
Askell ffin
Lass Eskellson
Samuel Peterson
John Skrick
Olla Toersin
Simon ye ffinn
Mathias ye ffinn
Euert ye ffinn 120

Paerden Hook
. . . .
. . . . Johnson
. . . . . Dewhit
Widdow Sericks
Rouloph
Hanse Hanseson
Arnett Johnson
Hanse Miller
John Hulke
Urian Johnson 130
Mathias Escheson
Mathias Peterson
Olla Toersid

Upland

Neils Lausa
Neiles Mathiasson
Ensta Bones
Hansa Urian
Urian Keen
James Sanderline
Mr Laussa ye Minster

Printesdorp

Ufroe Popagay 60
Peter Neildson

Marquesse Kill

Hendricke Massan
Urmus Eustason
John Hendrickson

Marquess Hook

Olla Neilson
Olla Rausa
Hanse Hopman
Charles Jansen
Powell Corhold

Verdrietige Hook

Michael Rongell 70
Olla Toersen
Nathias Neilson
Hendricke Neilson
Neils Neilson

Skillpott Kill

Andrew Mattson
Hans Peterson

Chriltseme

Andrew Urinson
Gerret Sanderson
Hanse Blotke
Poulis Douxen
John Barneson

New Castle

John Carr
Gilbert Dericke
Abraham the Coopper 140
Michiel Berrown
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Peter (?) Crab
Derick Alberts
Marten Rosamond
Mathias Linbergge
Dericke Johnson
Isacke Lime
Borrent Eegbourson
Mathias De Ringe 150

New Castle

Tho: Snerling
ffop Outhout
John Erskin
Martin Garetsin
James Chaffan
William Thom
William Brinckloe
Cornelius Winehard
John Martinson
Garett Smieth 160
Barnet Egbertson
Anna Pieterson marryed to Andrees Teller
Hanse Boners
Evert Garett
Peter Alricks.

LUKE WATSON, JOHN RHOADES, JOHN KIPPHAVEN, WM. CLARK AND OTTO WOLGAST, MAGISTRATES, TO GOV. ANDROS.

WHOREKILL, *ye 26*th $^{mo}_{4}$ *called June 1680.*

HONOR^{ble} GOVERNOR: Thy commission wee haue receiued And in obedeance there unto haue proceeded etc; whereas there haue heatherto bene a neglect in geting A prison here; for want of which there haue bene not long sence a prisoner for debt, whoe was A stranger made his Escape; which may proue damage either to the County or sherife; for the preuenting of the like for the futter; we have ordered A prisson stocks and wheeping post, forth with to be built, which will cost betwene three or four thousand pounds of Tobacco; here is also greate want of a Court house, which will cost about fiue thousand pounds of Tobacco; our request is that thee will be pleased to Impower us to make a Tax: to Leauey the same on the Inhabitants; There was sume Certain Land formerly laid out by Cap^{t} Cantwell for a Towne; which was to be devided into Lots of 60 foot in breadth and 200 foot in Leingth: and the Land and woods that lye back was to be common: for food for cattel and firwood, it being in all about 130 Acres of Land; Sence which time Armainas Wiltbank haue got the said land suruayed; but we doe not understand that he haue any pattent for it; hee demands a bushell of winter wheat a yeare of any person that shall build upon the said Towne lots; which is soe high a rent that it giues noe Incouragement for any to build; we should think one-halfe of that rent would bee anouffe; but that we leaue to thy ordering and to whom the rent shall bee paid; whether to the duke of york or to Armianas Wiltbank; here is a greate marsh that lyes at the north west side of the Towne, which if it should be at any time here after taken vp by any perticolar person it would be a great Inconuenancey to those that doe or shall here after liue here; as also the Cape, whare there is good pin Trees for building; the Land Lettel worth; both which which wee desier may Lye in common for the vse of the Towne; It hath bene spoake here as if thee ded intend as an Ease to the Court to Impower the suruayor to grant warrants to Lay out land to such persons as shall Come to take it vp; But wee being senceable of the Ill Consequence that will attend that; doe desier that thee would be pleased to for bear giueing him any such power; for our precents is now but small; And he for the Lucker of geting the more money will lay out such Large tracts of land for a peticolar person, that might sarue many fameleys to liue Comfortably vpon; there haue been Expearance of the like: As when Cap^{t} Cantwell had the same power he suruayed Three Thousand Acres of princable land at prime hook for Henry Smith; And others of the like nature might be mentioned; And wee haue good cause to resolue for the time to Come to grant less Tracts of Land to perticolar persons then haue bene formerly granted; for this County as it is now diuided is not aboue halfe soe big or Large as S^t^ Jones; nor will not halfe soe many people; neither is the Land soe generally good as that is; And this being the Anciantest place wee thinke with submission; might a bene continowed at least Equil with the others; which if thee please may be redressed in the next commission or sooner, which may be by deuiding by Murther Creeke and soe downe wards; when Cap^t^ Auery was in commission he ded petition the Court for three Thousand Acres of Land for three persons liuing in Acomack, which the court ded grant to be taken vp in any part of these precents that was not allready suruayed and taken vp; sence which Cornelous Verhoofe haue at the request and procurement of the said Captain Aurey and one of the three persons of Acomack suruayed and Laid out the said three Thousand Acres of land at prime Hook; most of it being the land that was taken vp and seated by Henry Smith; now, wheather or noe thee will Allow the said Henry Smith the three Thousand Acres of land by him taken vp and seated; wee doe not in the least dispute; But how euer wee humbly conceave that no part of it ought to a bene suruayed for any person what soeuer without a speacell warrant obtayned from thy Hon^r^; It hath bene too much in vse here for sume persons to sall land before they make any plantation or Settlement thereon and Espeacally by Cap^t^ Auery, who haue sold seuerall parcells of land: by which he haue gotten greate quantitys of Tobacco; wee would bee willing to haue thy positiue order as to that Concerne; whether thee allow of such things or not; Thee were pleased to send a Caske of powder heather for the seruice of this place, which powder hath bene all sold and Imbarseled away by Cap^t^ John Aurey to the Indians and others, and if there should be an occasion for powder here, there is not any to be got here for money. Wee haueing as in duty bound laid these things before thee, doe desier that thee will be please to giue such order and direxions therein as in thy great wisdome shall seeme most meete; the which wee shall bee rady to obserue and follow; this is the what needfull at present ffrom thy

True servants

LUKE WATTSON
JOHN RHOADES
JOHN KIPPSHAVEN
his marke
OTTO WOLGAST
WM. CLARK.

"MEMORANDUM, OF PUBLIC MATTERS AT THE HOREKIL, TO BE ATTENDED TO."

1th Order to make a leauy. to build a prison and Court house; stocks & wheeping post;

2. The Towne Lots, whoe the rent shall be paid to; whether to the duke of yorke or Armainas Wiltbank;

3. The Marsh at the northwest end of the Towne and the Cap to be common to the vse of the Inhabitants

4. The Inconueniency that will Attend the Suruayors hauing power to grant warrant to persons to tak vp land without ye Court;

5. That the County as it is now diuided is not aboue halfe soe big as St. Jones, and not soe good land; that it would a bene more Equilly deuided if our County had extended to bocking bridge Creek.

6. As to the 3 thousand Acres of Laud, that hath bene Lately suruayed on the north of prime hook for three persons liuing at Acamack; greate prt of same formerly & now seated by Henry Smith;

7. Wheather any person shall be Allowed to sell the duks Land befor they make Improuement thereon;

8. As to the Caske of powder that the Governor sent how it hath been Imbasseled and made away by Capt Aurey; and how that if there should be any occation, there is not any now in the precents for the defense of the Country;

9. To give the horekill some other name;

These are the princabl things that the Court of the whorekill wrote to the Gouvernor about.

And humbly craueth Answer there unto.

Indorsed:

N. Y. 14 7bre 80

Mr. Clarke of Whorekill Memorandum for sd parts concerning publick.

FRANCIS WHITWELL AND JOHN HILLYARD, JUSTICES, TO CAPTAIN ANTHONY BROCKHOLLS.

St. Jones, *10th of August.*

Capt Brookul:

Honored Sir. Haueing att this time Acasion to writ to your worthy honor Craueing your parden for any mistake that shall not be giueing yor honor or titl According to deserts but giueing A short and Brefe account of some publek maters that doth both Consern vs and his royall hinesses not douting your honors Care and dilegance to Instruct vs in thos things which may be for the safty and preseruation both of vs and his royall hynesses intrest which many of vs Acording to ouer abelety will not be Bacward to mentain allso hoping that his royall hyness and your honor will mentaine oure rights and priueleges granted vs in assisting against Me Lord Baltymour whom we do expect euery day to Come and subdew us with fforce and Arms to Bring vs vnder him and allso hath made proclemation who will Come into this presinks to take Land he will mentaine ther Intrest and take from vs thos preueledges granted vs vnder this gouerment wch is Intended as we vnderstand About the Later part of this Instant month to made ther progress both in suruaying of Land and allso settl a Corte vnder his Authorety, we do not know how he may Deall with vs for we haue sene A uery bad asspet before vs for som ffew years past which was the rune of many your peppel which had their houses and prouisons Burnt which may be our Case if we do Apose them so we humbly Craue your Instructions how we shall act for our safty, expeting it if be your honers pleasure by this bearer for if it be so as it is reported that his royal hines hath serendred it to Me Lord Baltimor we must submitt so being satisfied til we can haue report from your honer rest in obeadance to your honers pleasur

FFRA: WHITEWELL.
JOHN HILLYARD.

Thes ffor his honer Capt Antony Brookols Gouernor of New Yorke.

EPH. HERMAN TO CAPT BROCKHOLLS, ABOUT QUIT-RENTS.

NEWCASTLE, *16th Decr, 1681.*

RIGHT HONOble Sr. His Honor Sr Edmund Andros was pleased to Imploy mee here to receive ye Quit rents due for Land to his Royll highnesse of wch my receipt I have ben accomptable to his sd Honor and ye accounts stated allowed and ballanced till 25th of March 1680. This Last Yeare I sent to Mr Wells his honors Stuard in ye Sloope of Capt Creigier 150 Sch: wheat and in ye Sloope of Mr. Leysler 50 Sch: more, besydes some wheat paid here to Capt Cantwells ordr by his honor Governor Andros speciall order; Now this is to acquaint yor honor that wthin that part of this river now called Pensilvenia are severall prsons who are in Errier and still debtor for Quit Rents and other rents due to his Maytie or his Royll Highnesse; Therefore doe humbly referr it to yr Honors Consideracon, whether itt is not necessary that some prson whome your Honor thinks fitt bee Impowred by yor honor to demand and receive ye same arrier there and also ye Quit Rents here belowe and that yor honor Likewyse Intimate ye same to Esqr Markham ye Governor of sd province;

Yesterday arryved here a ship from Bristol haueing had 9 weekes passage, but brings Little Newes only that severall ships more are bound for this river & that Esqre Penn will follow next spring all things else Continuing well in England as before; Mr. Man was apprehended and hath Given bond & Security for his appearance att ye Cort of azzizes & his good behauior in ye meanewhyle, all things continue well here as before wch is all at prsent from Right Honorable Sr

Yor Honor most humble Servt

EPH: HERMAN.

Indorsed:

To ye honoble Capt Anthony Brockholls, Deputy Governor of ye Province of New Yorke Prsent att New Yorke.

These pr Capt. Cregier.

EPHRAIM HERMAN TO CAPTAIN BROCKHOLLS.

NEW CASTLE, *27th of December, 1681.*

RIGHT HONOR^ble S^r. In my Laest p^r y^e sloope of Cap^t Cregier I wrott yo^r hono^r about y^e receipt of y^e arrier of y^e quit rents; that itt was necessary Some p^rson Should bee Impowred thereto; and also of M^r Ab: Mans haueing given bond for his answering att y^e next Gener^ll Cort of Azzyses; sence w^ch there arryved here a shipp from Bristoll w^th passengers for Pensilvania, and more are Expected dayly and Cheefly att y^e spring when itt is said that Esq^r Pen will come over in owne Person; Esq^r Marckham y^e Governo^r of y^e s^d Province has desiered o^r Magistrates to Joyne and Lay out y^e 12 myles above this Towne mentioned in his may^ties Pattent to s^d Esq^r Pen, and they not knowing sufficiently thereunto Impowred doe humbly desire yo^r hono^rs order therein and alsoe doe desire to know whether to begin att y^e very Towne itt Selfe or att y^e end of y^e Liberty of y^e Towne; The newes goeth here that Esq^r Pen is about or has gott these Lower Parts alsoe from his May^tie and that itt wanted onely his Roy^ll Highnesse Confirmacon whoe was in Scotland and dayly exected at Whitehall; I doe now send to Mr. John West 15 certificates of Surveys w^ch are all Craved and allowed by y^e Co^rt, y^e severall Persons concerned doe most humbly desire to haue Pattents of Confirmation on y^e same; all things further doe Continue here well as before; The Laest Assembly in Maryland haue prohibited Corne and all sorts of other provisions to bee Exported; Itt is said and feared that a warr will Ensue between them and y^e Sinneco Indians w^ch God Prevent; for in my Judgem^t the Constitution of that Country is such that a warr w^th such a strong Ennemy will prove very destructive to them; w^ch w^th my humble Servis presented to yo^r hono^r & Lady wishing you a Merry Christmas and New Yeare is all Att present from

Right Hono^ble S^r
Your Most Humble Servant
EPH: HERMAN.

"PETITION OF SUNDRY INHABITANTS OF THE UPPER PART OF HOREKIL COUNTY FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COURT AT ST. JONES CREEK."

To the Right Honorable S^{r} Edmond Andros Kn^{t} Seigneur of Sausmarez L^{t} and Governo^{r} Generall vnder his Royal Highness James Duke of Yorke and Albany &c. of all his Territories in America.

Wee whose names are herevnto subscribed living and ambitious to abide vnder the sunshine of yo^{r} Hono^{rs} Goverm^{t} Inhabiteinge in the vpland part of the Whorehill county

In all humble manner shew vnto yo^{r} Hono^{r} the great greivances, Hazards and perills both by land and water that wee vndergoe in goeing to the Whorekill Court nott onely the distance beinge to some of vs 50 some 60 miles want of Comodacons of man or beast there, butt the vnpassable dangerous waies by reason of perillous Creeks which many tymes cannot bee past over by man or beast the hazardous large Marshes and myreous and difficult branches which are past through to the said Court which doth nott onely putt vs to greate Straits and Jeopardy of our Lives butt hath and doth give great disincouragem^{t} to others intendinge to seate in these vpward parts from Maryland that some haue desisted in their designes rather then in hazard of theire lives to goe down to the said Whorekill Court And forasmuch as the greivances afore said are Insupportable to vs and these parts dayly increasing with diverse considerable families with considerable Estates and more intendinge to remove from Maryland that wee are in these altogether yf not more populated than the other part of the County and nott onely the Inconveniencies afore said yf nott by hono^{r} remedied butt alsoe the downe of Deleware beinge in like manner inconvenient to these vpward parts That should the inhabitants hereoff appeare att either Court ytt would nott only cause the p^{r}sent Seaters to withdraw back hence and disincouragem^{t} to others designed to seate here,

The p^{r}misse considered with all humble reverance wee leave the discuss of the whole matter to yo^{r} Hono^{rs} graue and wise consideracon And hope yo^{r} Hono^{r} for the Encouragem^{t} of vs the p^{r}sent Inhabitants and others that are comeinge to seate in these parts Out of your wonted Clemency Tender Care and Willingnes att all tymes for encouragem^{t} of Seaters and Preserveinge vs vnder the sunshine of yo^{r} happy Goverm^{t} from all dangers and removeinge Inconveniencies and perills that might ensue for the Ease and prosperous Setlem^{t} of these parts will be graciously pleased to order authorize constitute and appoint a Court to be held in some Convenient place in St. Jones Creeke att such tymes and vpon such daies as yo^{r} Hono^{r}

in yo^{r} wisedome shall thinke fitt and that all p^{r}sons Inhabiteinge from the North side of Cedar Creeke to the South side of Blackbird Creeke be ordered and required to appeare doe suite, and service, obey proces in Law and bee deemed and taken to be within the Jurisdiction of the said Court and yeild obeideyanse to the authority thereof Nott doubtinge butt yo^{r} Hono^{r} may make and find persons capable in the p^{r}cincts thereof for Administration of Justice and others as ministeriall officers to attend the same Court and execute all proces and orders and keepeinge and makeinge Records of proceedings and acts done by Authority thereof.

And wee as in duty bound shall ever pray for yo^{r} Hono^{rs} health and happiness That Age may Crowne your Snowy haires with Cesars Hono^{rs} and with Nestors yeares.

GRIFF. JONES
JOHN GLOVEAR
ROBERT PORTER
ARTHUR ALSTONE
ROBERT MILLEN
THOMAS MILLEN
WILLIAM MILLEN
JOHN R. RICHESON
JOHN HILARD
ROB^{t} R PERNATRY
marke
A. ALSTON
FFRAN. WHITWELL
PETTER BAWCOM
JOHN BASWELL
DANIELL ARNESTEAD.
E. PACK
JOHN RICHARDSON JUN.
RICHARD GRIFFIN
his marke
HENRY H STEVENS
JOHN DAWSON
HENERY PLOMER
JOHN WALKER
WALTER /\\ POWEL
GEORGE MARTENS
JAFETH M GOESEN
his marke
ISAAC BALSCH (?)
THOMAS BOLSTICKE

SIMON FROUNSEN
JOHN BRIGS
WILLIAM BERRY Juno^r
JOHN LOYD
JOHN C BARRETT
his marke
JOHN BARTON
DANIEL JONES
W^m W . . .
EAUAN DAUSE
JOHN CONELY
ED PRINCE
J^{no} DISSHAA
BENONI BARNES
L. OREMA
“ “
W^m “
ROB^t FFRANCES
ALEXANDER HUMPHREY
JOHN BRINKLO
GABRIEL JONSES
CHRISTOPHER JECSONS
DAVID MARGIN
ABRAM BRATE
ISACK WEBE
JOHN WEBSTER
THOMAS HEFFER
ALLESXANDER RAEY
WILLIAM SPARTES
THOMAS CLIFFORD
JOHN GETES
ROBERT BEDEWEL
RICHARD LOUIKS
JOHN CORTES
THOMAS WILLIAM
THOMAS GROVES
THO: HILL
IN^o HAYE
ROB^t JOHNSON

The shipe goeing away wee had nott time to gitt ye rest of there names but wee think there may bee about 100 tithabel.

PROCLAMATION RELEASING THE JUSTICES, ETC., RESIDING IN THE NEW PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM THEIR ALLEGIANCE TO THE DUKE OF YORK.

An Intimacon to the Justices &c. Inhabiting within the Bounds of Pensilvania after sight & perusall of his Ma^ties^ Lett^r^s. Pattent.

BY THE COMMAND etc OF COUNCELL.

Dated in NEW YORKE *the 21th of June 1681.*

Whereas his ma^tie^ hath been Gratiously Pleased by Letters Pattents Beareing Date the 4th Day of March last to give and Grant unto W^m^ Penn Esq^r^ all that tract of Land in America now Called by the name of Pensilvania formerly under the Protection and Governm^t^ of his Roy^ll^ High^s^ as the same is Bounded on the East by Delaware River From twelve miles Distante Northwards of New Castle towne unto y^e^ three and Fortyeth Degree of Northerne Lattitude if the said River Doth Extend soe Farr Northwards, and if the said River shall not extend soe Farr Northward then by the said River soe Farr as it Doth extend, and From the head of the said River the Easterne Bounds to be Determined by a Meridian Line to bee Drawne From the head of the said River unto the said three and Fortyeth Degree. The same to extend Westward Fiue Degrees in Longitude to be Computed From the said Easterne Bounds and to be Bounded on the North by the Beginning of the three and Fortyeth Degree of Northerne Lattitude and on the South by a Circle Drawne at twelve miles Distance From New Castle Northwards and Westwards unto the Beginning of the Fortyeth Degree of Northern Latitude and y^n^ by a Streight Line Westwards to the Limitt of Longitude afore menconed with all Powers Preheminences and Jurisdicons Necessary For the Governm^t^ of a Province, as by the said Lett^r^s Pattents Doth att Large appeare which with his Ma^ties^ Gracious Letter Directed to the Inhabitants and Planters within the said Limitts and a Commission From the said W^m^ Penn Esq^r^ to the Bearer hereof W^m^ Markham Esq^r^ to be his Deputy Governo^r^ of the said Province have been Produced and shewen to us and are Entered upon Record in the office of Records for this Province and by us highly approved off, as his Ma^ties^ Roy^ll^ Will and Pleasure. Therefore thought Fitt to Intimate the Same to you to Prevent any Doubt or Trouble that might arrise and to give you o^r^ Thanks For yo^r^ good Services Done in yo^r^ Severall offices and Stations During the time you remained under his Roy^ll^ High^s^ Governm^t^ Expecting noe Further account then that you Readyly Submitt and yeald all Due Obedience to the said Letters Pattents according to the true Intent and meaneing thereof in the Performance and Injoym^{t} of w^{ch} wee wish you all Happinesse.

A. B.

Indorsed:

To the Severall Justices of the Peace Magistrates and other officers Inhabiting within the Bounds and Limitts above menconed now Called Pensilvania

By ord^{r} in Councell &c.

JOHN WEST, Clk.

ORDER OF COMMANDER BROCKHOLLS AND COUNCIL, ACKNOWLEDGING THE GRANT ON DELAWARE TO WILLIAM PENN.

The Commander and Councells Dec^{n} on Esq^{s} Penn's Grant for New Castle, S^{t} Jones and Whorekill &c.

BY THE COMMANDLR IN CHIEF AND COUNCELL &c.

Whereas his Roy^{ll} High^{s} hath been Gratiously Pleased by Indenture under his Hand and Seale bearing Date the twenty Fourth day of August Last past for the Consideracon therein Menconed to bargaine sell Enfeoffe and Confirme unto William Penn Esq^{r} his Heires and Assignes for Ever All That the Towne of New Castle otherwise Called Delaware and all that Tract of Land Lyeing within the Compasse or Circle of Twelve miles about the Same with all Islands and the River and Soile thereof Lyeing North of the Southermost Parte of the said Circle and all Rents and Services, Royaltyes, Franchizes, Dutyes, Jurisdiccon, Privilidges and Libertyes thereunto belonging and by another Indenture of the Same Date For the Consideracon therein Likewise Menconed hath alsoe Bargained Sold Enfeoffed and Confirmed unto the said William Penn Esq^{r} his Heires and Assignes For Ever all that Tract of Land upon Dellaware River and Bay beginning twelve miles South from the Towne of New Castle otherwise called Delaware And Extending South to the Whore kills Otherwise Called Cape in Lopen with all Isles, Rivers, Rivoletts, Bayes and Inletts, Royaltties Franchizes Powers Privilidges and Immunityes whatsoever and in and by the said Indentures Appointed and Authorized John Moll Esq^{r} and Ephraim Harman Gent^{n} to Deliver to him the said William Penn Free and actuall Possession of the Premisses by the said Indentures here produced and Shewne to us and by us well approved of and Entred in the Publique Records of this Province Doth and may more at Large appeare and wee being thereby Fully Sattisfied of the said W^m^ Penns Right to the Possession and Enjoyment of the Premises have theretofore thought Fitt and Necessary to Signifie and Declare the Same to you to Prevent any Doubt or Trouble that might Arrise or Accrue And To give you your thanks for your Good services Done in your Severall Offices and Stations During the time you Remained under his Roy^{ll} High^{s} Governm^{t} Expecting noe further Account then that you Readyly Submitt and Yeald all due obediance and Conformity to the Powers Granted to the said William Penn in and by the said Indentures In the Performance and enjoym^{t} of which wee wish you all Happiness. Dated in New Yorke the 21th Day of November 1682:

Indorsed:

To the Several Justices of the Peace Magistrates and other Officers att New Castle S^{t} Jones Deale als Whore kill att Delaware or within any of the Bounds & Limitts above menconed.

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